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Kartika 30, 1905 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Thirteenth Session)

सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA

Monday, November 1, 1983/
Kartika 30 1905 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTION

MR. SPEAKER : You seem to be very punctual.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : As usual.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Rajesh Kumar singh.

Import Of Foodgrains

*81. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the total quantity (with value of foodgrains imported during the current year (till date) and the quantity (with value) of foodgrains proposed to be imported during the remaining period of the current year;

(b) what is the foodgrains production during the current year as against the target;

(c) whether the food stocks and the production was considered adequate to meet the demand of foodgrains through public distribution system; and

(d) if so, the reasons which weighed with the Government to continue imports of foodgrains when domestic position was stable ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANGEEVI RAO) : (a) A total quantity of 21.30 lakh tonnes of wheat and 3.70 lakh tonnes of rice has been contracted for import during the current year. The estimated FOB value of these imports is US$ 410. 685 million. No decision has been taken to import any further quantitis.

(b) Foodgrains production during the year 1982-83 is estimated at 128.35 million tonnes against the target of 139.0 to 141.5 million tonnes.

(c) and (d) The requirement of foodgrains for the public distribution system is met out of stocks available with the Central and State public agencies, which are built by procurement from indigenous production as well as by imports from abroad, where necessary. Import of food grains was considered necessary to augment the stocks with the public agencies, in the wake of increased pressure on the public distribution system because of drought conditions in several parts of the country in 1982-83.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : अध्यक्ष, महोदय माननीय मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है कि 21.30 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूं और 3.70 लाख मीटरी टन चावल का आयात करेंगे. जिसका मूल्य अमरीकी डालर में 4106.85 लाख बैठता है। माननीय मंत्री जी से राज्य सभा में 155 रु. गेहूं की कीमत कृषि मूल्य आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश पर कहा है कि उस पर विचार कर रहे हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि अमरीका में, कनाडा में और अर्जेंटिना में किसानों को 161 रु. से भी

अधिक मूल्य दे रहे हैं। आपने कहा है कि पिछली रबी में गेहूं की फसल में बढ़ोतरी हुई है, लेकिन हम निर्धारित टार्गेट तक नहीं पहुंच पाए हैं। लेकिन उस में 12.4 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हुई है और अब भी रबी की फसल की अच्छी उम्मीद कर रहे हैं कि फसल अच्छी आएगी। ऐसी हालत में फेयर-प्राइस-शांप पर गेहूं की जो सब्सिडी भेज रहे हैं या भेजेंगे, उसमें आपको जबरदस्त बढ़ोतरी करनी चाहिए, लेकिन ऐसी बात भी नजर नहीं आ रही है। क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि किसान जो गेहूँ पैदा करेगा या अनाज पैदा करेगा, वह ट्रेडर द्वारा एक्सप्लायट किया जाएगा ? निश्चित रूप से ट्रेडर एक्सप्लाएट करेगा, क्योंकि आप के द्वारा बाजार की स्थिति ऐसी बना दी जाएगी कि उस से किसानों के अन्दर डिसैंटिस्फेक्शन होगा, और वे फरदर प्राडक्शन करने के लिये डिस्करेज्ड होंगे। क्या इस बारे में सरकार ने गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार किया है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : दो प्रश्न हैं पहला तो यह कि हम ने आयात क्यों किया जब कि हमारे पास प्रोडक्शन अधिक है और हम पब्लिक डस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं। इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में मेरा कहना यह है कि जो हमारा प्रोडक्शन हुआ है 139 मिलियन टन की तुलना में 128 टन हुआ है। इस से भी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन स्टिम के जरिये हम देश को जो अन्न दे रहे हैं उस में क्रमशः बहुत तेजी के साथ आफ टेक में बढ़ोतरी हो रही है। 1981 में यह 130 लाख टन था, 1982 में 147.68 लाख टन हुआ और 1983 के सितम्बर तक 125.85 लाख टन हो चुका है। 1981 में जो 10.85 लाख टन एव्रेज मन्थली था यह 1982 में बढ़ कर 12.31 लाख टन हो गया, और 1983 में 14 लाख टन हो गया। इस से स्पष्ट होता है कि स्टेट्स के आफ टेक में तेजी से विस्तार हो रहा है। इस लिये आफ-टेक को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह आवश्यक हो गया था कि हम इम्पोर्ट करें और इसी लिए हम ने इम्पोर्ट किया।

दूसरी बात जो बार-बार सदन में कही जाती है कि अमरीकन किसान को भारतीय किसान के मुकाबले अधिक दाम मिलते हैं मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदन इस बात को भी समझ ले कि उन को कितने अधिक दाम हम देते हैं। हमारी एव्रेज लेन्डकास्ट, जो गेहूं हम ने अमरीका से ली है या कैनाडा से ली है या अर्जेन्टिना से ली है वह 203 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल है...

PROF. N. G. RANGA : How much do we pay here ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये जो गेहूं हम बाहर से मंगाते हैं उस की लण्डेड कास्ट 203 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है, जब कि हम भारतीय किसान को 151 रुपये देते हैं और अगर हम इसमें प्रोक्योरमेंट इन्सीडेन्टल कास्ट को जोड़ दें तो यह 176.62 रुपये आतो है, डिफेरेंस 26.38 रुपये का है। इस बात को मैं इस तरह से न कह कर, यह कहना चाहता हूं कि भारतीय किसान को हम 151 रुपये देते हैं, जब की अमरीका में एफ.ओ.बी. (जहाज में चढ़ाने का फ्री) को लेकर उस की कीमत 160.34 रुपये देते हैं, उसमें से 25 रुपये एफ.ओ.बी. के घटा दे तो अमरीकन किसान को 135.34 रुपये मिलते हैं। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि अमरीकन किसान को भारतीय किसान से अधिक नहीं दे रहे हैं...

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : देश का पैसा विदेश को जा रहा है, भारतीय किसान को नहीं मिल रहा है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : यह भी सोचने की बात है हम शौक से नहीं मंगाते हैं। मैंने आप को बतलाया है कठिनाई है उत्पादन में कमी, कठिनाई है डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम का विस्तार। हर बार स्टेट्स यह कहती हैं कि हम को अधिक चावल चाहिए, अधिक गेहूँ चाहिये, ऐसी स्थिति में यदि आफ-टेक बढ़ेगा तो आयात करना अनिवार्य होगा।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : इस का मतलब है कि मंत्री जी उत्पादन में कमी को मानते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पिछले साल

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : उन्होंने यह कहा था पिछले साल ड्राउट होने के बावजूद भी हमारा रिकार्ड प्रोडक्शन हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस प्रोडक्शन को नहीं देखते हैं जो हम कर रहे हैं।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : 1970 में एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी एप्वाइन्ट की गई थी उस ने रिकमेण्ड किया था कि बफर स्टाक 5 मिलियन टन से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिये। उसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है और उस में यह भी कहा गया है क्यों कि आप देखेंगे कि 1980 से लेकर अब तक 9600 करोड़ रुपये और 10500 करोड़ रुपये लग जाते हैं इन सिम्पली केरीइंग दि बफर स्टाक। इस से आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि आर्थिक स्थिति क्या है और फारेन एक्सचेन्ज की स्थिति क्या है।

will it be cheaper to buy the food offset in forward market in chicago instead of physically buying the grain ? Will this loss be far less than Rs. 276 per tonne being spont today on physically hearded stock ?

क्या यह लास उस से कम होगा यदि हम फारवर्ड मार्केट में शिकागो से खरीदें या स्टाक होल्डिंग करें। इन दोनों में क्या अन्तर होगा, यह मैं माननीय मंत्रों जी से जानना चाहता हूं।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में एक बात ध्यान रखने की है कि जब हम खरीदते हैं तो कई महत्वपूर्ण बातों को देखना होता है। उन में एक तो यह है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में अनाज का गेहूँ का या चावल का दाम क्या है। एक प्रश्न यह भी होता है कि कब हमारे लिये उचित समय होगा जब हम बाजार में जाएं साथ ही साथ यह भी आवश्यक है कि हम कितना खरीदें। चाहे यह शिकागों के बाजार से ओपन मार्केट में खरीदें या अमेरिका के ग्रेन ट्रेडर्स से लें या आस्ट्रेलिया से लें या जहां पर स्टेट टू स्टेट एरेंजमेंट है, वहां से लें। इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रख कर हम खास वक्त पर खास कीमत देख कर खरीदते हैं उस में हम ओपन बाजार को भी ध्यान में रखते हैं और तब खरीदते हैं जब हम को चीपर मिलता है। हम समय पर खरीदते हैं। इसलिए उनकी और इस की तुलना का कोई मतलब नहीं है।

डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : रूस में जा कर नहीं खरीदते, जोकि आप के दोस्त हैं।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : वे तो खुद ही बाहर से खरीदते हैं।

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : The export price of fine and superfine rice is double the landed price of imported course grain so that by exporting two

million tonnes of fine rice, we can import four million tonnes of coarse grain. I would ltke to know from the hon. minister whether the Government is justifying the food imports, that is, to export expensive fine rice, in order to finance cheap imports of coarse grain and whether the import of wheat and coarse grain has inflated the coarse import Bill by 36 pernent f

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हम आयात करते हैं, तो निश्चय ही हमारा इम्पोर्ट बिल ज्यादा होगा। जितना ज्यादा हम व्हीट और चावल खरीदेंगे. उतना ही इम्पोर्ट बिल बढेगा और जो इम्पोर्ट बिल होता है, वह तो हमें देना ही है।

दूसरी बात चावल के सम्बन्ध में कही चावल के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि एवरज लैंडेड कास्ट थाइलैंड के सुपर-फाइन चावल की 259.31 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल है, वर्मा राइस की एवरेज लैंड्ड कास्ट 229.19 क्वींटल है जबकि हम अपने यहां जो सुपरफाइन चावल है, उस का किसानों को 242 रुपया 20 पैसे प्रति क्वींटल देते हैं और फाइन राइस का 233.85 रुपया प्रति क्वींटल देते हैं। थाईलैंड से जो चावल मंगाते हैं, उस की प्राइस में और हमारे यहां जो चावल है, उस की प्राइस में डिफ्रेन्स 7.55 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल है। जहां तक बर्मा चावल का सम्बन्ध है, वह भारतीय चावल से 14.22 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल सस्ता मिलता है।

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : What is the export price of fine rice that is what I want to know ? Is it not double the cost of imported grain ?

MR. SPEAKER : MR. Dileep Singh Bhuria.

श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सही है कि हम लोगों ने पापूलेशन को काफी बढ़ाया है मगर इस के साथ ही साथ किसान ने भी काफी मेहनत की है। आजादी मिलने से पहले जहां वह 35 करोड़ लोगों को अनाज खिलाता था वहां आज वह 72 करोड़ लोगों को खिलाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस वक्त ज्यादा अनाज मंगा कर खिलाते थे।

श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : अब भी थोड़ा बहुत बाहर के मंगा लेते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मैं भी एक किसान हूँ और किसानी तबके से आता हूँ कि किसान अब धीरे-धीरे कमर्शियल हो गया है लेकिन उस को जो रेट मिलना चाहिए, वह उसे नहीं मिलता है और इसलिए वह दूसरी चीजें बोता है। जापान के अन्दर गेहूँ के उत्पादन से पहले सारे रेटस डेक्लेयर होते हैं और किसानों से मंहगा खरीदा जाता है मगर जो कन्ज्यूमर होते हैं उन को सस्ता दिया जाता है। जब तक इस प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे कब तक जो हमारा अनाज का प्रोडक्शन है, वह कम हो जायेगा और किसान कैश क्राप की ओर जाता रहता है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी ओर वे क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसानों के उपज की कीमत निर्धारित करने के लिए आप जानते हैं कि हमारे पास एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेस कमीशन है। जो निर्धारण वह करते हैं उस पर सरकार विचार करके उसके अनुसार कीमत निर्धारित करती है। किसानों ने अधिक उत्पादन किया, इस बात से हम सहमत हैं। वे अधिक तभी करेंगे जब उनको वाजिब कीमत मिलेगी। रणधीर सिंह जी तो हरियाणा के किसानों के प्रतिनिधि हैं।

ए.पी.सी. के निर्धारण के अनुसार ही हम कीमत देते हैं। इस बात का ध्यान रखते हैं कि उनकी कीमत मिल जाए। किसान जो कहते हैं कि वे कैश क्रांप करते हैं, इसका फायदा उनको होना ही चाहिए। यह सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि उनको इतना अधिक इन्सेटिव दे कि वह जिस क्राप को पैदा करना चाहता है उनको पैदा करवा सके।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Shejwalkar.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Sir, I have a supplementary to put.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : He always talks about agriculturists.

MR. SPEAKER : He advocates.

शेजवलकर जी, भूरिया जी की बात को समझाने के लिए खडे हुए हैं। उन्होंने ए.पी.सी. का नाम लिया है। उनके कहने का अर्थ यह है कि कहीं ए.पी.सी. का नाम लेने से सिरदर्द न हो जए, इतना ही कहना चाहते हैं।

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : There seems to be some fallacy in the statement which the hon. Minister made. He says that the overall cost of procurement is Rs. 26 per quintal. Firstly, this is a big amount. Secondly, he wants to deduct this amout plus the amount which is being paid as the landed price to the American farmer i.e. Rs. 167. But there is no procurement in America ? it is the open market from where you have to purchase. So, this is a clear-cut violation. You are deducting Rs. 27 out of Rs. 157, while the price here is more than Rs. 200. This is a violation and I do not think there is any justification for that. Then by building up of stock how much of money you are wasting ? The stock is 3 to 4 years old and you are continuing to keep this stock and thus wasting money.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो कहा वह यह कि जो अमेरिकन किसान को देते हैं, उसमें अमेरिकन किसान की कीमत नहीं है बल्कि एफ.ओ.बी. है। कहने का अर्थ यह है कि उस गेहूं को चढाने के लिए एफ.ओ.बी. की भी कुछ कास्ट है। अगर इसको जोड़ा जाए तो उस तुलना में हम कम नहीं देते हैं। दूसरी बात उन्होंने स्टाक के बारे में कही है। मैंने बता दिया है कि स्टाक क्या है। हम भी अन्न बरबादी के खिलाफ हैं और यह कोशिश करते हैं कि कम से कम बरबाद हो और उसका अधिक उपयोग हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रंगा जी क्या कहना चाहते हैं ?

PROF. N. G. RANGA : I am glad my hon. friend, the Minister, has said that the peasant should be paid an incentive price and the so-called procurment price should not be less than the incentive price. The Agricultural Prices Commission makes a recommendation and, on the basis of that, rhey are fixing the procurement price, incentive price and so on. He has also invoked the name of Shri Randhir singh. I would like to remind my/friend, only the other day one of our friends has said that Shri Randhir Singh has submitted so many minutes of dissent just because the Agricultural Price Commission goes on suggesting a price which will be convenient for the Government to supply to the consumers, not the price that would provide incentive as well as satisfaction or cover the cost of cultivation of the farmers. That is why I am just wondering why Shri Rao has been favoured by removing this responsibility from himself and this responsibility has been put on my other friend whose special duty is to make it as cheap as possible for the consumers ? We are concerned now with the producer. The producers have got to be paid incentive price. Incenitve price is not being suggested by the Agricultural price Commission. Let him look into the record. Every time the price suggested by the Agricultural Price Commission is always less than

what has been suggested by the state Government and also less than what the Government of India itself under the stewardship of Shri Rao at that time was obliged to pay to the farmers. This is the real trouble. Therefore, I would like to remind my hon. friend that the Andhra Government has found it necessary to agree to pay Rs. 10 more than what the Governmcnt of India was prepared to pay. Then they put them on the horns of dilemma by saying that the Government of India is refusing permission to let them pay to the farmers. Who is now the friend of the farmers ? I am a spokesman of the farmers and I want higher price should be paid, and especially as the conditions in Andara have been so very onerous. Here I would like my hon. friend not to give a debatable answer but to give serious considerations to this fact and reconsider their own policy.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Madhavrao Scindia.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The hon. Minister has not answered his point. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : He has given a suggestion. The hon. Minister has noted down his suggestion.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : The hon. Member has made a sugestion. It has been taken note of.

Statutory Price Control Of Pesticide Insecticide and Fertilisers

*82. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government propose to enforce statutory price control in respect of the various agricultural inputs like pesticides, fertilisers and insecticides, in order to bring down the cost of production of foodgrains and other agricultural produces;

(b) if so, What steps have been and are being taken in that direction; and

(c) in respect of which items statutory price control has already been enforced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The prices of most of the fertilizers are already under statutory control and are being subsidised in order to make them available to the farmers at reasonable prices. (List enclosed)

As regards pesticides and insecticides. there is no statutory control on their prices at present. They, however, stand included in the list of essential commodities. The possibility of the prices of pesticides under statutory control has been under examination of the Government for some time past. However, taking into consideration the complexities of the measure, it has been decided to study the various aspects of bringing pesticides, insecticides ete. under statutory price control in consultation with the various concerned Ministries and Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices.

Statement

Maximum Sale prices of Fertilisers Under statutory control

Sl. No.	Names of Fertilisers	Maximum Price Pertonne (Net) (In Rupees)
1.	Urea	2150
2.	Diammonium Phosphate	3350
3.	NPK (17-17-17)	2400

1	2	3
4.	NPK (19-19-19)	2750
5.	NPK (15-15-15)	1950
6.	Ammonium Phosphate Sulphate (20-20-0)	2400
7.	Nitrophosphate (20-20-0)	2200
8.	Ammonium Phosphate Sulphate (16-20-0)	2150
9.	Urea Ammonium Phosphate (24-24-0)	2800
10	Urea Ammonium Phosphate (28-28-0)	3350
11.	NPK (14-28-14)	2800
12.	NPK (14-26-26)	2750
13.	NPK (14-35-14)	3150
14.	NPK (12-32-16)	3000
15.	Triple Super Phosphate (Granular)	2400
16.	Triple Super Phosphate (Powder)	2200
17.	Muriate of Potash	1200
18.	Sulphate of Potash	1950
19.	Single Super Phosphate 16% P_2O_5.	550
20.	Single Super Phosphate (Granulated) 16% P_2O_5.	1000
21.	Single Super Phosphate (Powder) 14% P_2O_5.	750
22.	Anhydrous Ammonia.	3500

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : The recent decision of the Government to give effect to the uniform cut in the fertilizer price by 7½% comes in the wake of growing concern, in the country over the trends in agricultural production and the shortfall in Kharif last year. The fall in fertiliser consumption is considered one of the principal factors for the short-fall in the crop output and. however, with this annual subsidy which the Government is providing and with the new cut in prices this subsidy is going to cross Rs. 1,000 crore mark and there is mounting pressure on our budgetary position also. It is dosible that subsidies of this magnitude mar aot be sustainable in the long run. In this context I would like to point out, 70% of our country are small and more farmers and it is principally they who must be helped because ragulation of prices of agricultural commodities does not really help them because they have hardly any marginal surplus. These subsidies must really be aimed at the small and marginal farmers.

I would like to know from Government why they did not adopt dual pricing policy where by they could have helped and encouraged principally, the small and marginal farmer and yet lighten the pressure on the budgetary position.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The hon. Member is right so far as help to the marginal and small farmers is concerned. At present, there are a number of schemes under which the marginal and small farmers arc helped by the Government. The special subsidy is also given to the small and marginal farmers and

by way of mini-kits also they are helped. That is given free of charge to the samll and marginal farmers.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Why not adopt the dual price policy as in the case of sugar and cement ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : That is not possible,

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Why is the proposal rejected ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is not possible. (*Interruptions)* It would be misused if we introduce the dual price, some will purchase and sell it at a higher price to others.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAVRAO SCINDIA : (a) The Agricultural Prices Commission in its report for 1983-84 has recommended 25% subsidy on fertilisers based on its purchase price and subject to a ceiling of total consumption.

I would like to know whether the Government has accepted the APC recommendation and if so, what steps Government is going to take in order to implement this and, if not, why not ? (b) The Hon. minister Rao Birendra Singh has made a very interesting suggestion that the various subsidies which are being provided to the farmers could be substiuted by interest-free, medium and long-term loans and Mr. Pranab Mukherjee has reportedly reacted very favourably and very positively.

I would like to know if there has been any more developments on this particular issue

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : So far as the first question of the Hon. Member is concerned, it is not practicable. As I said earlier, there are a number of Schemes under which the Government is helping the smll and marginal farmers. It is not necessary even to fix ceiling because their requirement is limited and that requirement is met through mini-kits and by special subsidy to the small and marginal farmers.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I would like to kow whether the APC recommendation is accepted or not.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is not accepted. So far as the other question of the hon, Member is concerned, various ministries are involved in it and, therefore, it is very difficult to say.

श्री मोतीभाई आर. चौधरी : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि कृमि नाशक दवाओं और कीट नाशक दवाओं के मूल्यों को सामाजिक बनाने के बारे में कई सालों से विचार चल रहा है। यह भी बताया गया है कि इस के रास्ते में आने वाली जटिलताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए कोई निर्णय नहीं हो सका है। पिछले चार पांच सालों में कीट नाशक दवाओं के भाव तीन चार गुना बढ़ गए हैं और इन में मिलावट भी बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हो रही है। अगर वास्तव में आप किसान की सहायत करना चाहते हैं और उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो जल्दी से जल्दी आप को कृमि नाशक दवाओं के भाव निश्चित करने होंगे और इन में मिलावट को रोकने के बारे में कुछ न कुछ उपाय करने होंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके रास्ते में कौन-कौन सी जटिलताएं हैं और क्या उनका कोई हल नहीं निकाला जा सकता है और जो मिलावट हो रही है उसको रोकने के लिए आप कौन से ठोस उपाय कर रहे हैं ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : कीमतें इसलिए बढ़ी हैं कि पैट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स जो हैं उन सब के भाव बढ़ गए हैं और पैस्टीसाइड्ज में इनका यूज होता है। इसके अलावा सेल्ज टैक्स में बढ़ोतरी हुई है, रामैटीरियल के भावों में बढ़ोतरी हुई है, कुछ आईटम्ज इम्पोर्ट होती हैं, जिन पर कस्टम ड्यूटी

बढ़ी है। इन सब कारणों से प्राइसज बढ़ रही हैं।

श्री मोतीभाई आर चौधरी : जब तक इस बारे में निर्णय न हो जाए, क्या तब तक प्राइसिज को बढ़ने दिया जाएगा ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मेम्बरों ने ही कहा था कि इस इस्यु को ब्यूरो आफ इंडस्ट्रियल कास्ट्स एंड प्राइसिज को रेफर किया जाए। इसी लिए वह उसको रेफर किया गया है। उसकी रीकमेंडशन आने के बाद ही हम कुछ कर सकते हैं।

श्री मोतीभाई आर चौधरी : सरकार उसे जल्दी अपनी रीकमेंडेशन देने के लिए कहे।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : कहेंगे।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : In answar to the previous question, Government said that for the buffer stock they have to import wheat and rice from outside the country, So for better production of agricultural produce supply of fertilisers and insecticides to the agriculturits at subsidised retes is very necessary. So I demand that sufficient quantity of fertilisers and insecticides should be supplied to the agriculturists in varions States.

In this connection, I would like to mention that my State of West Bengal which is a defficit State is trying its best to produce more food. This year there is a good kharif crop and we are trying our best to have a better Boro and Rabi crop. But there is an acute shortage of fertilisers. So the agricultrists are unable to cultivate. So I would ask the Government not only to supply fertilisers and insecticides at subsidised rates to agriculturists but supply sufficient quantity of fertilisers to West Bengal and it should be sent immediatley so that the Boro and Rabi crop ean be cultivated in West Bengal in the interests of the nation.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : There is no short supply. In fact there is adequate supply of fertilisers and insecticides to the State Government. The supply is also based on their demand. It is always decided before the season in consultation with the State and the supply is made to them.

So far as West Bengal Government is concerned, whatever thay have required, we have already supplied to them.

Fall In Prices Of Bajra

*83. †SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL :
SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV :

Will the Winister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the continued and steps fall in the prices of bajra;

(b) the existing selling price of bajra;

(c) whether the Food Corporation of India would purchase bajra at the support price and save the farmers from distress sale; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANGEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) It was reported that in Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat, the price of bajra had fallen below the support price of Rs. 124/—per quintal that had been announced by Government. However, with the entry of Food Corpration of India into the markets of those States, the prices of bajra have risen above the support prices. The prices in important producing centres like Gujarat range from Rs. 163 to Rs. 180 per quintal, in Maharashtra from Rs. 135. to Rs. 220, in Rajasthan from Rs. 132 to Rs. 140 and in Haryana from Rs. 125 to Rs. 132.

(c) and (d) Food Corpoation of India has already entered the markets of Gujarat, Haryana and Rajasthan. The

Corporation has also been advised to keep itself in readiness for entering the markets of any other State where the prices of bajra fall below the support price level.

श्री राम सिंह यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय क्या मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि किसान ने अपनी फसल को बाजार में 15 अक्तूबर से बेचना शुरू किया और 15 अक्तूबर से 10 नवम्बर तक बाजरे की कीमत हरयाना और रास्थान की मंडियों में 85 रुपये क्विंटल से 115 रुपये क्विंटल थी ? क्या इस अवधि में अधिकतर किसानों ने जी अपनी फसल बेची है वह उस की डिस्ट्रेस सेल ही है ? इस भाव के मालूम होने के बाबजूद भी सरकार के एफ सी आई और दूसरी एजेंसीज के माध्यम से बाजरे की खरीद शुरू न करने का क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा मैं ने काल अटेंशन के उत्तर में कहा था, कोर्स ग्रेन की सपोर्ट प्राइस एनाउंस करने का अर्थ यह है कि किसानों को इस से कम दाम न मिले। ज्यों ही यह बात हम लोगों के ध्यान में आई कि कुछ राज्यों में बाजरे की कीमत रपोर्ट प्राइस से नीचे है सरकार ने 28 अक्तूबर को यह फैसला किया क्यों कि कोर्स ग्रेन के सम्बन्ध में यह आशा की जाती है, जो नियम अब तक है स्पोर्ट प्राइस देने के बाद, उस के अनुसार बाजारा, ज्वार और मेज के सम्बन्ध में कि राज्य सरकारें इस सम्बन्ध में समुचित कदम उठाएंगी लेकिन ज्यों ही बाजरे की कीमत कम हुई तो हमने 28 अक्तूबर को फैसला किया इस बात का और उस के लिए तैयारी की। उसके बाद तमाम बाजारों में जा कर खरीद रहे हैं। प्रसन्नता की बात यह है कि सरकार का जो उद्देश्य था उस की पूर्ति इस प्रकार हुई कि जहां नहीं स्पोर्ट प्राइस से कम कीमत थी वहां वहां पर अब एवरेज क्वालिटी के बाजरे की कीमय स्पोर्ट प्राइस से ऊपर है।

श्री राम सिंह यादव : माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह नहीं बतलाया कि बाजरे की कीमत सपोर्ट प्राइस से नीचे जाने की सूचना क्या मंडियों से प्राप्त नहीं होती थी और यदि होती थी तो देरी से एफ सी आई के माध्यम से मंडियों में खरीद करने का क्या कारण है ? इस के साथ ही अब तक राजस्थान और हरयाने की मंडियों में एफ सी आई के माध्यम से कितनी खरीद की है और क्या वह खरीद आप ने किसानों से की या बीच के जो मझौले व्यापारी हैं उन से की है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैंने यह बताया कि सरकार या एफ सी आई के बाजार में जाने का मतलब यह है कि जिन जिन मंडियों में कीमत सपोर्ट प्राइस से कम है वहीं हम खरीदते हैं। लेकिन मैंने पहले उत्तर में बताया कि सरकार के बाजार में जाने के बाद इन तमाम राज्यों की मंडियों में सपोर्ट प्राइस से ऊपर बाजारा बिक रहा है। अभी जब आप ने उस दिन काल अटेंशन के ऊपर बहुत जोर दिया तो हरयाने में हमने तीन स्पेशल टीमें कल और परसों भिजावाई। वहां से जो आंकड़े वह लाए और जो वहां के डायरेक्टर फूड स्टेटिस्टिक्स के आंकड़े हैं वह यह बताते हैं कि वहां की मंडियों में कीमत 130 से 132 तक है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फार योर इन्फामेंशन मैं यह कहूँगा कि आप सिरसा से पता करवएं, जो लेटेस्ट सूचना आप के पास है, वहां से आप अपनी जानकारी के लिए पता

करवाएं कि वहां क्या कीमत है और मुझे बता दें ताकि मालूम हो सके कि आफिशियल वर्जन क्या है और वैसे क्या है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : हरयाना गर्वनमेंट जो स्टेटिस्टिक्स सरकार मब्लिश करती, है उस में उन्होंने कहा है कि जहां पर बाजरे की कीमत कम है स्पोर्ट प्राइस जो 124 रुपये है उससे वहां इस का कारण यह है कि बाजरे में स्वायश्चर अधिक है और नम्बर 2 डिसक्लर है तथा सब से दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि नेपा जिसको अर्गट कहते हैं जिस की टालरेंस लिमिट होनी चाहिए 25 और जो फगस हैं जो एक तरह का प्वायजन है वह उस में अधिक है, इस कारणों से इन बाजारों में नहीं खरीद पा रहे हैं ।

श्री राम सिंह यादव : यह नहीं बताया कि देर में बाजार में क्यों गए ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैंने बताया, आप ने सुना होता तो मालूम होता कि कोर्स ग्रेन के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने सपोर्ट प्राइस फिक्स की लेकिन यह आशा की जाती है राज्य सरकारों से आप अपनी सरकार से भी कहिए, उन से आशा की जाती है जैसे महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट करती है, ज्यों ही कीमत कम होती है, महाराष्ट्र गर्वनमेंट तुरन्त खरीदती है, हमने यही राजस्थान और हरयाना के मुख्य मन्त्रियों से कहा था, जब उन्होंने नहीं खरीदा तो हम ने फैसला किया तैयारी की, बाजार में गए और खरीद की। इसलिए कुछ देर लगी। लेकिन आशा की जाता है कि कोर्स ग्रेन के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारें समुचित कदम उठाएं क्यों कि यह लोकली कन्ज्यूम होने वाला ग्रेन है, इसलिए आल इंडिया लेबल या एफ सी आई से कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एफ सी आई के मण्डी में आने से विशेष तौर से गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में बाजरे की कीमत पर, जिसके भाव पहले गिर गए थे, असर पड़ा है और उससे किसानों को लाभ हुआ है। आपने बाजरे के सम्बन्ध में तो सपोर्ट प्राइस तय की लेकिन ज्वार और मक्का, जिसके भाव कोटा में बहुत गिर गए हैं, उस की सपोर्ट तय करने के सम्बन्ध में क्यों निर्णय नहीं लिया ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इसका कारण यह है कि ज्वार और मक्के की कीमतें सपोर्ट प्राइस से अधिक हैं। अगर उनकी प्राइस से कम होती है तो उस स्थिति में राज्य सरकारों से आशा की जाती है कि वे आवश्यक कदम उठायेंगी ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन राज्य सरकारों ने बाजरे की कीमत कम होने पर भी उसकी खरीद नहीं की उन राज्य सरकारों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे और किस प्रकार से आप मुआविजा देकर उन किसानों की क्षतिपूर्ति कर सकेंगे !

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैंने उस दिन बताया था कि गुजरात में तो भाव कम हैं लेकिन महाराष्ट्र और राजस्थान में सपोर्ट प्राइस से ऊपर हैं और हम खुद ही एफ सी आई की तरफ से घूम रहे हैं कि हमें मिल जाए तो खरीद लें । सरकार राजस्थान में तो बाजरे की कीमत सपोर्ट प्राइस से अधिक है ।

Construction Of Rural And Urban Houses

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any target has been

fixed for the year 1983-84 for construction of houses in Rural and Urban areas; and

(b) if so, the progress in this respect, the expenditure incurred uptill now and what more expenditure is required to attain the target fixed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) 'Housing' is a State subject and all social housing schemes are implemented by the State Govts./Union Territories within the Overall Plan outlay. The targets for these schemes are also fixed by them but the targets for the schemes covered by 20—Point Programme are fixed in consultation with the planning Commission. The target for the late schemes for the year 1983-84 and achievements upto 30.9.83 are as follows:—

(in lakhs)

scheme	Targets	Achievements
1. Allotment of house-sites	8.74	4.10
2. Construction Assistance	5.56	1.14
3. EWS-Housing	4.05	0.38

The information regarding progress and expenditure incurred so far and the money required to attain the targets is not available with us.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : My first Point is, after all, expenditure is allotted for the Plan by the Government of India and I am sorry to say that there is no monitoring so far as the expenditure is concerned by the different states. Do you have any Proposal for monitoring of the expenditure which is being incurred or which is not being incurred by the State Governments ? Secondly, even the figure which you have given, I am afraid, is very much unsatisfactroy. Regarding item No. 1 afair a lapse of 6 months, the achievement is only 45% and regarding item No. 2, it is only even less than 20% and regarding item No. 3, it is only 8%. That is to say, in 6 months, it is only 8%. So, even if this figure is projected for the whole year, will you be satisfied with the progress at all ? Thirdly, he has said in the last paragraph about information regarding 'progress and expenditure incurred so far and the money required to attain the targets' not being availabe. May I know whether he will be able to collect this information and place it on the Table of the House within this Session ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : As stated by my hon. colleague sofar as the question of having houses constructed by various States under the State sector is concerned, the allocation for the same is made in the integrated plan of the Staes by the Planning Commisson. Therefore, it is not Possible for us to monitor from here regarding the implementation of the States' schemes. But so far as the schemes which are covered under the 20-Point Programme, as mentioned by my colleague, are concerned we do have the monitoring system on our side and effort is to go to various States and check with the State authorities about the programme on the field and sometimes we also go and meet the Ministers concerned, Chief Secretaries concerned. Sometima we also meet the hon. Chief Ministers and sit with the monitoring offlcials from Delhi and they review the progress under the various programmes under the 20-Point programme. As has been given in the written answer under Items I and 2-the rural house-site and housing scheme for economically weaker sections-these are the two schemes which are covered under the 20-Point programme and we have regular monitoring system. It is also true that achievement so as mentioned by the hon. Member, is not according to our satisfaction. But we are very much after the State Government to see that these schemes are implemented with all the vigour and I agree with the

hon. Member that the monitoring at the State level also should be strictly followed. Otherwise, there is a chance of falling back and slippage which will result in the hardship caused to the weaker sections.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : I am thankful to the hon. Member that he has assured that there is some sort of checking in connection with the 20-point programme. But I wanted to know whether he has been able to check what is the Progress that has been achieved so far and particularly as Cited under the item No. 3-economically weaker sections-I am very much surprised and also pained to see that it is only 8% who are to get this great help. It is only 8%. This is strange and unsatifactory and I am sure that the hon. Minister will assure the House that some measure will be taken to achieve this target.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : This is a suggestion.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN : I would like to know whether any fund has been made available to the Government of Assam for the construction of houses in the rural and urban areas under the 20-point programme, from his Ministry.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Under the 20-point programme, as I mentioned and also my colleague mentioned, there are two schemes for which the Central Government is responsible i. e. allotment of rural house-sites and consturction assistance. So far as Assam is concerned, for the Sixth Five Yeary Plan, the target fixed was 2,30,000 houses and the achievement is 13,825.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : What a shame ;

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The construction of houses in the State is very badly hampered. The house construction work was not allowed to progress. Now, in the Year 1983-84 the target fixed was 80,000 upto August 1983 and the achievement is 3469.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Mr. Speaker Sir, at present the allocation of funds and the pace of construction of houses in the urban and rural areas are such that even in hundred years the needs for housing of the people would not be met. Unless steps are taken immediately at least in the 7 th Plan to increase the allocation for housing and to make funds available either to the State Government or through the State Government to the persons taking advantage of the house building programme at a very low rate of interest, and unless cheaper building materials are made available, the housing programme cannot succeed. In thls background, what steps are being taken or are contemplated by the Government in this regard ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : As already mentioned, we indicate to thc State Governments the steps to be taken at the time of allocation of funds. It is only the question of monitoring. I agree with the hon. Member that the progress on this account is not to our satisfaction. The pace of progress is only 50%. We would like It to be as high as 100%. But I would request the hon. Members to persuade their State Governments to see that the funds given by the Central Government are fully utilised and the housing facilities which have been extended under the 20-Point Programme or the Minimum Needs Porgramme are also covered by the State Governments with the urgency and speed, for which the allocation has been made. The question of allocating more funds will come after the earlier allocation has been utilised. It is at the point of uonitoring that the State Governments should pay more attention.

श्री मोतिभाई आर. चौधरी : जो कर रहे हैं उसे तो पूरा करें।

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The States which are working well will also get incentives

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Sir, I havc got one worry. The Government and the Minister are going on constructing houses all over, and the

fertile land is getting reduced day by day and a day may come when there will be only houses, graveyards and temples etc. and no land will be left for cultivation. Is the hon. Minister aware of this aspoct and has he got an idea how he is going to overcome this problem ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : If he asks the same question to you, what will be your answer ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The hon. Member must be happy that it is only after centuries that an hon. Prime Minister has thought of giving house sites to the weaker section of our society So far big havelis and big palaces were being built, now the weaker sections also getting houses for themselves; the rural poor are getting the houses. (*Interrutptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : They are only building jhugis and jhonparis... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : We should be happy that there is one leader in this country who thinks of these people...

(*Interruptons*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The poor people are building only jhugis and jhonparis; the big people continue to build big houses...

(*Interruptions*)

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : जिस प्रकार से सरकार ने नीति बनाई है और केन्द्रीय सरकार उसके लिये मदद करना चाहती है, मैं इसके लिये बधाई देता हूँ। लेकिन मुझे इस बात को देख कर दुःख होता है कि जिस प्रकार से मदद पहुंचाई जाती है, वह उन लोगों तक नहीं पहुंच पाती है जिस तरह से पहुंचनी चाहिये। मैंने मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन जिले के एक गांव "पानबिहार" में देखा है जहां वीकर सैक्शन्ज के लिये 50 मकान बनाये जाने थे, प्रत्येक मकान की निर्माण लागत 1500 रुपये थी, लेकिन मकान बनने के बाद और लोगों के रहने के पहले ही उनमें से आधे गिर गये। इस लिये मेरा कहना यह है कि इस प्रकार की योजनाओं को ठीक से मानिटरिंग करने और इन मकानों के बनाने के लिये पर्याप्त धन उपलब्ध कराने के लिये सरकार क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रही है ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Under the Economically Weaker Sections programme the 6th plan envisages a sites and services type of scheme in urban areas at unit cost of Rs. 3,000/-for the economically weaker sections. The target of 16.2 lakhs has been fixed on the basis of an outlay of Rs. 485 crores and average cost of Rs. 3,000/-per unit for EWS housing in urban areas.

This is fixed. The hon. Member has just refeired to Madhya Pradesh. In various States this element of subsidy and the cost vary from Rs· 2,000/-to Rs. 5,500/-I will have to check up whether the information given by the hon. Member is correct. But definitely we would like to see that each State Government builds a house which can be a durable hutment for those who have to live in it. Therefore, it is a question of very fundamental importance that the State Government should build houses which can be used by weaker sections.

Sharing Of Teesta Waters

*87. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Bangladesh have not so for come to any conclusion on the modalities of sharing Teesta waters;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a meeting of Joint Rivers Commission has been convened to settle this issue for ever; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this

regard and the decision so for taken in the matter of sharing Teesta waters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) At its 25th meeting held in Dhaka from 18th to 20 th July, 1983 the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission discussed sharing of the Tista waters and recognised that this will need to be based on intensive scientific studies. It has been agreed that these studies will commence forthwith and be completed by the Joint Tista Committee before 1985 end.

Pending completion of scientific studies, it was agreed in a spirit of friendship and good neighbourliness that an ad-hoc sharing of the Tista flows during the dry season will be done with 36% for Bangladesh, 39% for India and remaining 25% unallocated. These ad-hoc shares and the unallocated portion are subject to reallocation after scientific studies are completed. The ad-hoc sharing arrangements would be valid till 1985 end.

The Commission directed the secretaries incharge of Irrigation of the two Governments to work out further details regarding the ad-hoc sharing arrangements for consideration of the Joint Rivers Commission.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : The decision of the Joint River Commission between India and Bangladesh for sharing Teesta waters was unfortunate disappointing and a gross injustice to the people of West Bengal, and particularly to North Bengal.

The West Bengal Government has made a vehement protest against this. I would like to know whether the Teesta sharing of water—39% to India, 36% to Bangladesh and 25% unallocated—means that the one-thousand crore Teesta barrage project with a capacity of 22 lakh acres, which is one of the biggest irrigation projects of the country will be turned into an irrigation project without water whose command Area will ha ve to be curtailed to 50%. Is the Government ready to reject the URC proposal ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As I said in my answer this allocation is on an *ad hoc* basis and is alid only till the end of 1985. By that time, it is expected that an intensive, scientific study regarding the totality of availability of water in the Teesta system, the requirements of the two countries and the command Areas etc would be taken up Till taken there is no bar to our utilizing the water through the Teesta system or through any other system. I can assure the hon. Members that the barrage we are building in India, on the Indian side of the border, will not be affected in any way and construction etc. would go unhindered.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Damage Caused Due To Floods In 1983 And Assistance Provided

*84. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the names of the States which were mostly affected by the floods in the current year;

(b) the details of loss of lives and property in each of the affected States;

(c) whether any team has beon sent by the Centre to survey the affected area; if so, what are the findings thereof; and

(d) the details of help demanded by these States and the details of help rendered by the Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement Showing Damage Caused Due To Floods In 1983 And Assistance Provided

S. No.	State	Type of calamity	Population affected (Lakh) (Lakh ha.)	Cropped area affected damaged (No.)	No.of houses/ huts (Rs.in lakh)	Loss of public property	Loss of Human lives	Loss of Cattle Heads	Central Sought (Rs. in crores)	Assistance Sanction	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Flood	0.42	7.14	94218	4667.01	87	1639	71.51		(i) A Central Team Visited the State between 20th to 24th September, 1983 Report is under processing (ii) Ways & Means advance of Rs. 8.00 crores sanc tioned.
		(ii) Cyclone	50.76	18.25	337081	21628.75	134	11798	266.20		(i) Central Team Visited the State from 27th Oct., to Ist Nov., 1983. Report is awaited. (ii) Ways & Means advance of Rs. 10.00 crores sanc tioned.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2.	Assam	Flood	21.22	1.24	17076	3065.76	20	1574	41.57		Central Team Visited the State from 9th to 11th Nov., 1983. Report is awaited.
3.	Bihar	Flood	50.65	3.71	24169	166.85	6	19			No Memorandum received.
4.	Gujarat	Flood	39.31	2.22	172691	9211.60	594	83768	166.85	39.22	Rs. O. 98 crores for Ghed areas and Rs. 38.24 crores for all the affected Districts.
5.	Haryana	Flood	17.94	2.32	13219	1707.30	10	41	103.37		(i) Ways & Means advance of Rs. 10.00 crores sanctioned (ii) A Central Team visited the state between 24th and 26 th Sep., 1983 Report is under processing.
6.	Himachal Pradesh	(i) Snowfall/ heavy rains Hailstorm	24.32	2.61	921	86.28	27	498	25.67	5.87	
		(ii) Heavy rains/ Floods	16.51	1.17	7699	1114.79	45	388	37.86	*	*Memorandum is being discussed in Inter Ministerial Group on 25.11.1983.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.	Karnataka	Flood	6.35	0.21	2485	383.15	13	2392	19.00	3.29	
8.	Kerala	Flood	0.09	0.002	2971	0.70	44	5	—	—	No Memorandum received.
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Flood	7.13	0.71	12971	1312.00	27	999	22.60		Central Team visited to State from 19th Oct., to 22nd Oct., 1983 and report is under processing.
10.	Maharashtra	Flood	26.06	9.66	278804	2860.97	362	19018	65.14	12.86	
		Addl. Request	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.36		Request for the State Govt. is under consideration.
11.	Meghalaya	Flood	0.14	1.99	429	NR	6	282	1.22	0.16	
12.	Orissa	Flood	0.01	2.24	3845	NR	10	110			No Memorandum received.
13.	Sikkim	Flood/ lanslides	0.99	0.20	284	1957.10	107	3260	29.84		(i) Central Team is being deputed to the State. (ii) Ways & Means advance Rs. 50.00 lakhs sanction
14.	Rajasthan	Flood	4.95	0.17	21439	590.31	36	482	27.75		Request of the State Government is under consideration.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15.	Tripura	Flood	5.00	0.45	30000	503.10	30	3000	16.70	4.50	
16.	West Bengal	Flood	9.61	0.01	17700	40.77	14	12	—	—	No Memorandum received.
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Flood	153.27	24.02	389328	31211.00	511	1835	566.93		(i) Central Team visited the State Report is awaited. (ii) Ways & Means advance Rs. 30.00 crores sanctioned.
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	Cyclone/ rains	NR	NR	44	NR	NR	NR	0.0042		Request is under consideration.
19.	Pondicherry	Flood	NR	0.006	NR	NR	NR	NR	0.2915		A Central Team visited the U.T. on 22.9.1983 and report is under procesings.

उर्वरकों का आयात

85. **श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :**

श्री बापू साहिब पारूलेकर : क्या **कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष देश में उर्वरकों की मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए इनका आयात करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो चालू वर्ष में देश में उर्वरकों के सम्भावित उत्पादन की तुलना में उर्वरकों की कुल कितनी मांग है;

कृषि मंत्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) और (ख) 1983-84 के लिए 72 लाख मीटरी टन पोषक तत्वों की खपत के लक्ष्य तथा बाकी बचे हुए पिछले स्टाक के अलावा देश में इस वर्ष 45.50 लाख मीटरी टन पोषक तत्वों के अनुमानित उत्पादन को देखते हुए पिछले वर्षों की भांति इस वर्ष भी उर्वरकों का आयात किया जा रहा है।

Delay in Fixing The Price of Slum Tenements in Ranjit Nagar, new Delhi

88 SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 777 on 27 February, 1978 regardinghire-purchase price of slum tenements and state:

(a) whether the decision to sell the slumtenements it Delhi/New Delhi to their allottees on hire-purchase basis was taken long back i. e., in August, 1963;

(b) if so, the reasons why the Slum wing took several years in fixing the price for these tenements in Ranjit Nagar and elsewhere; and

(c) the reason why the rent realised so far from the slum tenement allottees is not being adjusted towards the price of such slum tenements ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The price could not be worked out as the accounts of the Scheme were not finally closed.

(c) There is no provision in the Government orders for such adjustment.

Tree Plantation Under Social Forestry Scheme

*89. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the species of trees approved for plantation under social forestry programme State-wise both in the upper and lower regions of Himalayas and other areas in the countty; and

(b) what are the new species identified by our scientists other than the controversial Eucalyptus after Independence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The choice of species is governed by locality or climatic factors. List of species identified on the basis of climatic regions/zones for plantation under Social Forestry Programme for the country including the Himalayan region is given in the statement I and II. *(placed in Liberary. see No. LT-7071/83)*

(b) Some of the new species identified after Independence and advocated for plantation under Social Forestry are given in statement III. [*placed in Liberary. see No· LT-7071/83]*

Supply of Essential Commodities to the States

*90. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) Whether some additional essential commodities are being supplied to the States for fair price shops for distribution to consumers;

(b) Whether these essential commodities are also being supplied to tribal areas in remote rural areas Where fair price shops are not functioning; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the arrangements made by Government to make them easily availabe to the poor people in rural and tribal areas, particularly in the State of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c) Under the scheme of the Public Distribution System, the Central Government has assumed the responsibility for supplying seven essential commodities, i. e., wheat, rice sugar, imported edible oils, kerosene, soft-coke and controlled cloth to States/ Union Territories for distribution to the consumers. The State Governments have the option to add such other items of mass-consumption for distribtion through public Distribution System as they deem fit by arranging for the supplies of such items on their own. States/Union Territories have been advised to expand the coverage of the public Distribution System through opening more fair price shops, including mobile shops far-flung areas and also for giving special to the coverage of such areas as had hitherto been underserved or unserved like rural, hilly and tribal areas. The attention of the State Governments including the Government of Orissa has also been drawn to the need of better co-ordination between lifting, transportation, storage and distribution of essential commodities under the public distribution system so that the essential commodities allocated to them do reach the poor people residing in rural and tribal areas.

यमुना के जल में प्रदूषण

*91. **श्री रामलाल राही** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यमुना से लिया जा रहा 75 प्रतिशत पेयजल प्रदूषित है जिसके कारण दिल्ली में अनेक बीमारियां फैल रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पीने के पानी को साफ करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं;

(ग) यदि कोई उपाय नहीं किये जा रहे हैं तो इसके ब्यौरेवार कारण क्या हैं; और

(घ) इस प्रदूषित पेयजल को पीने से पिछले वर्ष कितने व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई थी ?

संसदीय कार्य खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) दिल्ली जल प्रदाय तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि दिल्ली के लिए यमुना से लिया जा रहा कच्चा पानी सामान्य तौर पर अच्छी कोटि का है और सप्लाई करने से पहले इसे जल शोधन संयंत्र से शोधित किया जा रहा है। सप्लाई कड़ी कोटी नियन्त्रण परिचालन के अन्तर्गत की जाती है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) नगरपालिका जल सप्लाई के पानी को पीने से दिल्ली में किसी व्यक्ति की मृत्यु नहीं हुई बतायी गई है।

Short Supply Of Foodgrains To J & K

*92. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Jammu & Kashmir State Government had been protesting to the Central Government for short supply of foodgrains by the Food Corporation of India to the State:

(b) if so, the total amount of foodgrains i. e., rice and wheat separatly supplied-by the F. C. I. to J & K State till 31 October, 1983 and in the corresponding period last year, separately; and

(c) Whether Government will place on the Table on the House the factual position of the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir. Food Corporation of India has been supplying foodgrains to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir on the basis of allocations issued by the Government of India.

(b) and (c) A statement indicating quantities of wheat and rice supplied by the Food Corporation of India to the State Government during January, 1983 to October, 1983 and the corresponding period last year is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statements

Supplies of foodgrains made by Food Corporation of India to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir during the years 1983 and 1982.

(in thousand tonnes)

Offtake उठान

Year	Rice	Wheat for public distribution system	Wheat for Roller-Flour Mills	Total
1983 (January to October)	123.4	74.4	60.0	257.8
1982 (January to October)	79.7	57.3	67.3	204.3

नर्मदा नदी पर बांधों के निर्माण में प्रगति

*93. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया** : क्या **सिंचाई मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश में नर्मदा नदी पर बांधों के निर्माण के संबंध में गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान हुई प्रगित का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) उनको पूरा किए जाने के संबंध में क्या लक्ष्य निश्चित किया गया है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) नर्मदा नदी बेसिन पर, गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश में बृहद और मध्यम परियोजनाओं की प्रगति से संबंधित सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल. टी. 7072/83] लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के संबंध में सूचना राज्यों द्वारा नहीं भेजी जाती है।

Investigation Into Adulteration of vanaspati With beef Tallow

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any investigation regarding adulteration of Vanaspati with beef tallow at the production stage;

(b) if so, particulars of the persons who actually conducted the said investigation;

(c) details regarding their expertise on the said job with details of their past experience, if any;

(d) when the said investigation had actually taken place, and

(e) names of the production units where such investigation was conducted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) at (c) Officers of the Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and Fats under the Department of Civil Supplies and its Zonal Inspectors have been conducting regular inspections in the 92 licensed vanaspati manufacturing factories in the country. These officers and the field staff are fully qualified personnel in Oil Technology or M. Sc. They have long years of experience in this field, in many cases even more than 15 years.

(d) The field staff as well as the officers of the Directorate at the Headquaters carry out surprise inspections of the factories, draw samples regularly for analysis in the well-equiped modern laboratory of the Directorate to ansure that the product conforms to the specifications laid down by the Government. During the period 1.1.83 to 31.10.83, as many as 746 inspections were carried out and in all 3964 samples were drawn and analysed. The analysis of the samples drawn has not shown the presence of beef tallow in any one of them so far.

(e) A complete list of the vanaspati units where the surprise inspections are carried out regularly is enclosd at statement I.

Statement

List Of The Vanaspati Factories

North Zone

PUNJAB

1. M/s Amrit Banaspati Co. Ltd., P.B.No.31, Chandigarh Road, Rajpura-140401 (Pb.).

2. M/s Amritsar Oil works, G.T. Road, Amritsar-143104. Punjab.

3. M/s Kishan Chand & Co.Oil Ind. Ltd., P.B,No.100. G.T.Road, Ludhiana-141003 (Pb.).

4. M/s Markfed Vanaspati & Allied Ind., G.T. Road, P.B.No.23, Khanna-141401 (Pb.).

5. M/s Nav Bharat Banaspati & Allied Industries, G.T.Road, Daroha-141421. Punjab.

6. M/s Oswal Vanaspati & Allied Ind., G.T.Road, Sherpur, Ludhiana-141003. Punjab.

7. M/s Oswal Vanaspati & General Ind., G.T.Road, Kanganwal, Ludhiana-141010. Punjab.

8. M/s Mahavir Vanaspati Company, Kharar, Disst. Ropar, Punjab (Pin Code-140301).

9. M/s Sangrur Vanaspati Mills Ltd., Jind Road, Sangrur, Punjab.

Jammu and Kashmir

10. M/s K.C. Vanaspati, Bari Brahmana, Jammu, J&K.

11. M/s Kashmir Vanaspati (P) Ltd., Bari Brahmana, Jummu, J&K.

Haryana

12. M/s S.G.Veg. Products, P.B.No.63 Yamunanagar-135001. Distt. Amala, Haryana.

13. M/s Haryana Vanaspati & General Mills, Govindpuri, Kundli, Distt. Sonepat (Haryana).

14. M/s Keeran Vegetable Prod. Ltd., Circular Road, Bhiwani.125021. Haryana.

15. M/s Markanda Vanaspati Mills Limited, G.T. Road, Shahabad Markanda-132135 Distt. Kurukhshetra Haryana.

Delhi.

16. M/s D,C.M. Chemical Works, P.B. No. 6219, Shivaji Marg, New Delhi-110015.

17. M/s Ganesh Flour Mills (P) Ltd., P.B. No. 2182, Subzi Mandi, Delhi-110007.

Himachal Pradesh

18. M/s United Vanaspati Works (P) Ltd., Bairsen, Nalagarh, Himachal Pradesh.

    H.O.M/s United Van. Works (P) Ltd., S.C.O. 367-68, First Floor, Sector 35-B, Chandigarh-160036.

Uttar Pradesh

19. M/s Amrit Banaspati Co. Ltd., G.T. Road, Ghaziabad-201002. (U.P)

20. M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd., P.B. No. 3, G.T. Road, Ghaziahad-(U.P).

21. M/s Jain Shudh Vanaspati Ltd., 101, Akashdeep Building, 26-A, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-110001.

22. M/s Modi Vanaspti Mfg.Co., Modinagar-201204 Distt. Ghaziabad, U.P.

23. M/s Prag Vanaspati products, G.T. Road, Aligarh-202001. UTTAR PRADESH.

24. M/s. Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., Loni Rod, P.O. Mohan Nagr, Ghaziabad-201007. UTTAR PRACESH.

25. M/s. Balaji Vegetable prod. (P) Ltd., P.B.No. 43, Shajahanpur Road, Sitapur-261001. UTTAR PRADESH.

26. M/s. Ganesh Flour Mills Co. Ltd., 4, Kalpi Road, Kanpur-208001 UTTAR PRADESH.

27. M/s. Bhagwati Vanaspati Industries Limited, B/3, Vikramaditya Marg, Lucknow-226001 UTTAR PRADESH.

28. M/s. Moti Lal Padampat Udyog Ltd., (Vanspati Branch), P.B.No.69 Gutaiya, Kanpur-208001. UTTAR PRADESH.

29. M/s. Swarup Vegetable Products Ltd. Mansurpur, Distt. Muzaffarnagar, UTTAR PRADESH.

RAJASTHAN

30. M/s. Hemraj Udyog, 65, Industrial Area, Jhotwara, JAIPUR-302012. (RAJASTHAN)

31. M/s. Mehta Vegetable Prod. (P) Ltd., Chittorgarh-312001. (RAJASTHAN)

32. M/s. R.GS. Vanaspati Industry, 5, Ram Singh Road, Jaipur-302004 (RAJASTHAN)

33. M/s. Rohtas Industries Ltd., Moondhra Bhavan. 3, Ajmer Road, Jaipur-302001. (RAJASTHAN)

34. M/s. Premier Vegetable Prod. Ltd., 95, Industrial Aerea, Jaipur-302001. (RAJASTHAN).

35. M/s. Rajasthan Vanaspati Prod. Ltd., P.B.No 1, Bhilwara-311001, RAJASTHAN.

SOUTH ZONE

TAMIL NADU

36. M/s. Madras Vanaspati Ltd., 18, Power House Road, P.B.No. 27, **Villupuram-605602.** Distt. South Arcot.(TAMIL NADU).

37. M/s. Sri Krishna Vanaspti Products, 47-A,Park Road. Erode-638001. (TAMIL NADU).

38. M/s. Oswal Oils & Van. Ind., 107, Cochrane Basin Road,-Madras-600021 (TAMIL NADU).

39. M/s. The Tate Oil Mills Co. Limited, 18822, Blaiya Mudali Street, Tondierpet, Madras-600081 (TAMIL-NADU).

40. M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Edamalaipatti Pudur, Tiruchirapalli-620012 (T.N).

KARNATAKA

41. M/s. Mysore Vegetable Oil Products, 17, Platform Road, **Bangalore-560023** (Karnataka)

42. M/s. Bhamhappa Tavanappanavar Pvt. Ltd., Mandi, Pet P.B.No. 7, Davengere-577001. (Karnataka).

43. M/s. Ravi Vegetable Oil Ind., P.B. No, 205, Hanumanthappa Buildings, Davengere-577002. (Karnataka).

44. M/s. The Modern Mills Ltd., (Food & Fibre Division Karwar Road, P.B. No.27,Aubli-580020. (Karnataka),

45. M/s. Maharaja Vanaspati Products, 148, Mysore Road, P.B.No. 2628, Bangalore-560026. (Karnataka).

46. M/s. Raichur Oil Complex, P.B.No. 51, Raichur-584102. (Karnataka).

KERALA

47. M/s. The Tata Oil Mills Co. Limited, Tatapuram, Ernakulam, Cochin-682014. (Kerala)

48. M/s. Kerala Soaps & Oils Ltd., West Hill, Calicut-673005. (Kerala)

ANDHRA PRADESH

49. M/s Tungabhadra Industries Ltd., 108, Walker Town, Secunderabad-500025. (ANDHRA PRADESH).

50. M/s. Aggarwal Ihdustries, (Lessees. B. Rajendra Oil Mills and Refinery), 1-8-576, Industrial area, Azamabad, Hyderabad-500020. (ANDHRA-PRADESH).

51. M/s. Tungabhadra Industries Ltd., (Lessees. M/s. Hyderabad Vanasspati Ltd). Maula Ali, Hyderabad-500040. (ANDHRA PRADESA).

52. M/s. Sree Radhakrishna Vegetable Oil Products Company, Kalluru-515774, Distt. Anantpur, (ANDHRA-PRADESH).

53. M/s. T.C.L. Poshak Corporation, P.B.No. 28, Adoni-518301. (ANDHRA PRADESH).

54. M/s. Tungabhadra Industries Ltd., Karnool-518002. (ANDHRA-PRADESH).

EAST ZONE
WAST BENGAL

55. M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Athpur, Shamnagar, Distt. 24 Paraganas, (West Bengal).

56. M/s. Kusum Products Ltd., 9. Biplabi Traitakya Maharaj Sarani, (Braborurna Road), Calcutta-700001. (West Bengal).

57. M/s. Rasoi Limited, (Vanaapati Division) Regent House, 12, G. Place (East), Calcutta-700069 (West Bengal).

58. M/s. Swaika Vanaspati Prod. Ltd., PNB House, 18-B, Brabourne Road. Calcutta-70000. (West Bengal).

59. M/s. The United Vegetable Mfrs. Ltd., 18, Bekaria Street, Calcutta-700073 (West Bengal).

60. M/s. Vegetable Products Ltd., 5, Fancy Lane, Belgharia. (West Bengal).

BIHAR

61. M/s. Chhabirani Agro-Ind. Enterprises Limited, Chhabirani Nagar, Duggauti 821105, Distt. Rohtas, (BIHAR).

62. M/s. Rohtas Industries Ltd., (Vanaspati Division), Dalmianagar, Distt. Rohtas, (BIHAR).

63. M/s. Hathwa Vanaspati Ltd., Hathwa House, Patna-800001. (BIHAR).

ASSAM

64. M/s. Assam State Coop. Marketing and Consumers, Federation Limited Gauhati (ASSAM).

WEST ZONE

MAHARASHTRA

65. M/s. Ahmed Oomerbhoy, Ahmed Oomer Street, Two Tanks, P.B.No. 4511 Bombay-400008.

66. M/s. Hindustan Lever., Ltd Hindustan Lever House, 165/166, Bankbay Reclamation Bombay-400020.

67. M/s. Indian Veg. Products Limited, Forbes Building, Charanjit Rai Marg, Fort, Bombay-400001.

68. M/s. Jai Hind Mills Co., 153, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Bhandap, Bombay-78.

69. M/s. Liberty Oil Mills, 16, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Ghatkopar, Bombay-400086.

70. M/s. The Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., Sewri Mills, Hay Bunde Road, Bombay-400023.

71. M/s. Vegetable Vitamin Foods Co. Pvt Ltd., Plot No, 109, Sion, P.B. No. 6781, Bombay.

72. M/s. Vegoils Ltd, L.M. Nadkarni Marg. P.O. Antop Hill, Wadala (East), Bombay-400037.

73. M/s. Akola Oil Industries Ltd., Vanasadapeth, Akola-440005. (Maharashtra).

74. M/s. Maharashtra Vegetable Products Limited, P.B. No. 64, Dhulia-424001 (Maharashtra).

75. M/s. Wipro Products Ltd., P.B.No. 12. Amaler-425401. (Distt.Jalgaon) (Maharashtra).

76. M/s. Cooperative Oil Industries, Nanded Road, Latur-413512. Distt. Osmanbad, (Maharashtra)

77. M/s. Purohit & Company, New Cotton Market Road, Nagpur-440018, (Maharashtra).

78. M/s. Mansingka Industries Ltd., Pachora-424201. (Maharahtra).

GUJARAT

79. M/s. Ashwin Industries, Ashwin Nagar, Samlaya-391520. Distt. Baroda, (Gujarat).

80. M/s. Madhusudan Vegetable Products Company Limited, Taluka : Dehgam, Rakhial-382315, Distt. Ahmedabad. (Gujarat).

81. M/s. National Dairy Development Board, (Bhavnagar Vegetable Products), Bunder Road, P.B.No. 28, Bhavnagar-364001. (Gujarat).

82. M/s. Dipak Vegetable Oil Industries (P) Ltd., Jawahar Road, Manavader 362630 (Gujarat).

83. M/s. Jayat Extractions Industries: Bedeshwar, P.B. No. 7, Jamnagar-361002 (Gujarat).

84. M/s. Kothari Oil Products Co, Jetpur Road, Gondal-360311 Distt. Rajkot, (Gujarat).

85. M/s. Morvi Vegetable Products Vegetable Road, Morvi-363641 (Gujarat).

86. M/s. Prabhat Solvenet Extraction Industries (P) Ltd., Rajendra Road, P.B.No. 109, Manavadar-362630. (Gujarat).

87. M/s. Shreet Jagdish Oil Inds., P.B. No. 44, Porbandhar-360575. (Gujarat).

88. M/s. Bhavnagar Electricity Co. Limited, (Oils & Vanaspati Division) Nirmalnagar, Bhavnagar-364001. (Gujarat).

MADHYA PRADESH

89. M/s. Shree Mansingka Oil Mills Limited, P.B.No. 11, Pandhana Road Khandwa-450001 (M.P.).

90. M/s. The Malwa Vanaspati and Chemicals Co. Ltd., Mohatta Nagar, Indore-452003 (M.P.).

91. M/s. 5-S Limited, Balgarh, Dewas-455111 (M.P.).

92. M/s. Rajadhiraj Industries (P) Limited, P.B.No. 1, Industrial Estate, Seoni-480661 (M.P.).

Inputs For Increasing Rice Production In The Eastern And North-Eastern Regions

*95. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that rice production in the Eastern and North-Eastern regions was stagnating;

(b) if so, what are the inputs to be made available; and

(c) steps taken for increasing investment in the areas to raise rice production and achieve the "Kharif" target of sixty million tonnes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) The productivity of rice has increased from 1016 kgs/ha. in the decade from 1971-72 to 1161 kgs./ha. in 1980-81 in the Eastern and North-Eartern States, though the position varies from State to State.

To increase the rice production, both non-monetary and monetary, inputs such as quality seeds, transplantation method of sowing; timely irrigation; optimum plant population weed control; adequate fertilizer use; application of pesticides; improved implements and agricultural credit are needed.

The Sixth Plan target of rice production is 63 million tonnes by the end of 1984-85. For the current year, the target for the kharif rice has been fixed at 53 million tonnes. To achieve this target, a massive production compaign has been launchd under which all the imputs mentioned above are being made available to the farmers within the plan provisions, Ten lakh minikits of high yielding seeds of paddy are targeted to be distributed and Central subsidy is being provided for raising community nurseries.

A National Inputs Fortnight was observed in June which aimed at reaching the vital agricultural inputs to the interior areas, holding of exhibitions, demonstrations, seminars, training camps credit-cum-input melas in which all the public and private agencies, voluntary organisations and agricultural universities and research centres were mobilised.

Central Assistance To Karnataka For Water Supply Under Integrated Urban Development Schemes

*96. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Ministster of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government are granting financial aid under the Integrated Urban Development Schemes in the country;

(b) if so, the amount granted to Karnataka under Centrally aided Integrated Urban Development Schemes for providing water supply to small and medium size towns during the last three years; and

(c) the details regarding the amount so far spent by the State during 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir, if so far as it relates to the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.

(b) Water supply is not one of the items for Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns. Water supply is to be funded by the State Governments themselves out of the State Plan funds.

(c) The details are not available.

दिल्ली जल प्रदाय और मल व्ययन संस्थान तथा दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के कर्मचारियों के वेतन-मानों में एकरूपता लाना

*97. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री रामसिंह शाक्य : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार दिल्ली जल प्रदाय और मल व्ययन संस्थान तथा दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों में समानता लाने के प्रस्ताव पर अप्रैल, 1983 से विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कोई निर्णय न कर पाने के क्या कारण हैं, निर्णय करने में सरकार के सामने क्या कठिनाईयां हैं तथा यह निर्णय कब तक कर लिया जाएगा;

संसदीय कार्य खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली जल पूर्ति एवं मल-व्ययन संस्थान तथा दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों में समानता लाने के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार कर रही थी।

(ख) क्योंकि दिल्ली जल पूर्ति एवं मल-व्ययन संस्थान तथा दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदान संस्थाय के कर्मचारियों के काम को एक समान नहीं माना जा सकता है, इस लिए इन दो संगठनों के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों में समानता नहीं हो सकती। अत: दिल्ली नगर निगम से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे दिल्ली जल पूर्ति एवं मल-व्ययन संस्थान की वित्तीय स्थिति अतिरिक्त संसाधनों को संघटित करने की सम्भावना और राजस्व का अपव्यय फिजूलखर्ची रोकना अधिक कर्मचारी न रखना आदि निवारक उपायों को अपनाने को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रस्ताव पर पुनर्विचार करें।

Use of Tallow in Vanaspati

*98. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing ;

(a) whether it is a fact that Vegetable Oil products Control Order, 1947 and Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 do not permit use of tallow in vanaspati:

(b) whether it is also a fact that some vanaspati oil manufacturers were improting tallow or purchasing tallow from taraders in the last three years period, obviously for purposes of adulteration;

(c) what steps did Government take to prevent adulteration of tallow and how many prosecution cases were launched in various States and Union Territories and with what results; and

(d) names and addresses of persons/firms/companies etc. Which were so prosecuted and when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some vanaspati units had imported purchased animal tallow for consumption in their respective soap manufacturing units.

(c) and (d) production of vanaspati is subjected to strict quality control under the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1947 and the Vegetable Oil Products (Standard of Quality) Order, 1975. A strict vigil is kept by the field staff of the Central Government to esure that only the permitted raw materials as specified in the Control Orders are used in the production of vanaspati. For this purpose, surprise inspections are carried out of the vanaspati producing factories samples are drawn regululy to ensure that the product conforms to the specifications laid down. From the analysis of samples drawn so far, it has been established that animal tallow has been used in the manufacture of vanaspati.

However, in the course of a series of raids Carried out by the Government of punjab in various places, some unserupulous and anti-social elements

were found to have in their possession adulterated vanaspati/vegetable oils. A total of 50 raids were conducted and 405 samples were drawn in which only 5 samples were found to contain animal tallow. These include two samdles of vanaspati taken from traders and three samples of oils from M/s Bhatinda Chemicals and Vanaspati Mills which is not a licensed vanaspati unit. The Government of Punjab have taken prompt action and has already launched prosecution against the culprits in all these cases and 3 persons have been detained under the National Security Act. The details of the persons/firms and compaanies against whom investigation is in progress are as under :—

(1) M/s Jain Shudh Vanaspati Ltd., Ghaziabad.

(2) M/s Bhatinda Chemicals and Banaspati Mills (P) Ltd., Bhatinda.

(3) Narinder Kumar S/o Jaspal Rai of M/s Bannio Di Hatti, Chowk Prag Dass, Amritsar.

(4) Jaswant Singh S/o Amar Singh village & P. O. Kathania, Amritsar.

Land Reform And Agricultural Production

*99. SHRI A. K. ROY ;
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMNT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is direct relationship between land reform and agricultural Production;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite Central directives the land reform has not been Completed in many States; if so facts in details; and

(c) whether Government would take a fresh initiative in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTARY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c) Land reforms in India have been conceived so as to break the institutional and motivational obstacles which stood in the way of modernising agricultural productivity. The land reforms policy, as conunciated in the successive five-year plan documents is the result of the conse usns of the Centre and the States.

In the schemetic pattern of land reforms, as adopted in this country, first came the abolition of inter-mediary tenures. This has, for all practical purposes, been completed. As a result, more than 20 million tenants have been brought directly under the State and nearly 6 million ha. of land, taken over from inter mediiries, have been distributed to the landless and other aligible families.

Provision of security of tenure to the tenants, including share-croppers, was made with the ultimate objective of confering ownership rights on the gcnerality of tenants and share-croppers. Aecordingly laws enacted by the States provide for security of tenure, fixation of rent and strict regulation of condition for eviction of tenan s which can take place only under exceptional circumstances. While conferring ownership rights upon the generality of tenants and share-croppers it was contemplated that there would be a residue of tenancy upon lands held by members of the defence forces, widows, un-married women, children and persons suffering from physical or mental disabilities.

The laws of all the States except for the Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal provide for confernment of ownership rights on or purchase on easy term of these rights by the generality of tenants and share-croppers. Even in some of the States mentioned above, provision for confernment of ownership rights on specified categories of tenants or purchase of these rights by them exist. Implementation of these laws has been completed in some areas and has been underway in some others. According to the latest compilation, 7.8 million tenants have been registered as owners. Among the States, only Nagaland and Megalaya do not have any such laws as

land is largely under the ownership of the community there.

Alongwith the measures outlined above, steps have also been taken for imposition of land ceilig on agricultural holdings of families, individualls and persons. This has been done throughout the country in two distinct phases, As. a result, more than 7 million acres of land have been declared surplus and more than 4 millon acres distributed. while the scruting of the cases of landholders, who are deemed to be subject the land ceiling laws has nearly been completed, a great deal of surplus land remains undistributed on account of legal, administrative and other hurdles. Efforts are being made to remove these and distribute the surplus land among landless agricultural labourers, particularly those who belong to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Under the 20-Point Programme, the States have been advised to complete distribution of surplus land by March, 1985. States where the process of legislation for confernment of ownership rights upon the generality of tenants has not yet been compieted, have been advised to do so without any further delay.

Assistance For Flood/Cyclone Relief To Gujarat

*100 SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that State Government of Gujarat has approached the Central Government to seek additional financial assistance for meeting the expenses on relief work due to the recent flood/cyclone havonce; and

(b) if so, the amount so far sanctioned by the Central Government and by when the remaining amount, if any, is likely to be sanctioned in favour of Gujarat Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Gujarat submitted two Memoranda one each in the months of July and August, 1983, seeking Central Assistance against cyclone/flood which affected the State in June, 1983

(b) On the basis of the Reports of the Inter-Ministerial Group and Central Team which visited the State from 26th August, 1983 to 28th August, 1983 and recommen-dations of the High Level Committee, a ceiling of assistance of Rs. 3921.59 lakhs have been sanctioned by the Central Government for repairs, rehabilitation and relief. No other request of the State Government is pending with Government of India.

Financial Assistance To Small And Marginal Farmers

*101. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Mintster of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments have not made any head-way in the implementation of the scheme to provide Rs. 250 crores assistance to small and marginal farmers in the country and the entire Central fund for the scheme is likely to ramain unutilised by the end the current financial year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government with regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) No Sir. State Governments are already implementing this new scheme. Certain components namely free distribution of minikits and plantaion of fuel and fruit trees have been taken up by majority of the States. The entire Central funds for this scheme is not remain un-utilised by the end of the current financial year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government of India and State Governments are taking all possible

Steps for fully implementing different components of the scheme in the field.

महाराष्ट्र के चन्द्रपुर और भंडारा जिलों के गांवों को पंचायत और खण्डों से जोड़ना

915. **श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार :** क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र के चन्द्रपुर और मान्द्रा जिले आदिवासी और अविकसित हैं और वहां कोई सड़क और पुलिया नहीं है, जिससे बहुत से गांव को पंचायत और खण्डों से नहीं जोड़ा गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने गांवों को पंचायत और खन्डों से नहीं जोड़ा गया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन्हें पंचायत और खन्डों से जोड़ने का है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) इस प्रकार की सूचना इस मंत्रालय में नहीं रखी जाती है।

(ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85) के प्रलेख में यह परिकल्पना की गई है कि न्यूनतम आवश्कता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1500 से ऊपर की जनसंख्या वाले सभी गांवों तथा 1000 से 1500 के बीच की जनसंख्या वाले 50 प्रतिशत गांवों को 1990 तक सभी मौसमों में खुली रहने वाली सड़कों से जोड़ा जायेगा और इस वास्तविक कार्यक्रम का लगभग 50 प्रतिशत लक्ष्य 1985 तक पूरा कर लिया जायेगा। पहाड़ी, आदिवासी, मरुस्थली तथा तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों के मामले में, जहां जनसंख्या बिखरी हुई है, सामूहिक गांवों के दृष्टिकोण को अपनाया जायेगा।

Sharing Of Ganga Water

916. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Ministers of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far at the last round of talks held with the Bangladesh Government on the permanent solution of sharing of Ganga waters between India and Bangladesh; and

(b) whether adequate steps have been taken to ensure the adequate supply of waters from Hoogly in the Calcutta port to save it from impending extinction if so, details there of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Indo-Bangladesh Memorandum of Understanding of 7th October 1982 has recognised that the long-term solution to inadequate flow of waters in the Ganga at Farakka lay in augmenting the flow of Ganga at Farakka. It has also directed the Joint Rivers Commission to carry out in a time bound manner the pre-feasibility studies of the two schemes already exchanged by India and Bangladesh to decide upon the optimum solution for urgent implementation. The Commission has taken up the assigned task. The Commission at its 25th meeting held at Dhaka in July 1983 further recognised that in addition to the technical aspects wider economic and implementational problems of the proposals, would also need to be studied in the Joint Rivers Commission.

(b) The natural flows in the River Ganga at Farakka during the lean season are not adequate to meet the full requirements of Calcutta port ahd the reasonable needs lower down in Bangladesh. For this purpose the Government of India have been endeavouring to augment the flows at Farakka and India has proposed the Brahmaputra-Ganga Link Canal.

Unauthorised Additions And Alterations IN DDA Flats Of Naraina Residential Scheme And Other Areas In Delhi

917. SHRI ANWAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA had called for the suggestions from the allottees of Double-storeyed Flats in Naraina Residential Scheme and other areas in Delhi with a view to assess and verify the magnitude of complaints arising from unauthorised construction by the allottees;

(b) if so, the nature of additions/ alterations made by the allottees of the concerned areas;

(c) the diffficulties experienced by the allottees;

(d) the additions/alterations proposed to be regularised by the DDA; and

(e) other steps proposep tobe taken by the DDA to alleviate their difficulties ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The DDA have reported that they have issued a circular to all the agencies seeking their cooperation in dealing with the unauthorised additions/ alterations made by the allottees of the DDA flats. They were also requested to identify violations and exercise influenee in persuading the allottees not to violate the terms and conditions of allotment.

(b) The DDA has noticed generally the following unauthorised additions/ alterations :—

(i) covering of rear/front courtyard;

(ii) raising of front/rear courtyard walls;

(iii) covering of verandah/balcony;

(iv) construction of Barsati;

(v) extension of balcony/varandah.

(vi) Conversion of open urinals and part terrace into kitchen and

(vii) encroachment of public land.

(c) to (e) Based on specific request the DDA examines the possibility of regularing/considering unauthorised additions/alterations taking into consideration structrual feasibility, building bye-laws, zoning regulations and overall effect on the bulk of the building blocks. The DDA is reported to have regularised some additions/alterations to pertaining to covering of rear courtyards, provision of sun-shades, additional covered areas, glazing of verandas, raising of front and rear cortyard walls and middle parapet partition walls, conversion of chajjas into balcony, etc.

Rural Land Declared Surplus

918. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the rural land declared surplus, taken over by the States and distributed among the landless upto 31 March, 1980 and also upto 31 July, 1982, separately and State-wise;

(b) whether there is any target fixed for declaring the land surplus, taking it over by the States and distributing it among the landless during the remaining years of the Sixth plan;

(c) whether it is a fact that during the first three years of the Sixth Plan a little over 3 lakh acres have been declared surplus, about six lakh acres have been taken over by the States and about 3 laks acres have been distributed among the landless; and

(d) whether Government are satisfied with this achievement on land reforms front ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) A statement is annexed.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Under the 20-Point programme it has been suggested that the distribution of surplus land may be completed by March, 1985. Ont of 14,38,000 returns filed by landlords under the revised ceiling law, 14,14,000 returns have been disposed of leaving only 24,000 returns to be disposed of. However, in the subsequent stages of the programme, namely taking possession of land and its distribution, certain legal and other hurdles have come in the way of distributing the entire land already declared surplus.

Statement

Area declared surplus Area taken possesion of and Area distributed upto 31 st March 1980 and upto 31 st July, 1983.

State/Union Territory	Area declared surplus		Area teken possession of		Area distributed	
	Till 31st March, 1980	Till 31st July, 1983	Till 31st March, 1980	Till 31st July, 1983	Till 31st March, 1980	Till 31st July, 1983
Andhra Pradesh	10,84,590	10,09,323	3,78,922	4,42,766	2,60,202	3,17,583
Assam	5,74,073	5,64,849	5,00,727	4,89,408	3,07,475	3,26,909
Bihar	2,35,562	2,48,192	1,31,437	1,52,249	1,31,397	1,49,360
Gujarat	47,657	1,58,547	3,837	71,761	Nil	17,223
Haryana	14,647	29,561	10,427	21,203	4,508	21,011
Himachal Pradesh	1,69,541	2,47,096	92,888	2,45,760	3,949	3,300
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	1,33,189	2,96,069	NA	1,48,504	38,132	1,05,574
Kerala	1,16,594	1,27,683	73,348	82,666	47,997	55,652
Madhya Pradesh	2,50,866	2,57,952	1,39,109	1,46,661	74,057	88,536
Maharashtra	3,61,722	3,75,946	2,78,996	2,92,795	2,78,996	2,84,116
Manipur	352	1,029	Nil	424	Nil	424
Orissa	1,31,221	1,46,719	1,15,309	1,27,717	97.649	1,12,005
Punjab	30,278	47,326	6,520	17,080	4,959	13,179
Rajasthan	2,48,093	2,60,533	2,20,835	2,32,517	1,21,368	1,32,185
Tamil Nadu	68,595	88,564	63,630	82,003	44,883	67,423
Tripura	1,977	1,935	1,473	1,835	756	1,352
Uttar Pradesh	2,79,749	2,88,120	2,51,715	2,65,368	2,18,057	2,38,294
West Bengal	1,27,222	1,68,980	86,031	1,16,135	38,761	66,110
Dadra & N. H.	8,967	8,958	5,982	6,776	3,192	3,639
Delhi	784	722	205	374	Nil	374
Pondicherry	2,200	2,560	942	1,161	803	942
Total	38,87,879	43,30,664	23,62,332	29,45,163	16,77,141	20,05,191

Steps Taken To Enhance Consumption Of Fertilisers

919. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise consumption of fertilizer made in the last three years;

(b) whether measures have been taken by Government to increase the consumption of fertilizer for increasing the agriculture production;

(c) if so, the details of measures taken in this regard; and

(d) the total tonnes of fertilizer

expected to be consumed in 1983-84 financial year; ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The information is furnished in the Statement-I enclosed.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The details are furnished in the statement-II enclosed.

(d) The target for consumption of fertilizers in 1983-84 is 72 lakh tonnes of nutrients.

Statement-I

State-wise consumption of fertilizers

(In lakh tonnes N+P+K)

Sl.	Name of the State	Consumption 1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.76	6.56	7.26
2.	Kerala	0.98	0.95	1.08
3.	Karnataka	3.44	3.84	4.01
4.	Tamil Nadu	4.91	5.13	4.65
5.	Gujarat	3.57	4.01	3.86
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1.97	2.36	2.43
7.	Maharashtra	4.21	5.29	5.06
8.	Rajasthan	1.35	1·38	1.16
9.	Haryana	2.31	2.52	2.63
10.	Punjab	7.54	8.20	8.86
11.	Uttar Pradesh	11.51	12.70	16.30
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0.16	0.18	0.18
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.21	0.22	0.32
14.	Assam	0.09	0.11	0.13
15.	Bihar	2.05	2.05	2.04
16.	Orissa	0.76	0.82	0.86
17.	West Bengal	2.83	2.58	2.62
18,	Others	1·51	1.74	2.46
	Total:	55.16	60.64	65.91

Statement-II

Steps taken/being taken to increase fertilizer consumption

(i) Adequate and timely availability of fertilizers through domestic production and import has been ensured.

(ii) An Intensive Fertilizer Promotion campaign in selected district whether consumption potential exists and at present the consumption is low has been launched. The number of districts covered under the seheme has been raised from 67 in the year 1981 to 104 during 1982.

(iii) Delivery of fertilisers upto Block Headquarters on Government account all over the country has been ensured.

(iv) The distribution margin to the distributing agencies was increased by about 22% w. e. f. 15.8·81, This has been further increased w. e. f. 20.5.1983.

(v) The quantum of short term loans to the States for purchase and distribution of inputs, including fertilisers has deen raised from Rs. 136 crores in 1979.80 to Rs. 200 crores in 1980-81 as also 1981-82, and to Rs 250 crores in 1982-83.

(vi) Subsidy on Phosphatic and Potassic fertilisers to the small and marginal farmers is made available on the rate of 25% and 33½% respectively and to Tribal farmers @50% under Integrated Rural Development Programme·

(vii) In order to ensure easy availablity of fertilisers near the Consuming Centres, the number of Sale Points were raised from 1.11 lakh on 30.11.1981 to 1.33 lakhs on 31.3.1983.

(viii) The Prices of all varieties of fertilisers have been reduced by 7½% with eflect from 29.6.1983.

(ix) Favourable cost-benefit ratio has been ensured by increasing the support prices of crops to reflect the increase in fertiliser prices. Whereas in 1982-83 4.19 Kg, of paddy were needed to buy one Kg. of nitrogen nutrient, at present only 3.54 Kg will be needed as a result of reduction in price of fertilisers with effect from 29-6-1983 and enhancement of the support price of paddy.

(x) A scheme at a cost of Rs. 250 crores has been sanctioned to assist the small and marginal farmers, of which distribution of fertiliser minikits constitutes on important component.

(xi) It has been decided to sell over two year old stock of FCI to the farmers on a 10% rebate. This would be in addition to 7½% reduction in prices of all varieties of fertiliser allowed by the Government on 29.6.1983.

Adulteration of Tallow with Vanaspati

920. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether analysis of samples taken from Vanaspati factories did not show adulteration of animal tallow with vanaspati;

(b) whether investigations had shown that no adulteration of beef tallow had taken place at production stage;

(c) Whether investigations have found unscrupulous traders to be the culprits;

(d) if so, whether in view of the recent beef tallow scandal Government were keeping a constant vigil over the quality of vanaspati and have geared up efforts to ensure that provisions of the control orders were fully complied with; and

(e) What action is proposed to be taken against those traders who have been found guilty and how many of such traders have been so far arrested and action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES : (a) and (b) No adulteration has been found in any of the samples drawn and analysed from the various manufacturing units of vanaspati.

(c) The Government of Punjab had reported that two samples of vanaspati taken from traders were found to have contained animal tallow,

(d) Yes, Sir·

(e) Prosecutions in two cases of traders, where samples of vanaspati were found to have contained animal tallow, have

been launched by the concerned State Government.

Embezzlement In Directorate Of Agriculture A & N Administration

921. SHRI BABURAO PRANJPE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State :

(a) Whether enquiry has been made regarding cases of embezzlement in the Directorate of Agriculture under the Andamans and Nicobar Administration; and

(b) if so, the details of the findings and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far, 8 Cases af embezzlement involving an amount of Rs. 66,528. 15 (amount yet to be ascertained in one case) have been detected between 1.8.1979 and 25-3-1983. Necessary aetion, under the Rules has been initiated against the delinquent officials. In additon, two more cases of alleged embezzlement are under investigation.

Crop Insurance Scheme In States

922. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State :

(a) Whether all the States have introduced the crop insurance scheme against natural calamity:

(b) if not, the names of the States which have introduced the scheme; and

(c) whether Central Government are considering to issue directives to all the States to introduee the crop insurance scheme against natural calamity for the safeguard of poor peasants ?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Eleven State Governments namely; Andhra Pradesh Bihar, Haryana Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil, Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have so far introduced the Pilot Crop Insurane Scheme in their respective areas.

(c) The Government of India had written to all the State Governments in 1979 to adopt the scheme of Pilot Crop Insurance. A National Workshop on Crop Insurance was held in New Delhi in February, 1982 in which the State Governments which have not so far adopted the scheme were impressed upon to take up the scheme in their areas.

Expenditure On Agriculture In States

923. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State the development expenditure incurred by the States on agricultue during the last 5 years, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : A statement Showing the State-wise development expenditure/outlay on agriculture during the last five years is enclosed.

Statement

Development Expenditure/Outlay On Agriculture During 1979-80 To 1983-84 In Different States.

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	1979-80 Actual Expen-diture	1980-81 Actual Expen-diture	1981-82 Actual Expen-diture	1982-83 Revised Approved Outlay	1983-84 Approved Outlay.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	4441	5141	6911	7872	9755
Assam	3127	3509	4685	5371	6318

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar	5870	7591	10531	14110	14535
Gujarat	6668	8080	9152	9680	11784
Haryana	2422	3677	4632	5316	6596
Himachal Pradesh	2182	2380	3113	3404	3674
Jammu & Kashmir	2849	3533	3849	4263	4638
Karnataka	5254	7292	7527	7712	9601
Kerala	4212	5427	5558	5756	6451
Madhya Pradesh	10222	12532	19737	14372	15672
Maharashtra	5967	8282	10850	13593	17726
Manipur	625	798	813	818	859
Meghalaya	790	912	955	1194	1287
Nagaland	660	1012	1079	1233	1383
Orissa	4504	5258	6180	6522	7324
Punjab	3833	4116	3830	4703	5843
Rajasthan	5112	4345	4698	5922	6979
Sikkim	514	603	689	769	904
Tamil Nadu	4311	8497	13299	15158	13187
Tripura	891	1232	1499	1532	1741
Uttar Pradesh	14176	17100	18701	19976	23103
West Bengal	7406	7613	7113	7692	8752
Total	96036	118930	138411	156968	178092

Veterinary Facilities In Rural Areas During Sixth Plan Period.

924. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have taken any steps for the increase in the number of Veterinary Dispensaries/Hospitals in the rural areas, during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard along with the norms fixed for the number of Dispensaries/Hospitals in each Community Development Block and the likely number of such institutions at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan as also the average number of eattle served by each such instiution, State-wise, at the beginning and the end of the Plan, separately; and

(c) if not, whether Government would take any such steps in the near future and if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the Sixth Plan, it is envisaged to increaase the number of veterinary hospitals from 4254 to 4930 and veterinary dispensaries from 7973 to 9270 in the country as a whole. Generally

State-wise and not Block-wise targets are fixed. Veterinary dispensaries and hospitals are established keeping in view the requirements of the area and the availability of financial resources. The number of veterinary dispensaries/hospitals at the beginning of the Sixth Plan (1979-80) and the target at the end of the Sixth Plan (1984-85) alongwith the cattle population (1977 census) State-wise, as given in the Statement is in indicative of the coverage.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

State/Union Territory	No. of Veterinary Hospitals.		No. of Veterinary dispensaries.		Cattle population 1977 census (in thousand)
	1979-80 (Base level)	1984-85 (Target)	1979-80 (Base level)	1984-85 (Target)	
Andhra Pradesh	249	300	1035	1280	12041
Assam	25	25	230	269	6604
Bihar	62	62	892	1042	15074
Gujarat	19	19	211	220	6006
Haryana	251	351	248	448	2442
Himachal Pradesh	142	182	283	348	2106
Jammu & Kashmir	2	4	300	330	2138
Karnataka	33	33	453	528	10222
Kerala	369	423	NA	NA	3006
Madhya Pradesh	624	624	1405	1405	26253
Maharashtra	74	81	483	631	15218
Manipur	35	39	52	67	294
Meghalaya	1	1	43	52	477
Nagaland	—	3	26	27	93
Orissa	17	17	436	500	12121
Punjab	656	811	360	410	3264
Rajasthan	327	437	196	116	12896
Sikkim	7	7	23	25	158
Tamil Nadu	50	80	599	699	10801
Tripura	3	7	28	43	592
Uttar Pradesh	1169	1244	NA	NA	25771
West Bengal	83	118	545	675	11878

1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman & Nicobar	6	7	3	2	27
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	64	75	168
Chandigarh	3	3	—	—	—
Dadra & N. Haveli	1	2	—	—	38
Delhi	43	43	15	15	48
Goa, Daman, Diu	—	4	13	16	122
Lakshadweep	—	—	4	7	1
Mizoram	1	1	15	27	49
Pondicherry	2	2	11	13	92
Total :—	4254	4930	7973	9270	180004

N.A.—Not Available.

Recognition of Union Through Secret Ballot

925. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be Pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that in Food Corporation of India there are many unions and the rivalry between the unions claiming recognition has resulted in many Court cases and also disturbances in smooth industrial relations;

(b) if so, whether Government are prepared to arrange secret ballot for recognising a representative union through Labour Ministry; and

(c) if not, the reason for not accepting this suggestion and action being taken to decide recognition to majority representing union ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) This as well as other alternatives are being examined and no decision has so far been taken.

Demolitions In Vinod Nagar, Shahdara

926. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the replygiven to Unstarred Question No. 4646 dated the 22 August, 1983 regarding Demolitions in Vinod Nagar, Shahdara and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, whether he will lay it on the Table of the House;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in collecting this information; and

(d) how long more will it take to do the needful ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (d) The requisite information is still awaited from the Delhi Admn. and the matter is being pursued with them vigorously. The Delhi Admn. has reported that the information is required to be collected from various authorities and as such, it is taking some time. It shall be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as itis received.

Medium Irrigation Projects Under Execution In Orissa

927. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some medium irrigation

projects which were under execution in Orissa have been completed during the last three Years;

(b) if so, the name of those medium irrigation projects;

(c) the name of the other medium irrigation projects under execution in Orissa at present that are expected to be completed during the remaining period of the Sixth Plan; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Five medium Irrigation projects of Orissa namely Dahuka, Saipala, Khadkei, Ramanadi and Nesa have been completed during the last three years.

(c) and (d) 26 medium Irrigation projects are at present under execution in the State of Orissa of which 16 projects are likely to be completed during the Sixth Plan.

The details of these on going projects is given in the statement appended.

Statement

(Rs. lakhs/Thousand hectares)

S. No.	Name of the project	Estimated cost	Ultimate irrigation potential
1.	2.	3.	4.
A: Schemes likely to be completed during Sixth plan			
1.	Ramal	1111.45	5.83
2.	Ramiala	1277.00	13.81
3.	Daha	1299.20	6.87
4.	Pillasalki	756.82	3.47
5.	Dumerbahal	322.62	3.78
6.	Gohira	1663.80	13.40
7.	Sunei	2276.00	11.16
8.	Kunaria	1115.00	5.33
9.	Jharbandha	283.74	2.36
10.	Sarafgarh	456.71	3.38
11.	Talasara	537.00	4.17
12.	Sundar	639.00	7.41
13.	Kalo	632.77	6.06
14.	Dadaraghati	801.06	6.32
15.	Upper Suktal	297.00	1.52
16.	Aunli	224.42	1.41
B. Schemes likely to spillover into Seventh plan for completion			
17.	Harabhangi	3093.78	14.48
18.	Kanjhansi	1746.40	16.50
19.	Hariharjore	2330.96	15.77
20.	Barsuan	330.00	4.35
21.	Kansbahal	1300.56	7.24
22.	Upper Jonk	2100.72	11.70
23.	Bankabahal	1552.72	7.31
24.	Ong	1800.00	24.96
25.	Baghua Stage II	523.00	4.38
26.	Bondakikli	466.57	3.80

उत्तर प्रदेश को खाद्य पदार्थों की सप्लाई

928. **श्री जैनुल बशर** : क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के माध्यम से वितरण के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने । अप्रैल, 1983 से 30 सितम्बर, 1983 के बीच प्रत्येक महीने के लिए कितनी चीनी और कितने चावल की मांग की थीं;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस मांग पर कितनी चीनी और चावल की सप्लाई की है; और

(ग) यदि सप्लाई मांग से कम की गई तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ग) जहां तक चीनी का सम्बन्ध है, विभिन्न राज्यों के लेवी चीनी के मासिक कोटे समान मानदंडों के आधार पर

निर्धारित किए गए हैं और न कि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समय-समय पर की गई मांग के आधार पर। पहली अप्रैल, 1983 से 30 सितम्बर, 1983 की अवधि के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को 1.3.1981 को जन-संख्या के लिए 425 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति की उपलब्धता के मानदंड के आधार पर सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए 47,111 मीटरी टन लेवी चीनी का मासिक कोटा आवंटित किया गया था। मासिक कोटों के प्रति आवंटन आदेश सीधे राज्य सरकार के पक्ष में जारी किए गए थे जो कि आवंटित की गई लेवी चीनी को फैक्ट्रियों से उठाने का प्रबन्ध स्वयं करती हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अनुरोध पर आवंटन आदेशों की वैध अवधि को भी समय-समय पर बढ़ा दिया जाता है ताकि राज्य सरकार के नामितों द्वारा मास विशेष का पूरा कोटा उठाया जा सके।

जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश सहित विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों को केन्द्रीय पूल से चावल का आवंटन करने का संबंध है, केन्द्रीय पूल में स्टाक की समूची उपलब्धता विभिन्न राज्यों की सापेक्ष आवश्यकताओं, बाजार-उपलब्धता और अन्य संगत तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखकर प्रत्येक मास के आधार पर आवंटन किए जाते हैं और न कि जनसंख्या के आधार पर। मासिक समीक्षा करने के फलस्वरूप, आवंटनों में यथावश्यक वृद्धि/कमी कर दी जाती है।

पहली अप्रैल, 1983 से 30 सितम्बर, 1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में चावल की मांग, आवंटन और उठान के मासवार आंकड़े नीचे दिए जाते हैं :—

(हजार मीटरी टन में)

मास	मांग	आवंटन	उठान
1983			
अप्रैल	100.00	25.00	19.2
मई	100.00	25.00	37.6
जून	100.00	25.00	26.6
जुलाई	100.00	25.00	27.2
अगस्त	100.00	25.00	28.9
सितम्बर	100.00	25.00	21.2

केन्द्रीय पूल से आवंटन खुले बाजार में उपलब्धता के केवल अनुपूरक स्वरूप के होते हैं और इनका उद्देश्य समस्त जनसंख्या की खपत संबंधी कुल आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना कदापि नहीं होता है।

गन्ने के उत्पादन में कमी

929. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले कुछ वर्षों के अंदर गन्ने की खेती में कमी आई है,

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं,

(ग) उन कारणों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है, और

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81, 1981-82, और 1982-83 में गन्ने की खेती में हुई कमी का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) जी नहीं गत 3 वर्षों के दौरान अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर गन्ने के तहत के क्षेत्र में बढ़ने की प्रवृत्तियां दिखाई दी हैं।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Central Scheme To Boost Production Of Pulses In Orissa

930. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Centrally sponsored scheme has been introduced in Orissa for more production of pulses;

(b) if so, the names of the districts that have been brought under the scheme; and

(c) the details regarding the achievements made during 1982-83 and likely to be made during 1983-84 in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Two Centrally Sponsored Schemes mentioned below, are in operation in Orissa;

(i) Development of pulses being implemented in Cuttack and Ganjam districts of Orissa.

(ii) Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for increaring Agricultural production covering all the districts of Orissa.

(c) The details of achievement made in 1982-83 and expected to be made in 1983-84 are as under :—

Area in '000 ha.
Production in '000 tonnes

Crop	1982-83		1983-84 (Target)	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
Gram	35.7	24.3	44.6	43.0
Arhar	118.1	87.3	110.0	70.0
Other Kharif Pulses	331.6	187.9	340.0	235.0
Other Rabi Pulses	1157.2	662.1	1160.0	550.0
TOTAL :	1642.6	921.6	1654.6	898.0

Floods In Kerala

931. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of loss of life and property due to floods and other calamities in Kerala during the recent months;

(b) the nature and extent of assistance asked for by Government of Kerala;

(c) the nature and extent of assistance given by Central Government; and

(d) the reasons for failure to provide full assistance asked for by Kerala Government and whether the assistance provided will be adequately increased and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) The Government have reported loss of 44 lives and property worth Rs. 0.70 lakhs damaged due to floods.

(b) The State Govenment have not submitted any memorandum asking for flood relief assistance.

(c) and (d) In view of answer to (b) above, the questions do not arise.

Misuse of premises At 17, Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi

932. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHLRWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to USQ No. 4602 dt 22 August, 1983 and state :

(a) the facts relating to the case of 17 Keeling Road (17 Tolstoy Marg) along with date of commencement of misuse nature of misuse misuse area, details of legal action/appeals initiated by Lessee against tenants along with case number, name of court, date of judgement and detaiis of judgement filed with L&DO by Lesee;

(b) the details of the L&DO decision taken in the case regarding recovery of misuse charges along with details of

rent from tenanted premises, date of tenancy, amount of enhanced misuse charges demanded by L&DO at different point of time and the actual misuse charges recovered from the Lesee following this decison;

(c) the reasons for limiting misuse charges to those that were being applied before 30 June, 1963; and

(d) whether misuse in this case has since continued todate, if not, the date when the misuse was stopped ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) ; (a) The information is given in statement,

(b) The information is given in statement,

(c) It was decided by the Government that in cases where charges on account of change in use are found, beyond any doubt, to be more than the income of the lessee from the leased premises, the charges should be reduced suitably accordsng to the eircumstances of each case while doing so, the reasons for inability on the part of the Lessee to increase the income from the leased premises was also to be fully considered. Keeping this decision in view, it was decided to limit the misuse charges in this case, to what was recovered before the lst July, 1963, in respect of charges recoverable from this date.

(d) The misuse has been discontinued on the dates mentioned against each item at (v) of Annexure 'B' up to which date charges were recovered, except in the case of misuse of side room measuring 15'×12' for which charges were revised upto the 9th December, 1968.

Statement

(i) Facts relating to 17, Keeling Road (17, Tolstoy Marg)

The premises situated at plot No, 47, Block No. 134, known as 17, Keeling Road was leased out to Smt. Durga Devi for rosidential purpose. There existed in the premises certain breaches relating to change of use and unauthorised construction. These stood regularised up to the 30th June, 1963 on payment of additional charges. When the additional charges amounting to about Rs. 18,000/- for regularisation of these breaches for further period from the lst July, 1963 to the 14th January, 1968 were demanded by the L&DO, the lessee represented that the charges claimed by L&DO, were very excessive and unreasonable keeping in view the monthly rent of Rs. 225/- charged by the lessee from her tenants. The lessee further stated that these breaches were committed by her tenant against whom she had filed a suit in the court of law for ejectment on the 30th July, 1963. She therefore requested that the matter be reconsidered in the light of these facts.

2. A general decision was taken in the light of this case that in cases where charges on account of change in use are found, beyond any doubt, to be more than the income of the lessee from the leased premises, the charges will be re duced suitably according to the circumstances of each case. While doing so, the reasons for inabiiity on the part of the lessee to increase income from leased premises were to be fully considered.

3. In the light of the above decision it was decided in this case to reduce the charges for the period from the lst July, 1963 to the level of charges demanded earlier.

(ii) Date of Commencement of misuse.

23-5-1956

(iii) Nature of misuse.

Residential Premises used as office

(iv) Misused area.

1,092 sq.feet, subsequently reduced to 614 sq.feet.

(v) Details of legal action, appeals, initiated by the lessee [agaist the tenants.

The Lessee is reported to have filed a suit in the Lower Court for ejectment

of tenant on the 30th July, 1963. The Lower Court had dismissed the suit filed by the lessee, with costs against which the lessee had filed an appeal in the High court which is reported to have been admitted.

(vi) Case number

Suit No· 704/63

(vii) Name of the Court

Shri Aasa singh Gill, P.C.S., Rent Controller, Delhi,

(viii) Date of judgement

30-9-1966

(ix) Details of judgement filed with L&DO by the lessee.

Petition No. 704/63 of the Lessee against Shri Ram Ratan Gupta, tenant was dismissed with cost,

Statement

(i) Details of L&DO decision taken in the case against recovery of misuse charges

A general decision was taken in the light of facts in the case of 17 Tolstoy Marg that in cases where ihe charges on account of change in use are found, beyond any doubt to be more than the income of the lessee from leased premises, charges would be reduced suitably according to the circumstances of each case and that while doing so, reasons for the inability on the part of the Lessee to increase the income from the leased premises would havr to be fully considered.

(ii) Details of rent from tenanted Premises

According to the information furnished by the lessee to the L&DO, a monthly rent of Rs.225/- was charged from her tenant.

(iii) Date of tenancy.

No information was furnished to the L&DO.

(iv) Amount of enhanced misuse charges demanded by L&DO at different points of time.

Additional charges for change of purpose

(a) Area 1092 sq. ft. from the period 1-7-63 to 27. 3-66 at the rate of Rs. 2,9-36/-P.A. Rs. 8043.85

(b) for the period 28-3-66 to 26-1-77 at the rate of Rs. 5,942/- P.A. Rs. 4965.23

(c) from 27-1-67 to I4-1-68 for 614 sq. ft. area at the rate of Rs. 3,342/ P.A. Rs. 3,232.15

(v) The amount of misuse charges actually recovered from the following decision.

Amount demanded on 15-6-1971 in the light of the decision referred to at (i) above and received by the L&DO is given below:-

Additional charges for the change of purpose

(1) Side room (15'x12') being used as office by S. Harbans Singh from 1-7-63 to 14-7-71 at the rate of Rs. 91/- P.A. amounting to Rs. 731,00

(2) One servant quarter being used as office (10'x9') from 1-7-63 to 7-3-68 at the rate of Rs. 46/-P.A. amounting to Rs, 215.55

(3) One room at lst floor ($15\frac{1}{2}$ 'x$12\frac{1}{2}$') used as office of Shri Chakra Dhari from 1-7-63 to 7-3-68 at the rate of Rs. 95/-P.A. Rs. 445.15

(4) Front verandah at first floor ($18\frac{1}{2}$'x$8\frac{1}{2}$') being used as office by shri Ram Rattan from 1-7-63 to 7-3-68 at the rate of Rs, 80/-P.A. Rs. 374.85

(5) Two rooms being used as office measuring 2 (15½'x12½') at the rate of Rs. 196/-P.A. from 1-7-63 to 26-1-67. Rs 700.80

(6) shed area (10'x9') being used as office by Gupta at the rate of Rs. 46/- P.A. from 1-7-63 to 26-1-67 Rs. 164.40

Food Assistance To India Under World Food Programme

933.SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has also been benefited by the world Food programme;

(b) if so, the details regarding the total quantum of food assistance so for granted in favour of India under World Food programme during the current financial year; and

(c) the names of the States, to whom it has been distributed alongwith the criteria adopted in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The W.F.P. has committed food aid worth about 637.769 million US dollars to India for various projects since 1963. During the current financial year, the W.F.P. is likely to provide Food aid, roughly valued at 33.40 million dollars, which is as follows;

Commodity	Quantity (MT)
wheat	73,124
Soyabean Salad Oil	5,804
Soy Fortified Bulgar Wheat	23,869
Pulses	3,234

(c) W.F.P. food aid has been provided to the States of Andhra pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Karnataka, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and the Union Territories of Delhi, Lakshdweep and Pondicherry.

W.F.P. assistance is channelled through projects prepared by the State Governments and submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture. These are examined, and sponsored to W.F.P. Keeping in view the feasibility, resources and priority attached to the various programmes.

Milk Price Of States, Dairies

934. SHRI KRISHAN CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the state Wise-price of one litre of milk supplied by the States' Dairies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : All the milk schemes in the country except Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy Delhi, are owned and operated by the State Government/State Sponsored Agencies. The implementation, operation and fixation of price of milk of these schemes is the responsibility of the respective State Governments/State Sponsored Agencies. However, based on the information available, a statement indicating the retail price of milk sold by some of dairy plants in various States/Union Territories is laid on the Table on the House *[Placed in Liberary See No. LT-7073/83]*

उत्तर प्रदेश में अभावग्रस्त गांवों को पेयजल की आपूर्ति

935. **श्री हरीश रावत :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1981-82 और 1982-83 में अभावग्रस्त गांवों को येयजल आपूर्ति का योजनागत लक्ष्य कितना था तथा कितने गांवों को वास्तव में पीने का पानी पहुंचाया गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश में अभावग्रस्त गांवों को पेयजल की आपूर्ति की वर्तमान गति से संतुष्ट है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो वर्तमान योजना के अन्त तक 1972 के सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर घोषित अभावग्रस्त गांवों को पेयजल आपूर्ति करने के लिए राज्य सरकार को क्या-क्या आवश्यक प्रबन्ध करने के आदेश देने का विचार है तथा अगले वर्ष राज्य वार्षिक योजना के निर्धारण में इस हेतु आवश्यक संसाधन जुटाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क)

1981-82 में	लक्ष्य —	36,000 गांव
	उपलब्धि —	29,837 गांव
1982-83 में	लक्ष्य —	42,342 गांव
	उपलब्धि —	45,844 गांव

(ख) वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश की उपलब्धि 870 गांव थी और 1982-83 में राज्य सरकार ने 3,675 गांवों की तुलना में 5,619 गांवों को लाभान्वित किया था। हैण्डपम्प चालित नलकूपों के माध्यम से पेयजल सुविधाएं मुहैया करने की उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की नीति में परिवर्तन करने के कवरेज में वृद्धि सम्भव थी। राज्य का चालू वर्ष का लक्ष्य 8,000 समस्या ग्रस्त गांव है। आशा है कि राज्य लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति में सक्षम होगा।

(ग) राज्य क्षेत्र में न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, छठी योजना अवधि के लिए सहमत परिव्यय 220 करोड़ रुपए है। उसी अवधि में त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सहायता 83.785 करोड़ रुपये होगी। यदि संसाधन की स्थिति में सुधार होता है तो इसे बढ़ाए जाने की सम्भावना है। इसके अतिरिक्त, यदि 1983-84 के दौरान राज्य का कार्य-निष्पादन निर्धारित सीमित सीमा से अधिक है, तो केन्द्रीय सहायता की नवीन प्रोत्साहन योजना के रूप में अतिरिक्त सहायता भी प्रदान की जाएगी। वार्षिक योजना 1984-85 का परिव्यय अभी भी योजना आयोग के विचाराधीन है।

Distress Sale Of Kharif Crop

936. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports of farmers selling their Kharif produce at much lower rates than announced by Government; and

(b) if so, steps taken to ensure support prices to the farmers, and the total purchases made by official agencies during current Kharif season ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The wholesale prices of important Kharif produce like paddy, oilseeds, cotton, jute, maize and jowar are ruling at or higher than the support price fixed by the Government in the important mandies of most of the States. However, in the case of bajra, according to the information available, in some States the wholesale prices were reported to have fallen below the support price fixed.

(b) In respect of bajra the Government have decided that during the current kharif marketing season, price support operations for bajra would be undertaken by the Food Corporation of India or the State Government agencies acting as agents of the Food Corporation of India.

Procurement of Kharif foodgrains out of 1983-84 crop (1983-84 marketing season) started on 1st October, 1983. A quantity of 14.94 lakh tonnes of paddy,

1745 tonnes of jowar and 194 tonnes of bajra have been procured under price support till 18th November, 1983.

It is open to the individual State Governments to undertake purchases of jowar, maize or other coarse grains where it becomes necessary in the interest of the farmers and distribute the grains through the pubiic distribution system at prices to be fixed by them.

Execution Of Madium Irrigation Projects Of Orissa During Sixth Plan

937. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO.

Will the Minister of IRRIGATON be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the medium irrigation projects cleared by Government for execution during sixth Five Year Plan in Orissa and started execution by that state so far;

(b) the reasons for not taking decision by that State to include the cleared projects soon after the clearance from the Government of India therefor;

(c) funds provided by the Government of Orissa since approval of these new Sixth Plan projects, project-wise and the progress made; and

(d) how many of them received funds from the World Bank, the quantum therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Four Medium Irrigation Projects, namely, Bankabal, Badanala, Kansbahal and Upper Jonk, have been approved by the Planning Commission during the Sixth Plan and all these projects have been taken up for execution by the Government of Orissa in the Sixth Plan itself.

(c) The details of estimated cost and expenditure incurred upto March 1983 and outlays provided for 1983-84 are given below :

(Rs. crores)

Name of Project	Estimated cost	Expenditure incurred up to March 83 (anticipated)	Outlay approved for 1983-84
Bankabal	15.13	3.17	0.60
Badanala	13.36	1.34	0.50
Kansbahal	9.97	2.20	0.67
Upper Jonk	20.29	0.62	0.40

The progress on the Bankabal Irringation project upto March, 1983 is 2.30 lakh cum of earth work in the dam against the total of 3.82 lakh cum. The work on the canal system has been taken up in certain reaches in the first 15 km. on the Right Bank Canal and 8 kms. reach in the Left Bank Canal.

On Badanala Project' preliminary work such as roads, construction of staff quarters, installation of power station are in progress.

Progress on the Kansbahal Irrigation Project is 1.26 lakh cum. of earth work on the dam along with supplementary work on the cut-off trench, drinage filter and rock tee. The foundation excavation for the spillway is half-way through. The canal work has not been taken up so far.

On the upper Jonk Irrigation project, preliminary work of construction of builldings, roads,etc. have been commenced. Spillway excavation has also been taken up.

(d) All the four projects are covered under world Bank assistance along with certain other medium irrigation projects of Orissa. The World Bank assistance is for a group of projects appraised and approved for inclusion in the assistance facility.

Sugarcane Breeding Institute Co-mbatore

SHRI T. S. NEGI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore has released 72 selections in 1983 and if so, the details of selections showing how these are an improvement over existing Strains;

(b) how many such selections were released upto 1982 and details of their performance;

(c) whether it is a fact that Indias, sugarcane productivity (kg./ha) is highest in the world; if so, the comparative figures of other 10 leading sugarcane producing countries; and

(d) what is sugarcane production (kg./ha.) in different important sugarcane producing States in the country and whether Government are satisfied with their performance ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Sugarcane Breeding Institute has recommended for release of 72 promising hybrids in 1983. These varieties bearing serial numbers CO 8301 to CO 8372 were selected based on their superior performance over the existing standard varieties namely CO 1148 for subtropical India and CO 6304 for tropical India in respect of cane yield, sugar content, jaggery quality and other plant characters acceptable to the farmers. While selecting these varieties special emphasis was given to resistance to diseases especially red rot.

(b) A total number of 2103 varieties have been reeommended for release from this Centre till 1982, since its inception in 1912. Many of them like CQ 213, CO 312, CO 453, CO 1148, CO 419, CO 740 and CO 997 have sustained the sugar industry of the country.

(c) No, Sir. India's average sugar yield is not the highest in the world, though yield in tropical regions comprising States like Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra pradesh are comparable to the highest yields obtained elsewhere in the world. Comparative yield figures for 10 leading countries for the crop season 1982-83 are given below :

Sl. No	Yield (kg./hectare)
1. USA	81,800
2. Australia	78,200
3. South Africa	73,700
4. Mexico	65,700
5. India	57,500
6. Brazil	54,200
7. Thailand	53,100
8. Philipines	49,200
9. Cuba	43,800
10. Pakistan	39,400

(d) Sugarcane production in 8 important sugarcane producing States in the country during 1982-83 is given below :—

Sl. No.	State	Production ('000 tonnes)	Productivity (Kg./ha.)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	82,185	45,590
2.	Maharashtrs	31,360	96,250
3.	Tamil Nadu	15,205	88,860
4.	Karnataka	14,151	79,850
5.	Andhra Pradesh	12,503	74,210
6.	Gujarat	6,695	70,330
7.	Punjab	6,340	60,960
8.	Haryana	5,500	37,410

The production in general has shown improvement in these States and is satisfactory.

Damages Caused In Mathura By Waters Coming From Haryana And Rajasthan

939. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the havoc caused to the standing crops and various villages in Chhata and Mathura Tahsils in Mathura District by water coming from Rajasthan and Haryana States through the Govardhan Drain;

(b) whether it is due to the drain having been dug at a higher level of ground;

(c) if so, whether Government will instruct the authorities concerned not to have this drain further dug out and its bottom level raised so that it could contain the flood waters coming from the neighbouring States; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and what other measures are proposed to be taken to stop this recurring damage to the crops and villages by this overflowing warer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d) According to the report given by the State Government, heavy and continuous rainfall during the second and third week of August 1983 created acute waterlogging problems in District Mathura. The villagers in an attempt to drain out the storm water from their fields made a number of cuts in adjoining canals and diverted the water into them. Bharatpur Feeder Canal was also cut at four places. This made the situation worse as the storm water from the surrounding areas started flowing towards Goverdhan town. The water-logging problem got worsen as a result of above. Heavy duty pumps with other measures had to be employed to drain of the storm water from the waterlogged areas.

After a searies of discusions and considering the various alternative schemes by a Committee headed by Member (Floods) of c.w.c. in 1978 it was decided that Haryana and U. P. would construct independent diversion drains in their own territories as Augmenting the discharging capacity of the Goverdhan drainage system was found not acceptable because of severe site coustraints. Haryana constucted the Ujjina Diversion Drain in their own territory and the same is functioning effectively. The U. P. Government is yet to prepare a modified Hulwana drainage seheme for the draining of the areas in their territory. Since Goverdhan drainage system is an inter-State drain, the concerned States may have to have consultation amongst themselves and agree to modifications required, if any.

Increase In The Rent of Shops By N. D. M. C.

940. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether N. D. M. C. increases 3o per eent of its monthly rent on the shops given on tender basis after the expiry of every five years;

(b) if so, the underlying idea of such step rise in the monthly rent which has a direct effect on the prices of items sold by them;

(c) steps which are proposed to be taken to rationalise the increase in the rent, if at all desirable;

(d) whether it sets a bad precedent for the landlords also to enter into such agreements with their tenants;

(e) whether steep increase in monthly rent is also followed by M. C. D., Delhi Cantonment Board and the Directorate of Estates; and

(f) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WOKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) ; (a) The NDMC have informed that the Committee, vide Its Resolution dated 25-2-81, decided to enhance licence fee by 30% of the licence fee payable at the time of each renewal in respect of allottees of shops in Mohan Singh Place, Yashwant Place and also in respect of allottees in other Municipal Markets who obtain the shops on the basis other than rehabilitation. The original allottees of Mohan Singh Plaee have been given exemption from this in crease for 5 years more ending in 1984. Such increase in licence fee is 10% in the case of shops in Palika Bazar and 15% in the case of shops in Lok Nayak Bhawan as already stipulated in the respeeive licence deeds.

(b) (c) and (f) The increase in the licence fee at the time of renewal is made per terms of the agreement keeping in view the rent prevalent in the mraket and the surrounding areas.

(d) It is a matter of contract between the two parties concerned.

(e) The MCD have informed that there is no such policy at present prevailing in MCD.

The Delhi Cantonment Board and the Directorate of Estaets have also not adopted any proposal to increase in the monthly rent/licence fee.

Manipulative Trade in fruits and Vegetables in Delhi

941. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware of the existence of manipulative trade in fruits and vegetables in Delhi and wide differences in retail prices of commodities like potatoes and onions; and

(b) if so, action taken/proposed to be taken to protect the common man ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) According to Delhi Administion, no specific complaint of manipulative trade in fruits and vegetable in Delhi has been received by them. In view of the rise in the retail prices of onions and potatoes in Delhi in recent months, arrangements have been made to sell onions and potatoes through more than 2oo retail outlets of Super Bazar, Kendriya Bhandars and Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation Onions are sold at Rs. 2.5o a Kg. and Potatoes at Rs. 2,oo a Kg.

Setting Up Of Central Buffalo Research Institute

942. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a central buffalo research institute to fulfil the growing need of improved varieties of buffaloes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal regarding the establishment of a Central Institute for Research on Buffalo during the Sixth Five Year plan has been cleared by the Plan Implementation Comittee of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education.

On the basis of the recommendations of the Task Force constituted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for suggesting a suitable location for the Institute, it has now been decided by the ICAR to locate the main campus of the Institute at Hissar in Haryana and its three regional stations in punjab, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. The matter regarding the creation of posts for the Institute and taking over of land at the proposed locations is under process.

Recommendations made by the Advisory Council on P. D. S

943. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations made by the Advisory Council on the Public Distribution System in its meeting held on 7 November, 1983; and

(b) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) The Fourth Meeting of the Advisory Council on Public Distribution was held under the chairmanship of the Union Minister of Food and Civil Supplies, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, on the 7th November, 1983. After the deliberations in the meeting,

there was a general consensus on the following points;—

(i) Strengthening of the base of the Public Distribution System through planned expansion proper management and its accessibility to remote and sparsely populated areas;

(ii) Need for Widening the commodity coverage under the public distribution system with the twin objectives of making the fair price shops viable and providing commodities of mass consumption at reasonable rates to consumers· The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations were asked to arrange for supply of other commodities of mass consumption by procurement by rheir own agencies;

(iii) Need for greater degree of coordination in supply, transportation, storage and distribution of essential commodities through the fair price shops;

(iv) Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and the States and Union Territories in the North Eastern Region were asked to take advantage by availing Central Assistance for the setting up of Givil Supplies Corporations and the construction of godowns by such Corporations as provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(v) There should be close supervision and regular monitoring to ensure effective functioning of the public distribution system and timely action to remove difficulties and shortcomings that may be observed;

(vi) Need to take stringent action against hoarders, blackmarketeers and profiteers under the provisions of Essential Commodities Act, and Prevention of Blackmarketing Act to ensure the desired discipline in the trade of essential commodities.

राज्य फार्म निगम द्वारा स्थापित किए गए बड़े कृषि फार्म

944. **श्री फूल चन्द्र वर्मा** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें राज्य फार्म निगम द्वारा बड़े कृषि फार्म स्थापित किए गए हैं,

(ख) उन पर अब तक कुल कितना व्यय हुआ है, और

(ग) इन फार्मों द्वारा विशिष्ट रूप से शुरू की गई कृषि परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम ने सूरतगढ़, सरदारगढ़ तथा जेतसर स्थित तीन पुराने विद्यमान फार्मों पर कार्य करना शुरू किया था। इसके अलावा, उन्होंने हिसार (हरियाणा) लाढ़ीवाल (पंजाब) बहराइच तथा राय बरेली (उत्तर प्रदेश), चौगम (तमिलनाडु) रायचुर (कर्नाटक), कन्नानौर (केरल) तथा कोकिलाबाढ़ी (असम) में फार्म स्थापित किये हैं । इसके अलावा निगम मिजोरम में केन्द्रीय राज्य फार्म की भी व्यवस्था करता है ।

(ख) मिजोरम को छोड़ कर, अब तक इन फार्मों पर 1·89.56 लाख रुपये का व्यय किया गया है ।

(ग) इन फार्मों की स्थापना मुख्यतः दलहनों तिलहनों तथा रेशेदार फसलों के प्रजनक, आधारी तथा प्रमाणिकृत अन्य फसलों के उत्पादन के लिए की गई है। केन्द्रीय राज्य फार्म कन्नानौर आगामी फसलों के उत्पादन का कार्य आरम्भ किया

जा रहा है। निगमान सूरतगढ़, सरदारागढ़ जेतसर, हिसार, रायबरेली, बहराइच, कोकिलाबाड़ी, चौगम, कन्नानोर, रायचूर तथा लाढ़ीवाल स्थित केन्द्रीय राज्य फार्मों पर सर्वोत्कृष्ट आनुवंशिक वाले फलोपान-व नर्सरी लगाने का कार्य भी आरम्भ किया है।

Shortfall In Water After Construction Of Power Stations Around Rihand Dam

945. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there will be a shorfall in water for irrigation purposes after the construction of many super thermal power stations around Rihand Dam; and

(b) if there is going to be a shortfall in available water how do Government propose to supplement it so that the irrigation potential generated today is not starved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The requirements of the existing Thermral Power Stations around Dam may not cause any appreciable reduction of water for trrigation. While planning for Thermal Srations, the States will have to limit the installed capacity considering the water requirement out of their share of water and to that extent the use of water for irrigation by that State would be affected. For achieving optimal utilisation of available water resources in the Sone basin a number of storage projects are either under construction or are being planned by the basin States,

Execution of Multi-Purpose Dams Over River Kosi And Bagmati at Nunthar

946. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given on Ist August, 1983 to Starred Question No. 102 regarding meeting of Indo-Nepal Secretaries Committee and State;

(a) whether H. M. G. Nepal has proposed official level talks to finalise Karnali, Pancheshwar and other multi-Purpose projects at the earliest in the current and next month; and

(b) if so, India's reaction thereon including the steps to expedite the Barahkshetra Project on Kosi, Nunthar Project on Bagmati and Sisapani Multi purpose project on river Kamala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) In the Secretaries level meeting between India and Nepal in April, 1983, some aspects relating to water resources development between the two countries were discussed. It was then decided that talks which were then adjourned would be resumed in near future. Dates for such meetings are finalised to suit the convenience of both sides. Recently H. M. G. Nepal have suggested a meeting only of the Karnali Committee on a date convenient to the Government The suggestion is under consideration with the Government,

Import of Exotic Beetle to Cheek Parthenium

947. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an exotic beetle from Mexico has been imorted to rid the country of Parthenium, the fast growing plant that is and environmental and health hazaard; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the experiment made, if any, in this regard as well as the success achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Thc required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as the information is received.

वनस्पति घी का उत्पादन करने वाली कम्पनियों पर केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा छापे

948. **श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :**
डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :
प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता :
श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते : क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सारे देश में वनस्पति घी बनाने वाली कम्पनीयों पर केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने छापे मारे थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इन छापों के पश्चात पाए गए तथ्यों के आधार पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा. आजाद) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने वनस्पति तेल का उत्पादन करने वाली निम्नलिखित कम्पनियों के परिसरों में छापे मारे :

(1) मैसर्स जैन शुद्ध वनस्पति लि., मेरठ रोड, गाजियाबाद में 30.8.83 को।

(2) मैसर्स भटिन्डा कैमिकल्स एन्ड वनस्पति मिल्स (पी.) लि., हाजी रतन लिंक रोड, भटिन्डा में 28-9-83 को।

(3) मैसर्स जनरल पूड (पी.) लि. इन्दौर (म. प्र.) में 7-10-83 को।

(4) मैसर्स जयन्त आयल मिल्स लि., बम्बई में 7-10-83 को।

(ग) इन मामलों की जांच चल रही है।

Meetings of Fisheries Board

949. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Fisheries Board has been in existence since 1958 and it has met so far on 13 occasions;

(b) whether there is a statutory requirement for its meeting at least once a year and if so the reasons for not following these directions;

(c) whether any MP (s) have written to Government concerning con-holding of various ICAR/Agriculture Ministry meetings and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of meetings of Boards/ Committees etc. in Ageiculture Ministryr which have not been held as per statutoy directions since last three years and the action taken thereon.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) :

(a) and (b) The Central Board of Fisheries is not a statutory body, It was constituted through a Government Resolution in 1958. The Rules of the Business of the Board however Board shall meet once in a year. There have been 13 meetings of the Board so far, These meetings are held depending on the urgency of the subject-matter to be considered and the exigencies of Governmnt business.

(c) ant (d) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

खाद्यान्नों और दालों के समर्थन मूल्य

950. **श्री चतुर्भुज :**
श्री आर. पी. गायकवाड़ : क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने 1983 के

लिए खरीफ और रबी की विभिन्न खाद्यान्नों और दालों की फसलों के समर्थन मूल्यों की घोषणा कर दी है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या कृषि उत्पादों के मूल्यों में गिरावट को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने देश में प्रत्येक तहसील में भारतीय खाद्य निगम और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समर्थन मूल्य पर खाद्यान्नों और दालों की खरीद और तोल के लिए प्रबन्ध किए हैं;

(ग) तोल और खरीद केन्द्रों द्वारा खाद्यान्नों की खरीदी गई मात्रा का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) राजस्थान के विभिन्न जिलों में किसानों से ज्वार, चना, बाजरा, मक्का, मूंग, उड़द और मूंगफली की सीधी खरीद की कुल मात्रा का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) भारत सरकार ने 1983-84 की फसलों के लिए निम्नलिखित समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित किए है :

	(रुपये प्रति क्विंटल)
धान	132.00 साधारण
	136.00 बढ़िया
	140.00 बहुत बढ़िया
ज्वार, बाजरा मक्का और रागी	124.00
अरहर	245.00
मूंग	250.00
उड़द	245.00

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार बिक्री के लिए प्रस्तुत तथा सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किस्म संबंधी विनिर्दिष्टियों के अनुरूप सभी गेहूँ और धान को समर्थन मूल्य पर खरीदयती है और खरीदारी करने के लिए आवश्यक व्यवस्था कर दी गई है। 1983-84 खरीफ विपणन मौसम के दौरान गुजरात हरियाणा और राजस्थान राज्यों में बाजरा के मूल्यों में कथित गिरावट की दृष्टि में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भारतीय खाद्य निगम को निदेश दिया है कि वे उन विर्दिष्टियों के अनुसार समर्थन मूल्य पर बाजरा की वसूली करें जोकि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उन राज्यों में निर्धारित की गई है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम से यह भी कहा है कि वे जहां कहीं भी आवश्यक हो बाजरा के मूल्य को समर्थन देने के लिए अन्य राज्यों की मंडियों में जाने के लिए भी तैयार रहें। तथापि, भारतीय खाद्य निगम समर्थन मूल्य के अधीन दालों की खरीदारी नहीं करता है।

(ग) 1983-84 की फसल में से भारतीय खाद्य निगम और अन्य राज्य-एजेंसियों ने 18-11-1983 को लगभग 21 लाख मीटरी टन खरीफ के अनाजों की वसूली की है। 1983-84 फसल से रबी खाद्यान्नों की अप्रैल, 1984 से शुरू होगी।

(घ) 18 नवम्बर, 1983 को समर्थन मूल्य के अधीन राजस्थान में 9 मीटरी टन बाजरा की मामूली मात्रा खरीदी गई है।

Supply of Potable Drinking Water to Problem Villages

951. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sixth Plan target for providing potable drinking water to problem villages is likely to be achieved?

(b) if not, the reasons for the shortfall; and

(c) the total expenditure so far incurred by the Centre in this respect ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The Sixth Plan targct is coverage of 2.31 lakhs identified problem villages with at least one source of safe potable water available throughout the year. All efforts are being made to achieve this target.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Provision of drinking water is a State subject. The Central Govt, supplements the efforts of the State Govts. by giving grants-in-aid under the Centrally sponsoreb Accelerated Rural Water SupplyProgramme. Rs. 6oo crores have been earmarked under this programme during the Sixth Plan. The allocation over the years are as below :

Years	Allocation (Rs. in crores)
1980-81	100
1981-82	110
1982-83	151.50
1983-84	199.60
	+ 75.00 under the new incentive scheme.

The funds allocated for 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 have more or less been utilised in full. During the current year, Rs. 121.43 crores have been released so far in addition to the first instalment of Rs. 17.45 crores released under the new incentive scheme.

Import of Edible Oils

952. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of palm palmolein, soyabean and rapeseed oils imported in the perind betweon July and September this year; and

(b) the price per tonne for eaeh of the above edible oils ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OE FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) The edible oils imported by S. T. C. between July and September, 1983 and the average price paid are given below :

Name of oil	Quantiy imported between July and Sept.83 (in lakh tonnes)	Average price paid Rs. per MT.
1. Soyabean Oil	1.18	43000
2. Neutralised Palm Oil	0.22	4250
3. Rapeseed Oil	0.44	4400
4. RBD Palm Oil	0.73	4300
5. RBD Palmolein	0.93	4500

Increase In Wholesale Prices Of Essential Commodities

953. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the wholesale prices of essential commodities have been continuously increasing for the last few months; and

(b) if so, the details of variation of price indices month wise during the current year and how does it compare with that for the same period during the last year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) There has been some rise in the prices of essential commodities in recent months. However, in the past few weeks, the prices of some essential commodities are showing a softening trend.

(b) The required information is furnished in the statements I and II. laid on the Table of the House. *[Placed in the Liberary See No. LT-7074/83)*

Assistance To Kerala To Meet The Impact Of Drought Condition

954. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) the total amount asked for by kerala to meet the impact of drought conditions in kerala;

(b) whether it has been decided not to give any more assistance in this regard than what has already been provided; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) Rs. 23.56 crores for 1982-83 and Rs. 229.60 crores for 1983-84.

(b) The State was sanctioned a ceiling of central assistance of Rs. 4.10 crores for 1982-83 and Rs. 35.77 crores for 1983-84 for drought relief. An additional Central assistance of Rs. 1 crore was sanctioned, besides initiating a series of measures, for rejuvenation and rehabilitation of plantation crops. Request of the State Government for further additional assistance was conside red in a meeting of Inter-Ministerial Group and an additional ceiling of Rs. 5.69 crores has since been sanctioned in october, 1983 bringing the total assistance to Rs. 42.46 crores for drought relief.

(c) In view of answer to (b) above, the question does not arise.

Orissa Villages Affected By Mahanadi Erosion

955. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Orissa Government have brought to the notice of Central Government the question of serious erosion taking place by Mahanadi River in Gunia Block of District Puri, Orissa, where heavily populated 30 villages are on the verge of extinction due to erosion; and

(b) if so, will Government give immediate assistance for anti-erosion measures on the banks of Mahanadi River to save these 30 villages having a population of 50,000 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) According to the information available with the Central Government, the Orissa Government has not so far intimated about the erosion problem of Gunia Block by river Mahanadi.

Flood control being a State subject, the schemes for anti-erosion works are formulated and executed by the State Governments out of their own Annual plan Budget.

Irrigation Schemes Sent By Haryana To Centre

956. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names and details of the irrigation schemes of Haryana sent to the Central Government during the last five years; and

(b) the names of the project which have been approved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The project report of 9 major schemes have been received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Haryana during the last 5 years for technical scrutiny and obtaining approval of the planning Commission. The names and details of these projects are given in the Statement appended. OF these, 2 projects namely modernisation of existing channels in Haryana phase-I and modernisation of existing channels in Haryana Phase-II have since been approved by the planning Commission.

Statement

Projects received from the Haryana during the last five years.

S, No.	Name of the project	Cost in lakhs	Benefits in thousand hectares	Remarks
	MAJOR SCHEMES			
1.	Modernisation of existing Channels in Haryana Phase-I	7711.00	96.377 (Additional)	Approved by planning Commission on 24.2.1982.
2.	Modernisation of existing Channels in Haryana Phase-II	8978.00	116.114 (Additional)	—do—
3.	Masani Barrage	3596.00	20.350	Modified report awaited from Haryana
4.	Jaspur Barrage	2605.27	14.125	Considered by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. Comments/observations of the Committee are to be complied by the State Government.
5.	Dhanuara Barrage	2444.00	14.395	—do—
6.	Increasing capacity of Bibipur lake	45.07	13.75	Under examination
7.	Nagal Lift Irrigation Scheme	394.52	14.390	Central Water Commission comments are yet to be replied by the State Government.
8.	Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal-Haryana portion	2746.00	566.800	—do—
9.	Ladwa Irrigation	305.23	12.858	—do—

Import Of Rice And Wheat

957. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of rice and wheat imported in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1983 up to tne date available:

(b) quantity and value of stock of rice and wheat in Government's godowns in the country; and

(c) steps taken to bring down the high cost of rice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The required information is indicated in the enclosed statement.

(b) As on 1.10.1983, the Food Corporation of India held in their godowns about 81.04 lakh tonnes of wheat, 15.08 lakh tonnes of rice and 1.40 lakh tonnes of paddy valued at Rs. 1547.40 crores, Rs. 322.96 crores and Rs. 21.61 crores respectively.

(c) Steps taken to keep under check the price of rice include measures for increase in production, maintenance of reasonable size of stock with public agencies and its augmentation through imports, and supplies at reasonable level through the public distribution system.

Statement

Statement indicating quantity and value of wheat and rice imported during 1980-81 to 1983-84.

Year	Commodity	Quantity purchased (Lakh Tonnes)	Estimated value (FOB)
1980-81	Wheat	Nil	Nil
	Rice	Nil	Nil
1981-82	Wheat	15.15 (from USA)	US $ 262.066 million
		7.50 (From Australia)	A $ 118.600 million
	Rice	Nil	Nil
1982-83	Wheat	39.50 (From USA)	US $ 654.778 million
	Rice	Nil	Nil
1983-84	Wheat	9.80 (From USA)	US $ 154.814 million
(upto Oct.,		5.00 (From Canada)	US $ 81.246 million
1983)		6.50 (From Argentina)	US $ 97.750 million
	Rice	1.70 (From Thailand)	US $ 38.25 million
		2.00 (From Burma)	US $ 39.625 million

केसरी दाल को काश्तकारी पर प्रतिबंध

958. **श्री छांगुर राम** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केसरी दाल खाने से व्यक्ति अशक्त और कमजोर हो जाता है तथा धीरे-धीरे चलने-फिरने योग्य भी नहीं रहता,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसका अधिकतम उत्पादन मध्य प्रदेश में जमीदारों द्वारा किया जाता है तथा गरीब लोग इसके शिकार बनते हैं,

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की भी जानकारी है कि अब इसका उत्पादन मध्य प्रदेश के अतिरिक्त अन्य राज्यों में, विशेषकर दक्षिण भारत में, काफी मात्रा में किया जाता है और इसे अरहर की दाल में मिलाया जाता है, और

(घ) यदि हां तो सरकार द्वारा इसके उत्पादन पर, जनहित में प्रतिबंध नहीं लगाने के कारण क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रात्रय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) डाक्टरी राय के अनुसार काफी मात्रा में अधिक लम्बे समय पर केसरी दाल खाने से "कलायखंज (लैथिरिज्म)" — शरीर के निचले अंगों पर अपंगता का प्रभाव डालने वाला रोग — हो जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) केसरी दाल की खेती केवल असम, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र तथा पश्चिम बंगाल में की जा रही है, जिसका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

ए— क्षेत्र "000 हैक्टार

पी— उत्पादन "000 मीटरी टन

राज्य	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
असम	ए	9.2	उ.न.	उ.न.
	पी	3.8	उ.न.	उ.न.

1	2	3	4
बिहार	ए	447.8	410.7	410.7
	पी	277.4	258.0	290.7
मध्य प्रदेश	ए	682.1	703.7	644.6
	पी	220.3	173.1	185.0
महाराष्ट्र	ए	78.8	107.1	81.7
	पी	14.5	21.1	14.1
पश्चिम बंगाल	ए	134.7	85.5	53.9
	पी	49.5	45.8	24.1

(उ.न.=उपलब्ध नहीं)

कलायखज (लैथिरिज्म) समस्या के सम्बन्ध में न्यूट्रीशन फाउंडेशन आफ इण्डिया के प्रकाशन पर भारत सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि केसरी दाल का उपयोग दक्षिणी राज्यों में भेजीजाने वाली अन्य दालों में मिलावट के तौर पर किया जा रहा है।

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश में केसरी दाल की खेती पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया है। मध्य प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल तथा बिहार को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में खाद्य के रूप में इसके उपयोग किए जाने पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया है। तथापि, राज्य सरकारों को भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा विकसित केसरी दाल की ऐसी किस्म, जिसमें स्नायु-जीव-विष कम है, की खेती करने की सलाह दी गयी है- ताकि स्नायु जीव-विष की अधिक मात्रा वाली किस्म के स्थान पर इसे उगाया जा सके।

Development of Kingsway Camp Area of Delhi

959. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to redevelop Kingsway Camp area of Delhi;

(b) the total expenditure involved on this redevlopment scheme;

(c) how and where the inhibitants of the area are to be rchabilitated; and

(d) the time by which the redevelopment of the area is likely to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) ; (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The D.D. A. has informed that the preliminary estimate on the scheme is Rs. 431.55 lakhs.

(c) The D. D. A. has reported that the eligible occupants of barracks in respect of Hudson/Outram Lines are to be allotted plot of 30 sq. Yds. near B. B. M. Depot and Gupta Colony. The lessees of quarters in Hudson/Outram Lines are to be allotted plots of 160 sq. yds. in Dr. Mukherjee Nagar & Hudson/ Outram lines after getting the existing quarters demolished.

(d) It is not possible to indicate any final date.

Crops Insurance for Farmers Having 10 Bighas of Land

960. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to introduce crop insurance for those farmers who have 10 bighas of land; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and when it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :

(a) & (b) The Pilot Crop Insurance Seheme which is in operation since 1979 covers all the farmers irrespective of their land holdings, The scheme is based on area approach and is linked with crop loans issued to the farmers by the credit institutions, such as cooperatives, Climatically homogenous arcas of the size of taluks are selected as units of insurance under the scheme and the rates of premium and indemnity are uniform for all the insured farmers in the area. Fifty percent premiumin respect of small and marginal farmers is jointly subsidised by the Central Governemnt and the concerned State Governments. The scheme is voluntary

Loss of Life And Property Due to Cyclones in The Country

961. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SPRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU :
SARI RATAN SINGH RAJDA :
SHRI BHIM SIGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has bas been a heavy loss of life and property recently due to cyclones in many parts of the country;

(b) if so, the place-wise extent of damage assessed; and

(c) the amount of assistance given by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTRE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Andhra Pradesh was affected by cyclone recently. The extent of loss of life and property is as follows :

No. of Districts affected	16
Population affected	50.76 Lakhs
Cropped area affected	18.25 Lakh Ha,
No. of houses damaged/ destroyed	337081
Loss of public property (Rs. Lakhs)	Rs. 21628.75 lakhs
Loss of human lives	134
Loss of cattle heads	11798

(c) A Central Team visited the State from 27th October to 1st November. 1983 to make an on the spot study of the situation and the report of the team is awaited. The ceiling of Central assistance shall be sanctioned after consederation of the report by the High Level Committee. However, in the meantime, a ways and means advance of Rs. 10.00 crores has been sanctioned on 15.10.83 to the State to meet the emergent ecpenditure on relief and rehabilitation.

Import of Rice From Burma And Thailand

962. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have entered into an agreement with Burma and Thailand for import of rice from thcse countries; and

(b) if so, the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These imports have been contracted to augment the stocks with the public agencies in the wake of increased prossure on the public distribution system because of droght conditions in several parts of the country in 1982-83

States Demand of Foodgrains

963. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have not been able to meet fully the States, demand of monthly foodgrains allocation for suppliess through public distribution system; and

(b) if so, the details of the monthly foodgrains demand of each State and the actual allocation made during the year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) Allotments of foodgrains to the various States/Union Territories from the Central pool are made on a month to month basis, taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability, and other related factors. As a reult of monthly reviews, the allocations are increased/decreased, where necessary. The allocations from the Central pool are only supplemental in nature, and the needs of the population have to be met through free market mechanism, supplemented by the public distribution system. A statement indicating demand, allotment and offtake of foodgrains in respect of various States during the current year (upto November 9983) is laid on the Table of the house (*placed in Liberary. sec No. LT-7075/83*)

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के केन्द्रों की स्थापना

964. **श्री मनीराम बागड़ी :**

श्री जगपाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अब तक कितने दुग्ध वितरण केन्द्र स्थापित किए जा

चुके हैं और इनमें से कितने जनवरी 1980 से पूर्व और कितने जनवरी, 1983 के बाद चालू किए गए हैं,

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81, 1981-82 और 1982-83 में कितने मूल्य के दूध की बिक्री की गई और इनमें से प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए आय और व्यय का विवरण क्या है, और

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान कितनी बार और प्रत्येक बार कितनी मूल्य वृद्धि की गई और उसके क्या कारण थे;

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने अब तक 692 दुग्ध बूथ स्थापित किए हैं। जनवरी, 1980 से पहले 603 दुग्ध बूथ वास्तव में कार्यरत थे। जनवरी, 1983 के बाद 7 नए दुग्ध बूथ चालू किए गए हैं।

(ख) बेचे गए दुग्ध का मूल्य

वर्ष	रुपए/लाख
1980-81	1853.31
1981.82	2029.81
1982-83	2258.85

2. आय और व्यय का ब्योरा

लाख रुपए

वर्ष	आय	व्यय
		गैर-योपना
1980-81	2060.42	2241 66
1981-82	2227.69	2717.86
1982-83	2528 91	3428.41

(ग) 1980-81, 1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान टोंड दुग्ध के विक्रय मूल्य में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है।

Interim Relief to FCI Employees

965. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the declaration of interim relief for Central Government employees, the emyloyees of Food Corporation of India (FCI) have been denied the interim relief on same pattern;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the FCI Employees Congress and FCI Employees Union have been agitating on the question relating to payment of interim relief; and

(c) if so, the reason for delaying declaration of interim relief and the action being taken to give intearim relief to FCI employees and fulher revise their pay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (c) The question of grant of interim relief and revision of pay scales of the employees of Food Corporation of India is under consideration.

(b) Concern has been expressed by unions at the delay in taking a final decision.

लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाने के लिए लक्ष्य निर्धारित करना।

966. **श्री रामविलास पासवान** : क्या **ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1981-82 और 1982-83 में बिहार में कितने लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाने का लक्ष्य था और कितने लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाया गया, और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में जिलावार और वर्ष-वार ब्योरा क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालल के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) 1981-82 तथा 1982-83 के दौरान बिहार के विभिन्न जिलों में निर्धारित लक्ष्य तथा सहाय्यित परिवारों की संख्या को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

व्यक्तियों को निर्धनतया की सीमा रेखा से ऊपर लाना एक धीमी तथा लगातार जारी रहने वाली प्रक्रिया है और इसमें लाभभोगी परिवारों पर कार्यक्रम के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करने से पहले समय लगेगा।

विवरण

क्र. सं.	जिले का नाम	लाभभोगियों की कुल संख्या		
		प्रतिवर्ष निर्धारित लक्ष्य	1981-82 में कुल साध्यित परिवार	1982-83 में कुल सहाध्यित परिवार
1.	पटना	9600	6185	5108
2.	नालान्दा	7200	2494	9995
3.	गया	15000	14662	14997
4.	औरंगाबाद	6600	5504	8174
5.	नवादा	6000	6059	6149
6.	भोजपुर	11400	15972	15560
7.	रोहतास	13200	6745	14724
8.	सारण	9000	9072	11704
9.	सिवान	9000	9611	14960
10.	गोपालगंज	6000	7020	6526
11.	मुजफ्फरपुर	8400	12993	8596
12.	सीतामढ़ी	9000	6202	10500
13.	वैशाली	6600	6698	11456
14.	पूर्वी चम्पारण	12000	10020	15328
15.	पश्चिमी चम्पारण	9600	13901	11921
16.	दरभंगा	7200	4378	14673
17.	समस्तीपुर	8400	12500	12662
18.	मधुबनी	10800	13144	22861
19.	बेगूसराय	6600	6217	10956
20.	भागलपुर	12600	7451	12271
21.	संथालपरगना	24600	13129	10544
22.	मुंगेर	15600	5533	11678
23.	हजारीबाग	14400	7719	14329
24.	गिरडीह	108000	4205	7237
25.	धनवाद	6000	7029	7060
26.	रांची	25800	21045	2905
27.	सिंहभूमि	19200	14144	22292
28.	पालामऊ	15000	9726	18408
29.	पूर्णिया	16200	5528	11343
30.	कटिहार	6600	5001	6656
31.	सहरसा	13800	6280	10781
	कुल	352200	276169	362354

Option Given to Allottees of Slum Tenements in Delhi

967. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question No. 4560 dated 24 March, 1975 regarding amount earmarked for maintenance of slum tenements and state :

(a) whether all allottees of the slum tenements in various colonies in Delhi/New Delhi are being asked to compulsorily purchase the tenements allotted to them at very exhorbitant price ; if so, the reason therefor ; and

(b) whether there is option for the allottees either to purchase the slum tenements or to retain them on rent basis at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF):(a) No, Sir. The allottees of slum tenements in Delhi/New Delhi are not being asked to purchase the allotted tenements compulsorily .

(b) Yes, Sir.

Budget Estimates of ICAR Institutes

968. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the budget plan, revised estimates and actual expenditure incurred during 1982-83, by ICAR, Institute-wise and also funds released Agriculture University-wise/State Government-wise in 1982-83 vis-a-vis the corresponding budget plan;

(b) the ICAR Institute-wise budget plan for 1983-84 and actual expenditure correspondingly upto 1 September, 1983 and in September and October 1983 separately;

(c) the justification for shortfalls/excesses Institute-wise in relation to budget plan during 1982-83 with corrective measures taken to avoid the same in 1983-84 and its effect so far;

(d) the budget plan Agricultural University-wise/State Government-wise for 1983-84 and corresponding amounts released upto 15 November, 1983 with reasons for proportionate excesses/deficiencies; and

(e) how Government ensure relevancy of utilization of funds by ICAR and its efficiency with above type of performance and what corrective measures are proposed against those accountable; if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) A statement indicating the Budget Estimates and actual expenditure incurred by Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institutes during 1982-83 so far as Plan expenditure is concerned is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. *See* No. L.T.—7076/83].

In so far as release of funds to Agricultural Universities/State Governments is concerned, funds are released for implementing various Coordinated Projects/Schemes operating in these Universities/State Governments and the accounts thereof are kept Project-wise and not University-wise/State Government-wise. The information relating to release of funds University-wise/State Government-wise cannot, therefore, be furnished.

(b) The Budget Estimates for 1983-84 and the expenditure incurred upto 1st September, 1983 and during September, 1983 have been shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. *See* No. L.T.—7076/83]. Expenditure figures for October, 1983 have not yet been received from the Institutes. It may be added that the requirement of funds for the Research Institutes will be revised at the Revised Estimates stage taking into account the progress of expenditure and other relevant factors.

(c) The expenditure during 1982-83 was within the sanctioned Budget Estimates of that year. The Director-General, ICAR is competent to re-appropriate funds from one Institute to the other according to the need, provided the overall sanctioned Budget Estimates are not exceeded. Since the overall expenditure under Plan during 1982-83 was within the sanctioned Budget Estimates, the question of furnishing Institute-wise justification for excess/shortfall does not arise.

(d) As stated in (a) above, the Agricultural University-wise, State Government-wise figures for 1983-84 are not available.

(e) According to the Rules and Regulations of the ICAR, its functioning and physical achievements as well as fund utilisation are periodically monitored by the Governing Body for which a representative of Finance Ministry (at the level of the Additional Secretary/ Secretary in the Department of Expenditure) acts as Finance Member. The lapses, noticed in the fund utilisation and functioning of the Institutes/Research Projects etc. and other aspects of accountability, as revealed in the Audit Reports or otherwise are examined by the Governing Body and dealt with in accordance with the decisions taken thereon.

निर्धन किसानों को रासायनिक उर्वरक सहित दाल और तिलहनों के पैकिटों का वितरण

969. **श्री जयराम वर्मा :** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने पर्याप्त रासायनिक उर्वरक सहित दालों और तिलहनों के पैकिट निर्धन किसानों को वितरित करने की व्यवस्था की है;

(ख) किस जोत तक के किसानों को ये पैकिट दिए जाएंगे तथा प्रत्येक विकास खंड में कितने पैकिटों का वितरण किया जाएगा ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रत्येक पैकिट में 2 हैक्टेयर (16 बिस्वा) भूमि में बोने के लिए पर्याप्त बीज और रासायनिक उर्वरक होगा; और

(घ) क्या किसानों के लिए यह अनिवार्य होगा कि ये बीज 2 हैक्टेयर (16 बिस्वा) भूमि में ही बोए जाएं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान): (क) जी, हां। सरकार ने कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों को सहायता देने हेतु केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के तहत छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों में तिलहनों तथा दलहनों के लिये उर्वरकों तथा बीज के मिनीकिटों की निशुल्क आपूर्ति के लिए प्रबन्ध किये हैं।

(ख) योजना के तहत तिलहनों के लिए उर्वरकों तथा बीज के मिनीकिट उन्हीं किसानों को उपलब्ध किये जाते हैं, जिनकी जोत का आकार अधिकतम 2 हैक्टार हो। एक वर्ष में प्रत्येक विकास खण्ड में छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों में तिलहनों और दलहनों के 400 मिनीकिट वितरित किये जाते हैं।

(ग) तिलहनों तथा दलहनों के लिए उर्वरकों तथा बीज के मिनीकिटों में केवल 0.2 हैक्टार भूमि में बोए जाने के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में बीज तथा रासायनिक उर्वरक होता है।

(घ) मिनीकिट प्राप्त करने वाले किसानों के लिए यह अनिवार्य है कि योजना के तहत उनको दिए गये बीज 0.2 हैक्टार भूमि में बोए जाएं।

Deep Sea Fishing Industry

970. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deep Sea fishing Industry has not made good progress and is far behind its schedule;

(b) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to expand this industry;

(c) if so, the measures being taken to exploit the industry; and

(d) the extra funds allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The following measures have been taken by the Government to expand the fishing industry for exploiting the marine fishery resources in our Exclusive Economic Zone (FEZ)

(i) Augmentation of deep sea fishing flest through a judicious mixture of indigenous, imported and chartered fishing vessels;

(ii) providing 33% subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed vessels;

(iii) providing loans on soft terms for purchase of fishing vessels through the Shipping Development Fund Committee (SDFC);

(iv) augementation of training facilities;

(v) augmentation of fisheries surveys;

(vi) assistance for construction of fishing harbours at major and minor parts and of landing and berthing facilities at smaller fishing centres; and

(vii) regulation of fishing by foreign vessels in the Exclusive Economic Zone by promulgating the Martime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981.

(d) In the Sixth Five Year Plan there is a plan provision of Rs. 50 crores for grant of soft loans through Shipping Development Fund Committee for acquisition of deep sea fishing vessels. There is a provision of Rs. 36 crores for establishing fishing harbours and for providing necessary infrastructural facilities. There are separate plan allocations for Exploratory Fisheries Project, Integrated Fisheries Project and Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training to conduct survey of deep sea fishery resources, processing and marketing of diversified deep sea fish, and fish products and training of fishery operatives respectively.

Use of beef tallow by Vanaspati and other Industries

971. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the replies given to USQ. No. 82 on 25 July, 1982 and USQ. No. 2537 on 8 August, 1983, and state :

(a) the names and address of factories producing vanaspati in each State and the addresses of vanaspati Nideshalaya whose employees regularly analyse samples of vanaspati from these factories;

(b) how many samples from each of these factories/markets have been drawn and analysed since January, 1983 and in how many cases the samples have been found adulterated with tallow etc., giving the name and address of manufacturer, details of test report and action taken thereon; and

(c) the process used by the soap industry to use mutton, beef tallow or any other tallow and what products are produced using such tallow ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) A statement giving required information is laid on the table of the House. (Placed in Library. *See* No. L T 7077/183)

(b) No. of samples drawn and analysed from each vanaspati unit since January, 1983 are given in the statement referred to in part (a).

No sample, out of 3,964 samples drawn and tested from January, 1983 to October, 1983, has been found to contain any type of animal tallow.

(c) Import of mutton tallow was canalised through STC and its allocation was made to soap, fatty acids/-amines and greases manufacturing units. Tallow is utilised in soap by the process of saponification and by fat splitting in fatty acids/amines. The by-product glycerine is recovered during its use.

Loss due to Cyclone in Andhra Pradesh

972. SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO :
SHRI KUSUM KRISHNA MURTHY :
SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated loss of life and property in Andhra Pradesh and other parts of the country due to recent cyclone which occurred during the month of October;

(b) the details of Central assistance provided to these States to meet the situation;

(c) whether any Central team has been sent by Union Government to assess the loss suffered by Andhra Pradesh due to cyclone and floods;

(d) whether it is a fact that one part or the other of the country is hit by the cyclone every year;

(e) the number of radars fitted in the sea coast to detect the cyclone and alarm the area which is likely to be affected and at what places; and

(f) whether there is any proposal to establish more such radars; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) As per the report submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the extent of damages are as under :

Districts affected	16
Villages affected	4820
Cropped area affected	18.25 lakh ha.
Population affected	50.76 lakh
Human lives lost	134
Cattle heads perished	11798
Houses damaged/(fully/-partially)	337081

(b) and (c) A Central team visited Andhra Pradesh between 27th October 1st November, 1983 to assess the loss suffered due to cyclone and floods and its report is awaited. In the meantime, the State Government have been sanctioned Rs. 10 crores as Ways and Means Advance to meet the emergent relief expenditure.

(d) Some part or the other gets affected by cyclone, of varying degrees, almost every year.

(e) India Meteorological Department has a network of eight cyclone Detection Radars, six on the east coast and two on the west caost. Their location is as follows :

1. Calcutta	
2. Paradip	
3. Visakhapatnam	East Coast
4. Machilipatnam	
5. Madras	
6. Karaikal	
7. Goa	West Coast
8. Bombay	

(f) Yes, Sir, there is a proposal to establish two more cyclone Detection Radars on the West Coast at Cochin and Bhuj.

Interest on Deposits with DDA to 1976 Registrants for Flats in Pocket C, 6A Janakpuri, New Delhi

973. SHRI DOONGAR SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) when the possession of the DDA, LIG flats in pocket C, 6A Janakpuri, New Delhi was handed over to the Registrants of 1976 Scheme of LIG flats;

(b) whether the allottees have not been paid interest by the DDA on deposits made to them towards cost of flats upto the time of handing over the possession of the flats in terms of the reply given to Lok Sabha USQ. No. 1271 on 11 October, 1982;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter to remedy the position ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The DDA has reported that delivery of possession letters under this scheme started in April, 1983.

(b) to (d) The DDA has stated that the allottees who had laid the cost of the dwelling units and were not given the possession of the flats due to their non-completion. have been allowed interest upto 30.11.1982, the date upto which the flats were expected to be completed. However, due to non-availability of electric power the units could not be completed till 31.3.1983. Accordingly, the allottees are being allowed interest upto 31.3.1983 on the deposits made by them towards the registration of the flats or the cost of the flats, to the extent the payments had been made by them. The allottees who had not made payment till this date are not being charged interest for delay in payment and those who have been charged, would be paid back the same.

गैर-मंजूरशुदा कालोनियों के बारे में टेक्नीकल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट

974. **श्री सज्जन कुमार** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को गैर-मंजूरशुदा कालोनियों के बारे में टेक्नीकल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट मिल गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा सरकार गैर-मंजूरशुदा कालोनियों को शीघ्र पास करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ): (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। तकनीकी समिति का विचारार्थ विषय नियमितीकरण के विषय पर सरकारी आदेशों के अनुसार नियमितीकरण हेतु अनधिकृत कालोनियों के सभी मामलों पर विचार करना है तथा समिति

अनधिकृत कालोनियों के नियमितीकरण के विन्यास नक्शों पर विचार करती तथा उन्हें निपटाती रही है। तकनीकी समिति के सरकार की नीति के अनुसार अनधिकृत कालोनियों के नियमितीकरण का कार्य समाप्त होने तक अपना कार्य जारी रखे रहने की सम्भावना है । तथापि, शेष कालोनियों के नियमितीकरण के कार्य को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए अनुदेश पहले ही जारी कर दिए गए हैं ।

Collection of Cess by Coconut Board

975. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coconut Board collects cess from the growers;

(b) if so, the mode of collection; and

(c) the total amount collected so far and how the amount so collected is being utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Verification of Food Stocks by A.G.I.

976. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Auditor General of India has recently made a field verification of the entire stock of foodgrains carried by Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, in which years was the verification carried out; and

(c) what were the findings of such a verification ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Advantage to Poultry Farming

977. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Poultry Farming in India is considered as Agriculture and receives all the advantages, incentives, etc. as any agriculturist receives; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Government of India (Ministry of Agriculure) has suggested to the State/Union Territory Governments for giving Poultry Farming for production of eggs and table poultry the status of Agriculture for the purpose of electric tariff, institutional financing, labour and land laws, sales tax, octroi, etc.

(b) Question does not arise.

Legislation for Bringing 'Sports' Under Concurrent list of Constitution

978. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to bring sports under the Concurrent List of the Constitution to facilitate the encouragement of sports in different States; and

(b) if so, when the necessary Legislation will be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS & HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Consultative Committee of Parliament attached to the Department of Sports had made such a suggestion. The stage to contemplate legislation in this context has not been reached.

Misuse of Funds Under the NREP and Trysem in Bihar

979. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that funds under the National Rural Employment Programme and Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment Scheme are being misused in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the number of persons punished by Government on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) Some deficiencies have been observed in implementation of Rural Development Programmes in the State. These have been brought to the notice of the State Government for taking the necessary corrective measures.

Progress of the I.R.D.P.

980. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of the Integrated Rural Development programme and how many families have got the benefit in years 1980-81, 1981-82 and by end of October, 1983;

(b) whether the programme of covering five million families from below the poverty line is being carried out as per the schedule and if not, the latest figures; and

(c) the amount spent by Central Government and State Governments subsidies towards I.R.D.P. and the contribution from banks towards the loans to I.R.D.P. and how much has so far been utilized towards completion of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The number of families assisted under Integrated Rural Development Programme since 1980-81 is as under :

Year	*Families assisted (in Lakhs)*
(1) 1980-81	27.27
(2) 1981-82	27.13
(3) 1982-83	34.55
(4) 1983-84 (upto Oct. '83)	9.41 (Provisional)

(b) The target envisaged under IRDP is to cover 15 Million families by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan or 3 million per annum on an average. The figures given in part (a) will show that this is being nearly achieved.

(c) Upto September, 1983, an amount of Rs. 874.59 crores have been spent including subsidies, some administrative expenditure and expenditure on infrastructural items. The total bank credit mobilised against this is Rs. 1630.25 crores.

Exploration of Deep sea Fisheries Resources

981. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are taking steps to strengthen the exploratory fisheries project for the survey of deep sea fisheries resources;

(b) if so, the details thereof Statewsie and project-wise; and

(c) how much amount has been provided during Sixth Five Year Plan and the progress made in this direction so far ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Government have already taken steps to strengthen the Exploratory Fisheries Project with the Plan funds provided during the Sixth Plan for this purpose.

(b) Important ingredients of strengthening include reorganisation of bases; provision of scientific/technical personnel for going on voyages; base infrastructure; fuller utilisation of the vessels; and provision of equipment. Exploratory Fisheries Project is a Central sector scheme entrusted with the task of fisheries resources survey in the Exclusive Economic Zone. The Project is, thus, not limited to only a few coastal States/Union Territories.

(c) The revised Sixth Plan outlay for the Exploratory Fisheries Project is Rs. 4460.02 lakhs. The project has upto September 1983 spent about Rs. 1244 lakhs.

Consumer Protection Council

982. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a Consumer Protection Council;

(b) if so, the functions and composition thereof; and

(c) how far the Council has succeeded to protect the interests of consumers and to check the price rise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Council will advise Government on all matters having a bearing on the interest of the consumers, and will suggest measures to be taken by different Ministries/Departments administratively concerned with laws dealing with various aspects of consumer protection. The composition of the Council is given in the attached statement.

(c) The Council has not met so far. Its first meeting has been fixed for November 26, 1983.

Statement

Composition of the Consumer Protection Council

Chairman

1. Minister (Food & Civil Supplies)

Vice-Chairman

2. Deputy Minister (Electronic, Food & Civil Supplies)

Members

3. Smt. Usha Prakash Choudhary, Member, Lok Sabha
4. Smt. Kailash Pati, Member, Lok Sabha
5. Smt. Roda Mistry, Member, Rajya Sabha
6. Dr. (Smt.) Sathiavani Muthu, Member, Rajya Sabha
7. Secretary to the Govt. of India, Department of Civil Supplies, New Delhi
8. Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, New Delhi
9. Secretary to the Govt. of India, Department of Food, New Delhi
10. Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi

Members

11. Secretary to the Govt. of India, Department of Industrial Development, New Delhi

12. Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Rural Development, New Delhi

13. Chairman, Food Corporation of India, New Delhi

14. Minister/Secretary (Incharge of Consumer Protection), Government of Haryana

15. Minister/Secretary (Incharge of Consumer Protection), Government of Gujarat

16. Minister/Secretary (Incharge of Consumer Protection), Government of Bihar.

17. Minister/Secretary (Incharge of Consumer Protection), Government of Andhra Pradesh

18. Minister/Secretary (Incharge of Consumer Protection), Government of Assam

19. Secretary (Incharge of Consumer Protection), Administration of Andaman & Nicobar Islands

20. Secretary (Incharge of Consumer Protection), Government of Arunachal Pradesh.

21. A representative of the Consumers' Action Forum, Calcutta.

22. A representative of the Institute of Consumer Protection Studies, Madras.

23. A representative of the National Consumers' Front, New Delhi

Members

24. A representative of the National Institute of Consumer Studies, Hyderabad.

25. Deputy Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Government of India, New Delhi

26. Director General, Indian Standards Instt., New Delhi

27. National Cooperative Consumers Federation of India Limited, New Delhi

Member-Secretary

28. Joint Secretary (Incharge of Consumer Protection), Deptt. of Civil Supplies, New Delhi.

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में किसानों को जल्दी पैदा होने वाली नकदी फसलों की खेती करने का प्रोत्साहन देने की योजना

983. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में व्याप्त निर्धनता को देखते हुए वहां के किसानों को परम्परागत फसलों के स्थान पर जल्दी पैदा होने वाली नकदी फसलों को खेती करने का प्रोत्साहन देने की कोई योजना तैयार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके ब्यौरेवार कारण क्या हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) पहाड़ी इलाकों में कपास, पटसन, गन्ना, तम्बाकू जैसी शीघ्र उगने वाली वाणिज्यिक फसलों को उगाने की न तो अधिक गुंजाइश है और न ही किफायती है ।

Structural and Other Defects in DDA Flats at Kalkaji Etc.

984. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI GULSHER AHMED :
DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :
SHRI ERA ANBARASU :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an Article titled "Take it from me" by Shri A.R. Wig published in 'Hindustan Times' dated 5 September, 1983 and an Editorial dated 28 September, 1983 titled "D.D.A. report" in the said paper;

(b) whether the D.D.A. is giving possession of flats at Kalkaji without electrical and sanitary fittings and without water and electricity connections to the persons registered under D.D.A.'s self financing schemes;

(c) if so, the Government's reaction thereto;

(d) remedial measure proposed to compensate the allottees and to give them a fair deal;

(e) whether a detailed enquiry is being held or is proposed in order to fix responsibility for structural and other defects in the said flats; and

(f) whether the DDA has offered incomplete flats to the allottees in order to save penal interest @ 7 per cent P.A. which they would have had to pay if the flats had not been offered for possession before 30th September, 1983 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes.

(b) The DDA has reported as under :—

(i) All electrical and light installations are completed before giving possession, except light fittings which are provided by the allottees according to their own taste and choice. It has been the experience of the DDA in the past that wherever light fittings are povided, these are often replaced by the allottees with decorative fittings. Accordingly, to avoid unnecessary expenditure, it was decided that the installations may be completed while fittings may be provided by the allottees themselves as per their own choice.

(ii) Sanitary fittings are provided at the time of handing over possession to avoid breakage and theft.

(iii) Water connection is being given to the allottees. Electric connection is required to be obtained by the allottees from DESU after completing necessary formalities.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) The Lt. Governor, Delhi had appointed a Fact Finding Committee, who have studied the matter in depth and submitted its report with detailed recommendations. Action for implementing the recommendation is being taken by DDA.

(f) No. The DDA has reported that the flats are offered to the allottees duly completed in all respects.

राजस्थान में मोटे अनाज की वसूली

985. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या खाद्य

और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को मोटे अनाज की सरकारी खरीद शुरू करने को कहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि राजस्थान सरकार ने मोटे अनाज की खरीद के लिए जिनके भाव 100 रु० प्रति क्विंटल तक बाजार में हो गए हैं, को समर्थन मूल्य पर खरीदने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार से आर्थिक सहायता एवं रिजर्व बैंक से ऋण के लिए मांग की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में उनका क्या रवैया रहा है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) भारत सरकार ने भारतीय खाद्य निगम को आवश्यक अनुदेश दिए हैं कि वे गुजरात, हरियाणा और राजस्थान के राज्यों में बाजरा की खरीदारी करने की व्यवस्था करें।

(ख) और (ग) राजस्थान सरकार ने मोटे अनाजों की वसूली करने के लिए ऋण देने हेतु अनुरोध किया है और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने राज्य सरकार के लिए मोटे अनाजों सहित खाद्यान्नों की वसूली करने के लिए एक ऋण सीमा पहले ही प्राधिकृत कर दी है।

Bumper Kharif Production and its Impact on Prices

986. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kharif production in the country has been more than expected;

(b) if so, the details of production of rice, maize and other agricultural products; and

(c) the effect of arrival of the new crops on prices of these items ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b) Final estimates of kharif production from the States have not yet been received. It is, therefore, not possible to make any definite assessment of the size of the crop. However, the preliminary reports indicate a general increase in kharif production in the current season in most parts of the country.

(c) The arrival of crop in the markets has resulted in a general decline in the indices of wholesale prices of foodgrains (including rice, maize and bajra) for end-October (29.10.1983) as compared to end-August (27.8.1983).

Supply of Edible Oil to States for Public Distribution System

987. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether STC has failed to supply edible oil to the States for distribution through the Public Distribution System and that the allocation made by the Centre to the State Governments are running into backlog;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the effect of the non-supply of edible oils on the Public Distribution System and on the stabilisation of price situation; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c) It is not correct to say that State Trading Corporation has failed to supply imported edible oils allocated by the Centre to the States/Union Territories for distribution through Public Distribution System. Out of the allocation of 5, 36, 852 Metric tonnes during the oil year 1982-83, State Trading Corporation had supplied 4, 28, 482 tonnes to the States by the 31st October, 1983. The lifting of the backlog of 1, 08, 370 tonnes has been permitted till the end of November, 1983. Efforts are being made to clear this backlog before the expiry of the extended period. Reports indicate that there has been no serious effect of the backlog on the price-situation. On the other hand, the measures taken by the Government resulted in arresting the rising trend in price of indigenous oils. The State Trading Corporation has also been advised to ensure prompt and regular supply of the allocated quantities to the States.

Completion of Irrigation Projects of Madya Pradesh

988. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of major and medium irrigation projects which are under construction since January, 1983 in Madhya Pradesh State;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some of the projects are far behind the scheme and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) steps being taken by Government to see that all the projects are completed in scheduled time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 22 major and 24 medium Irrigation Pre-Sixth Plan Projects were under execution in Madhya Pradesh as on January, 1983. In addition 19 major and 17 medium new Irrigation Projects have been proposed by the State in their Sixth Plan. A statement giving the names of these projects is appended.

(b) Constraint of financial resources and taking up of too many projects at a time by the State has affected the schedule of construction of the projects.

(c) It has been impressed upon all the State Governments time and again to first complete the on-going projects by allocating maximum possible funds in preference to new schemes.

The progress of implementation of projects is being monitored at State level and also on selected projects at Centre. Central Water Commission also monitors some selected projects and render assistance in removal of bottlenecks to the extent practicable.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Scheme
A.	On-going Scheme of Sixth Plan (taken up by State before VI Plan)
	Major Schemes
1.	Chambal
2.	Rajghat Unit I & II
3.	Bansagar Unit I & II
4.	Bargi Unit I & II
5.	Mahanadi Reservoir Project Unit I, II & III
6.	Hasdeo Bango
7.	Kolar
8.	Tawa
9.	Barna
10.	Sukta
11.	Bariarpur LBC
12.	Urmil
13.	Rangwan HLC

S. No.	Name of the Scheme
14.	Hasdeo RBC
15.	Upper Wainganga
16.	Sindh Phase I
17.	Bhander Canal
18.	Halali
19.	Pairi
20.	Kodar
21.	Jonk
22.	Thanwar
	Medium Schemes
1.	Banjar
2.	Mehgaon Tola
3.	Dholawad
4.	Balar
5.	Pipriyanala
6.	Sheonath Diversion
7.	Mana Diversion
8.	Kalisarar
9.	Bilaspur Diversion
10.	Jarmora
11.	Jhumka
12.	Banki
13.	Arnia Bhadurpur
14.	Naren
15.	Paras
16.	Kaketo Tigra Phase-I
17.	Mod Sagar
18.	Ghonga
19.	Udanti
20.	Bisanda
21.	Bargoor
22.	Gunghutta
23.	Matiyari
24.	Choral
25.	Dudhi
26.	Rampur Khurd
27.	Bhanapur Canal
28.	Gomukh
29.	Chaldh
30.	Tillar
31.	Doraha
32.	Kaliasota
33.	Budhna Nalla
34.	Chandora
35.	Bundala
36.	Matiamoti
37.	Khamarpakut
38.	Bichhia
39.	Chandrakeshwar
40.	Bhainsa-Khedi
41.	Kethan
42.	Pipliyakumar
43.	Keswan
44.	Kazikhedi
45.	Makroda
46.	Paronch
47.	Sahibkhedi
48.	Majhgaon
49.	Chorborari
50.	Pukta
51.	Waghya Nalla
52.	Barunadi Phase I
53.	Kiukari
54.	Ruse
55.	Bijna
56.	Johilla
57.	Umrar
58.	Mansoorwari
59.	Mahroi
60.	Amoki
61.	Matkara
62.	Shamsherpura
63.	Sakalda
64.	Barmandal
B.	**New Schemes of Sixth Plan**
	Major Schemes
1.	S indh Phase II
2.	Narmada Sagar

S.No.	Name of the Scheme
3.	Bawanthadi
4.	Upper Tapti
5.	Arpa
6.	Man
7.	Jobat
8.	Chhota Tawa
9.	Upper Narmada
10.	Dhobatoria
11.	Bargi Diversion
12.	Mahi
13.	Pancham Nagar
14.	Chambal LIS
	(a) Kanera
	(b) Aasan
15.	Kelo
16.	Pench Diversion
17.	Kutpali
18.	Marwahi
19.	Bamraha
	Medium Schemes
1.	Dejla Dewda
2.	Chhirpani
3.	Wanhangaon
4.	Barnal
5.	Mahan
6.	Bah
7.	Kasarteda
8.	Lakhunder
9.	Mahnar
10.	Sagar
11.	Gej
12.	Barchar
13.	Kunwari LIS
14.	Bandia
15.	Bila
16.	Anner
17.	Dokariya Nala

Allotment of More Foodgrains and Edible Oil to A.P.

989. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh Government have requested the Centre to allot more foodgrains and edible oil for the cyclone affected people;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the request; and

(c) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh requested for an additional allotment of 70,000 tonnes of rice in addition to the monthly allocation for October, 1983 and also 2,00,000 tonnes each for the months of November and December, 1983 from the Central Pool, because of the damage caused to the crops by rains and floods and consequential delayed arrival of crops in the market. He also requested for the allotment of 14,000 tonnes of Palmolein per month as against the current monthly allocation of 7,000 tonnes because of the loss of groundnut crop resulting from heavy rains and floods.

Keeping in view the overall tight position of stocks of rice in the Central Pool, easy availability of rice in a surplus State like Andhra Pradesh and supplemental nature of the allocations from the Central Pool, it has not been possible to accede to the request of the State Government. Nevertheless, the State Government has been allotted a quantity of 80,000 tonnes of rice each for November and December, 1983.

As regards edible oil, it has been decided to make ad-hoc allocation of 4,000 tonnes of Palmolein in addition to the normal monthly allo-

cation in two instalments of 2,000 tonnes each in November and December, 1983. The first instalment of the additional ad hoc allocation for November, 1983 has already been issued.

Allocation of Imported Oil to States During September and October 1983

990. SHRI P.M.SAYEED: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have increased the allocation of imported oils to the states in the month of September and October, 1983 for being sold through the Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, whether this was done in view of the rising prices of the oil in the open market ;

(c) whether Government had agreed to further rise the allocation of the edible oil to the States in future also ; and

(d) what were the allocation made and to what extent the edible oil prices were controlled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For the purpose of allocation of imported edible oils to the State Govts. and Union Territories for sale through Public Distribution System the oil year (Nov. to Oct.) is divided into two periods i.e. the flush season from November to March when the availability of indigenous edible oils in the open market is comparatively better and the lean season from April to October when the availability of indigenous edible oils in open market decreases and the demand for edible oils increases on account of festivals and marriages. The prices of the indigenous oils also rises during this lean periods. Enhanced allocation of imported edible oils to the State Governments for sale through Public Distribution System and to the Vanaspati industry for manufacture of vanaspati is, therefore, made by the Central Government during the lean period to ensure availability and to keep the prices at a reasonable level.

(c) Imported edible oils are allocated from month to month on the basis of demand, availability of indigenous edible oils in the market, availability of the stocks with S.T.C. , consumption pattern, festival season etc. Keeping the above factors in view a decision to raise the allocation is taken at the appropriate time. However, as a precautionary measure the monthly allocation November, 1983 has been maintained at the level of October, 1983 .

(d) The allocations made to States/ Union Territories from March, 1983 to October, 1983 were :

Month	*Quantity allocation in tonnes*
March	28'000
April	35,355
May	35,355
June	43,870
July	61,020
August	61,020
September	66,220
October	73,160

The increased allocation resulted in stabilising the prices of indigenous oils in the open market to some extent .

ICAR Scientists Nominated for International Genetics Congress

991. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) number of ICAR Scientists, Institute-wise, nominated to fifteenth International Genetics Congress ;

(b) whether all Animal Science Institutes have Divisions of Genetics, if so, number of Scientists in these divisions, institute-wise vis-a-vis the number nominated for Genetics Congress with reasons for not including from any institutes ;

(c) particulars of Animal Science DDG and Scientists, Institute-wise recommended and posts held by DDG since 1978 ;

(d) particulars of any Institute's Director and his close relative nominated by him which ICAR Headquarter approved because registration fee was already deposited ;

(e) amount scientist-wise required for registration by Conference Secretariat and last date for depositing it with date of conveying of its nominees by ICAR, reasons for delay, if any and action proposed for additional fee payable due to delay ; and

(f) action Government propose for improving ICAR working to avoid delays even in International matters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) In all 176 Scientists have been nominated officially to participate in the XV International Genetics Congress Scheduled to be held in New Delhi from December 12-21, 1983. The Institute-wise break up of those Scientists is given as in the attached statement.

(c) All the Animal Science Institutes under the ICAR System have Division/ Sections on Animal Genetics . The number of Scientists in position vis-a-vis those nominated, is not available. The only Animal Science Institute from which Scientists have not been nominated for participation in the Genetics Congress is the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.

(c) Dr. R.M. Acharya, is the present DDG (AS) and from 1978 he worked as Director, Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar and Professor of Eminence (Animal Genetics), HAU, Hissar, prior to taken over the present post, w.e.f. 12.6.1981. The scientists from the Animal Science Institute recommended, Institute-wise, are as under :

S. No.	Name of the Institute	Number of scientists recommended.
1.	Central Institute for Research on Goats, Makhdoom Farah, Distt. , Mathura.	4
2.	Central Avian Research Institute, Izatnagar.	2
3.	Central Sheep & Wool Rerearch Institute, Avikanagar.	3
4.	National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.	1
5.	Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Headquarters, New Delhi.	3

(d) As no specific name of any Director or his relative has been indicated in the question, it is not possible to furnish any particulars in respect of this point .

(c) The Conference Secretariat has fixed Rs. 500/- as participation fee per participant. The registration fee was required to be deposited with the organisers by Ist September, 1983. The approval of the ICAR to the nomination of the Scientists for participation in the Congress was communicated through a letter dated 19th October, 1983. Since the completion of formalities like calling for the nominations, scrutinising the list of recommendations received and finalising the nominations of officially sponsored participants was likely to take time, the secretay General of the XV International Genetic Congress was requested officially to accept the usual registration fee of the officially sponsored scientists from ICAR Headquarters and its Institutes even after the expiry of the last date .

(f) The question does not arise in view of the facts given above .

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	No. of scientists nominated
1.	2.	3
1.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, including its Regional Stations/Centres.	94
2.	Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute, New Delhi.	1
3.	Central Arid Zone Research Institute; Jodhpur.	6
4.	Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur	7
5.	Jute Agricultural Research Institute, Barrackpore.	2
6.	Indian Institute of Horticulture Research, Bangalore.	5
7.	Central Potato Research Institute, Simla.	1
8.	Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.	3
9.	All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project, Hyderabad.	1
10.	Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Hyderabad.	4
11.	Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow.	2
12.	Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry.	1
13.	National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi.	10

1	2	3
14.	ICAR Research Complex for North Eastern Hills Region, Shillong.	5
15.	Vivekananda Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Shala, Almora.	1
16.	Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal.	3
17.	Central Soil & Water Conservation Research & Training Institute, Dehradun.	2
18.	National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.	1
19.	Central Institute for Research on Goats, Makhdoom.	4
20.	National Research Centre for Groundnut, Junagadh.	2
21.	Central Avian Research Institute, Izatnagar.	2
22.	Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar.	1
23.	All India Coordinated Millets Improvement Project, Pune.	1
24.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore.	1
25.	All India Coordinated Barley Improvement Project, Karnal.	1
26.	Chander Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology, Kanpur	1
27.	Gujarat Agricultural University, Anand (Gujarat)	1
28.	Central Mango Research Station, Lucknow.	1
29.	All India Coordinated Research Project on Sugar-beat, G.B. Pant University of Agri. & Tech., Pantnagar.	1
30.	Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar.	3
31.	Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute	1
32.	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin.	1
33.	ICAR Headquarters, New Delhi.	6

Allocations of Funds for New Job Guarntee Scheme

992. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have increased the allocation of funds for New Job Guarntee Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have also allocated this fund State-wise;

(d) if so, the details therof; and

(e) how many States have submitted their proposals under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) A new progamme known as Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme has been launched recently in addition to National Rural Employment Programme. Under the new programme, an amount of Rs. 100 crores is proposed to be allocated during the current year and Rs. 500 crores in the year 1984-85. Additional employment to the extent of 60 million mandays will be generated under the programme during the year 1983-84 and 300 million mandays in the year 1984-85. The programme have the following basic objectives :—

(i) to improve and expand employment opportunities for rural landless with a view to providing guarantee of employment to atleast one member of every landless labour household upto 100 days in a year;

(ii) creation of durable assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement indicating the state-wise proposed allocation is enclosed.

(e) 13 States have furnished projects under this progrrmme so far.

Statement

Statement indicating likely allocation to States/UTs. under Rural Landless Employment Guarntee Programme during 1983-84 and 1984-85-cash (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs.	1983-84 (Out of Rs. 100,00.00 lakhs)	1984-85 (Out of Rs. 100,00.00 lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	990.00	4950.00
2.	Assam	216.00	1080.00
3.	Bihar	1425.00	7125.00
4.	Gujarat	320.00	1600.00
5.	Haryana	84.00	420.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00	300.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	75.00	375.00
8.	Karanataka	470.00	2350.00
9.	Kerala	470.00	2350.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
10.	Madhya Pradesh	780.00	3900.00
11.	Maharashtra	790.00	3950.00
12.	Manipur	11.00	55.00
13.	Meghalaya	15.00	75.00
14.	Nagaland	10.00	50.00
15.	Orissa	450.00	2250.00
16.	Punjab	135.00	675.00
17.	Rajasthan	240.00	1200.00
18.	Sikkim	8.00	40.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	890.00	4450.00
20.	Tripura	33.00	165.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1705.00	8525.00
22.	West Bengal	770.00	3850.00
	Total States (A)	9947.00	497,35.00
	UNION TERRITORIES		
23.	A & N Islands	8.00	40.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.00	40.00
25.	Chandigarh	2.00	10.00
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.00	20.00
27.	Delhi	4.00	20.00
28.	Goa, Damn & Diu	9.00	45 00
29.	Lakshadweep	2.00	10.00
30.	Mizoram	8.00	40.00
31.	Pondicherry	8.00	40.00
	Total UTs. (B)	53.00	265.00
	Total States (A)	99,47.00	497,35.00
	Total UTs. (B)	53.00	265.00
	GRAND TOTAL	100,00.00	500,00.00

Supply of Foodgrain and Sugar to West Bengal

993. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what was the monthly demand of the State Government of West Bengal of wheat, rice and sugar to run the fair price shops in the State in the current year;

(b) what was the month-wise actual allocation; and

(c) what was the actual supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c) A statement showing demand, allotment and offtake of wheat, rice and sugar for public distribution system for West Bengal during the year 1983 is attached.

Statement

Statement showing demand, allotment and offtake of wheat, rice and sugar for Public Distribution System for West Bengal during the year 1983

(In '000 tonnes)

Month	DEMAND			ALLOTMENT		OFFTAKE		
1983	Wheat	Rice	Sugar	Rice	Sugar+	Wheat	Rice	Sugar
January	145.0	200.00++	95.0	120.0	23.1784	93.4	112.5	23.311
Feburary	145.0	200.0	105.0	110.0	23.1784	85.0	124.1	21.607
March	145.0	200.0	105.0	110.0	23.1784	88.7	156.9	23.530
April	145.0	200.0	105.0	110.0	23.1784	82.6	128.6	22.163
May	145.0	200.0	105.0	110.0	23.1784	77.1	125.9	23.381
June	145.0	200.0	110.0	110.0	23.1784	68.8	115.8	19.475
July	145.0	200.0	105.0	110.0	23.1787	83.1	128.9	27.563
August	145.0	200.0	105.0	110.0	23.1823	101.2	127.7	24.710
September	145.0	200.0++	105.0	110.0	23.1826	98.4	116 5	23.149
October	145.0	200.0	105.0	110.0	24.4616 +3.9060*	NA	NA	NA
November	145.0	200.0	105.0	110.0	24.4610	NA	NA	NA
December	145.0	200.0	105.0	110.0	24.4610	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL	1740.0	2400.0	1250.0	1330.0	285.9036	778.3	1136.9	207.889

(+)—Includes small quantities of levy sugar allotted for BSF, CRPF, etc.

(—)—Sugar is a dual priced commodity and the monthly allocations of levy sugar to the States are made not on the basis of ++ requirements or demands received from them. These quotas are allotted on the basis of certain uniform norms out of the total available levy sugar

(*)—To meet the demands of festivals.

(NA)—Not available.

Setting up of Agricultural Commission

994. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister fo AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a permanent statutory agricultural commission which may plan and mplement public investments in agriculture including irrigation and deal with the pricing of agicultral inputs and outputs; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN (THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) The planning of public investments in agriculture including irrigation is already being taken care of by the Planning Commission through the instrument of Annual and Five Year Plans. Moreover, as recently as 1976, the National Commission on Agriculture submitted its Report to Government wh ch contains a careful assessment of potential for development and numerous recommendations on the direction of development, long term policy and organisational measures for modernisation and development of agriculture keeping in view the perspective up to 2000 A.D. Most of its recommendations have been accepted by Government and follow-up action is being taken.

As regards pricing of agricultural iproducts, there is already an Agricultural Prices Commison which makes ndepth studies and makes recommendations to Government in respect of procurement/support prices for various agricultural commodities, taking into account the cost of inputs and other relevant factors. The pricing of various agricultural inputs is reviewed by Government from time to time.

In view of this, Government do not consider it necessary to set up a permanent statutory agricultural commodities.

Import of Wheat

995. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Australian Government have offered to sell standard white wheat at a lower price on a deferred payment basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Government's decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of Australia have offered to sell wheat to India on deferred payment basis. No details have, however, been disccussed as the Government of India has not taken any decision on import of further quantities of wheat.

Demarcation of Fishing Area for Mechanised and Country Boatmen

996. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the frequent quarrels between mechanised boatmen and country boatmen due to the absence of demarcation of their respective fishing operations by a legislation; and

(b) whether a comprehensive Central legislation would be enacted to prevent their frequent quarrels in this regard as some States have failed to enact such legislation so far ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Government is aware of the conflict of interests between the traditional fishermen and the operators

of mechanised boats when fishing in the same areas.

(b) Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Goa have enacted the legislations on the lines of Model Bill Circulated by the Government of India. The Central Government have again advised the remaining Coastal States/Union Territories to enact model legislation. There is no proposal to introduce any central legislation for the purpose.

Land Rackeetering and Illegal Occupation of Land

997. SHRI RAJNATH SONKKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases of land recketeering and promoting of unauthorised structures/colonies came to the notice of Government during 1981, 1982 and 1983 (to date) and what is the area of the land involved;

(b) in how many cases the unauthorised occupation of land was got vacated and the structures removed stating the reasons for the non-vacation of the remaining land;

(c) whether Government have considered the question of effectiveness or otherwise of the existing law regarding the illegal occupation of land and land racketeering; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to remove the lacuna in the existing law to make it more stringent and effective to check land racketeering and illegal occupation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) No record is kept of such cases, and the Central Govt. is not directly concerned with these issues. As and when complaints are received, they are referred to the appropriate authorities for necessary action.

(c) and (d) In so far as the States are concerned, this is a State subject. However, in respect of the Union Terriotiry of Delhi, Government has already introduced Bills in Parliament to amend the Delhi Development Act, 1957, the Delhi Municipal Act, 1957 the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 (as applicable to New Delhi Municipal Committee area) and the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 to declare unauthorised constructions and encroachments of public land a cognizable offence and also tighten the law to deal more effectively with these offences.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सेब उत्पादकों को हानि

998. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के सेब उत्पादकों को वर्ष 1983 में सेबों में स्कैब की बीमारी लगने के कारण कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकार को मुआवजे के रूप में दी गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) निदेशक बागवानी, हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वारा यह रिपोर्ट दी गई है कि लगभग 3 लाख मीटरी टन के कुल अनुमानित उत्पादन में से 1983 में 50-60 हजार मीटरी टन सेब स्कैब बीमारी से प्रभावित हुआ था जिसमें से लगभग 40 हजार मीटरी टन परिसंस्करण के उपयुक्त नहीं था ।

(ख) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकार को मुआवजे के रूप में कोई राशि नहीं दी गई है। तथापि केन्द्र सरकार ने महामारी वाले क्षेत्रों में खरपतवार नियंत्रण सहित कृषि महत्व के कीट और बीमारी के नियंत्रण और उनके उन्मूलन के लिए केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के तहत हिमाचल प्रदेश में सेब की स्कैब बीमारी की रोकथाम के लिए 1983-84 के दौरान (केन्द्र का हिस्सा) 19.60 लाख रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की है। इसके अतिरिक्त 1983-84 के दौरान अच्छे किस्म के सेब के उत्पादन के लिए 13,187 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय से (केन्द्र का हिस्सा) केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के रूप में एक उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी योजना स्वीकृत की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त 1983-84 के दौरान सूखे की वजह से अतिरिक्त व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपये की अग्रिम प्लान सहायता भी उपलब्ध कराई गई थी।

Service Conditions of Staff of SOC of Asian Games

999. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of staff of the Special Organising Committee of the Asian Games who are being paid salary;

(b) the total amount paid to them so-far after the Asian Games were concluded, towards salary and other emoluments;

(c) the work that has been assigned to these staff members of the Special Organising Committee of the Asian Games and their present designation; and

(d) steps being taken in respect of these persons who are being paid salary for no work and when the deputationists are likely to be reverted to their parent offices ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) 123

(b) Rs. 15,15,000/-(approximately) from 1st January, 1983 till 31st October, 1983.

(c) Preparation of the Official Report of the IX Asian Games, preparation of Annual Report and Accounts of the special organising Committee, stadia administration and management, management of residential accommodation at the stadia, running of the Sports Museum and the Auditorium at the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, and winding up of the Special Organising Committee, IX Asian Games. A statement showing the designations of the present staff in the Special Organising Committee, is attached.

(d) It is not correct to say that any person in the Special Organising Committee, is being paid salary for no work. The deputationists are being reverted to their parent offices as and when their services are not required by the Special Organising Committee, IX Asian Games.

Statement

The designations of the present staff in the Special Organising Committee, IX Asian Games.

S.No.	Designation		No. of persons
1	2		3
1.	Adviser	...	1
2.	Stadia Administrator	...	2

1	2		3
3.	Joint Director	...	4
4.	Under Secretary	...	1
5.	Deputy Director	...	3
6.	Senior Accounts Officer	...	1
7.	Accounts Officer	...	2
8.	Assistant Director	...	8
9.	Senior PA	...	1
10.	Junior Accounts Officer	...	5
11.	Assistant	...	20
12.	PA	...	10
13.	Upper Division Clerk	...	3
14.	Stenographer Grade 'D'	...	3
15.	Senior Accountant	...	1
16.	Junior Accountant	...	4
17.	Junior Engineer	...	1
18.	Lower Division Clerk	...	30
19.	Store Keeper	...	1
20.	Driver	...	6
21.	Group 'D' Staff	...	16
	Total :		123

National Poultry Project with World Bank Assistance

1000. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have planned a Rs. 50 crore National Poultry Project, with World Bank Assistance for development of poultry in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme, its targets and areas to be benefited;

(c) whether Government propose to give priority for popultry development in the backward regions of every State to benefit the rural poor; and

(d) if so, what would be the State-wise allocations and benefits under this scheme to Madhya Pradesh State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A proposal to establish a National Poultry Project with World Bank Assistance is under consideration of Ministry of Agriculture. The exact cost of the

Project will depend upon estimated cost of individual projects formulated/ being formulated by various State Poultry Corporations/Federations as also NAFED which will be merged into the National Project to be posed to World Bank for assistance. As per present indications the estimated cost of the Project is expected to be around Rs. 50.00 crores.

(b) The Project aims at developing infrastructure for (i) procurement, storage and supply of feed ingredients, (ii) collection, storage and marketing of eggs, and (iii) collection, processing, storage and marketing of dressed poultry meat, and is expected to benefit the poultry producers all over the country.

(c) The proposed project aims at stream-lining availability of feed ingredients and marketing of eggs and poultry which will encourage poultry production activities all over the country including backward regions.

(d) As stated in part (a) above, the projects formulated/being formulated by various State Corporations/Federations will be merged into the National Project. The Project proposal formulated by Madhya Pradesh Livestock and Poultry Development Corporation involves an outlay of Rs 6.43 crores.

Financial Position of Cricket Control Board of India

1001. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cricket Control Board of India is financially very sound;

(b) what is the cash and value of securities they have;

(c) what approximately is the cash position of the various cricket associations like the Delhi Cricket Association, Bombay Cricket Association; and

(d) what are the plans to find and train young cricketers, below the age of 18 years ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The Board of Control for Cricket in India has neither asked for nor been given any financial assistance during the last three years;

(b) and (c) The Board of Control for Cricket in India have been requested to furnish the requisite information.

(d) According to the Board of Control for Cricket in India, they have already started two Junior Tournaments—one for under 19 and the other for under 15. The Board has appointed five zonal coaches and one national coach on permanent basis. Twenty players from each zone are selected for junior coaching and 20 players are selected for national coaching which is held every year in each zone and at the national level during summer. Deserving boys under 15 years of age are awarded scholarships for two years.

Release of Monthly Stock of Sugar

1002. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) what were the sugar releases made month-wise for different States and the basis for the releases for the period January, 1982 to September, 1983; and

(b) what were the open market prices during each month for the period January, 1982 to September, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The Statewise monthly levy sugar quotas allotted during the period January, 1982 to September, 1983 are shown in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.—7078/83] During January, 1982 to March, 1982

these quotas were based on 425 grams of per capita availability for the projected population as on 1.4.1978, whereas during April, 1982 to September, 1983 the quotas were allotted with reference to the population as on 1.3.1981 with per capita availability remaining at the aforesaid level of 425 grams. However, in the case of a few States/Union Territories the per capita availability was higher than 425 grams in keeping with the allotments made during earlier period.

(b) The wholesale sugar prices in 5 improtant markets, namely, Delhi, Kanpur, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras during the period January, 1982 to September, 1983 are shown in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.—7078/83].

राज्य-वार समस्या वाले गांवों की संख्या

1003. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के पूरा होने पर प्रत्येक राज्य और केन्द्र-शासित राज्य क्षेत्र में कितने गांवों में पेयजल की समस्या नहीं रहेगी और कितने गांवों में पेयजल की समस्या बनी रहेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : 1-4-80 को छठी योजना अवधि के लिए 2, 30, 784 पहचाने गए समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को लाभान्वित करने का लक्ष्य है। 1982-83 के अन्त तक राज्यवार कवरेज तथा 1983-84 के लक्ष्य तथा 1-4-84 को समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की राज्यवार शेष संख्या का विवरण संलग्न है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए सभी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। शेष ग्रामों, यदि कोई हो, को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में फिर मूल्यांकित करना पड़ेगा।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	1980-83 के दौरान लाभान्वित किए गए समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की संख्या	1983-84 के लिए लक्ष्य (समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की संख्या)	1.4.1984 को शेष समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की संख्या
1	2	3	4	5
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	5160	1478	1568
2.	असम	3839	2380	9524
3.	बिहार	8375	2760	4059
4.	गुजरात	1818	1000	2500
5.	हरियाणा	885	355	2200
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3366	800	3649
7.	जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	1027	460	3211

1	2	3	4	5
8.	कर्नाटक	10469	7728	शून्य
9.	केरल	274	200	684
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	17963	6000	981
11.	महाराष्ट्र	7919	3563	1453
12.	मणिपुर	447	145	620
13.	मेघालय	315	415	2197
14.	नागालैण्ड	229	80	340
15.	उड़ीसा	8795	5060	9761
16.	पंजाब	207	125	1435
17.	राजस्थान	10056	3200	6547
18.	सिक्किम	102	88	106
19.	तमिलनाडु	4410	1400	839
20.	त्रिपुरा	1349	633	818
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	7401	8000	13104
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	6166	2400	16677
23.	अण्ड. तथा निको. द्वी.	61	63	49
24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	790	430	520
25.	चण्डीगढ़	—	—	—
26.	दिल्ली	77	12	शून्य
27.	दादरा तथा नागर हवेली	—	—	—
28.	गोवा, दमण तथा दीव	38	14	14
29.	लक्षद्वीप	—	—	—
30.	मिजोरम	43	39	132
31.	पाण्डिचेरी	78	30	10
	योग	1,01,659	48846	82998

आंशिक रूप से लाभान्वित किए गए समस्याग्रस्त ग्राम शामिल हैं।

राज्य द्वारा जिला परिषद् कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्यवार ब्यौरे प्रस्तुत किए जाने हैं।

Landing and Berthing Facilities for Mechanised Fishing Boats

1004. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have called upon certain State Governments for establishing suitable small landing and berthing facilities on the coasts so that the number of small mechanised fishing boats operation on offshore could be increased;

(b) if so, the name of these States; and

(c) the steps taken by those States to implement the directions given by the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, in July, 1982.

(b) All the Maritime States and Union Territories.

(c) Since July, 1982, proposals have been forwarded only by Gujarat, Kerala, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Lakshadweep Administration.

Allocation of Funds to Madhya Pradesh for Execution of Irrigation Projects

1005. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to Madhya Pradesh during the Sixth Plan towards executing medium and major irrigation projects in that State;

(b) whether the execution of some medium and major irrigation projects was completed in Madhya Pradesh during the Sixth Plan;

(c) if so, the names of those projects;

(d) the names of the medium and major irrigation projects under execution in Madhya Pradesh at present;

(e) the amount sanctioned in the Sixth plan for the execution of each of those and medium irrigation projects; and

(f) the progress made so far in the completion of each of those projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Sixth Plan allocation for major and medium irrigation projects in Madhya Pradesh is Rs. 780 crores.

(b) and (c) During the Sixth Plan, two medium irrigation projects viz. Pipliakumar and Majhgaon have been completed. Further, the following 10 major projects and 34 medium projects are likely to be completed by the end of Sixth Plan.

Major Projects : (1) Tawa, (2) Chambal, (3) Barna, (4) Urmil, (5) Sukta, (6) Rangwan, H.L.C.(7) Hasdeo(R.B.C.) (8) Halali, (9) Bhander Canal, (10) Pairi.

Medium Projects : (1) Chandrakeshwar, (2) Bhainsakhedi, (3) Waghyanalla, (4) Ruse, (5) Kinkari, (6) Putka, (7) Bijna, (8) Mehroi. (9) Johilla, (10) Umrar, (11) Bichhia, (12) Chororari, (13) Kazikhedi, (14) Ketan, (15) Kerwan, (16) Mehgaontola, (17) Sakalda, (18) Mansoorwari, (19) Barmandal, (20) Paronch, (21) Sahebkhedi; (22) Jarmora, (23) Barunadi Ph. I, (24) Jhumka, (25) Shamsherpura, (26) Naren, (27) Paras, (28) Modsagar, (29) Bisanda, (30) Amkoi, (31) Naktara, (32) Arnia Bahadurpur, (33) Makroda, (34) Kalisarar.

(d) to (f) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.—7079/83]

Encroachments of Varandas by Shopkeepers in Delhi

1006. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA :
SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether varandas meant for passage in the markets in Delhi have been encroached upon by the shopkeepers thereby causing inconvenience to the shoppers, the notable markets being Sarojini Nagar, Green Park, Connaught Place, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantonment etc.;

(b) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item 'All the way Hawkers' appearing in the Indian Express of 30 October, 1983 under the Citizens' voice Column; and

(c) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to get the varandas and public land vacated/cleared by the shopkeepers/encroachers and to ensure that the same is not encroached subsequently ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Encroachments have been reported in some cases.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In cases where encroachments of verandas meant for passage have come to Government notice, necessary notices are issued to the parties for their removal and in case of default action is initiated under the terms of lease. The verandas have been declared public passage by the NDMC and action is taken by the local authority to protect the verandas from encroachments. However, in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantonment where the shopkeepers have encroached upon the verandas, some cases have been regularised by the Delhi Cantonment Board by charging enhanced rent,

Introduction of DDP in Kargil District

1007. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether data relating to rainfall etc. have been collected by the Ministry regarding Kargil district; and

(b) if so, when Kargil is going to be reincluded in the Desert Development programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) The data relating to rainfall etc. as received by the Ministry from the State Government, in connection with the proposal for re-inclusion of the excluded blocks of Kargil district in the Desert Development Programme are incomplete. Efforts are being made to collect the necessary data. A decision on the proposal for re-inclusion will be taken after the receipt of the necessary data.

Nationalisation of Vanaspati Industry

1008. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal under cosideration to nationalise vanaspati industry in view of the reports that the consumption of vanaspati has gone down following the alleged mixing of mutton and beef tallow in it; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal at present to nationalise the vanaspati manufacturing industry. Govt. has taken all measures to ensure that beef tallow or any other animal fat in any form is not used in the manufacture

of vanaspati under any circumstances. Govt. have also geared up the machinery to ensure that the provisions of the control orders are complied with and the field staff of the Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and Fats under the Deptt. of Civil Supplies has been instructed to ensure strict quality control so that the production of vanaspati conforms to the specifications laid down by the Govt. The raw materials permitted to be used are only specified vegetable oils. Surprise inspections of factories are being carried out by the field staff of the Dte. of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and Fats. Samples are being drawn and analysed by them regularly. The imports of beef tallow and other animal fats have been banned by the Govt. The State Govts. have been alerted in the matter and requested to draw samples from the market and get them analysed and take appropriate action, wherever necessary, under the P.F.A. Act.

Assistance to States to Meet Rural Unemployment

1009. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of RUAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the assistances given to the States since 1982 to meet the rural unemployment, drought condition etc., the details thereof;

(b) how many States have utilised fully the funds and availed of other facilities, if any, give the details; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Kerala have almost exhausted their funds for the rural developments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATH MISRA) : (a) to (c) Statement-I indicating the central assistance given to the states for generation of additional Rural Employment opportunities in the rural areas under National Rural Employment Programme during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 and the utilisations made therefrom is laid on the Table of the House-[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7080/83]. Statement-II indicating the ceiling of assistance sanctioned for employment generation programmes to the States effected by drought during these years is also laid on the Table of the House-[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7080/83]. The information on expenditure actually incurred against these ceilings is not maintained at the central level.

Granting of Licences to Sugar Mills in Maharashtra

1011. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the number of sugar factories in the cooperative sector which have been given new licences during the current year;

(b) how many of these are in Maharashtra and especially in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra; and

(c) the names of sugar factories and details the areas of sugarcane cultivation in and around each of the factory as at present in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Letters of Intent/Licences have been granted for the establishment of 4 new sugar factories in the Cooperative Sector during the current year.

(b) No Letter of Intent/Licence has been given in Maharashtra so far.

(c) A list giving the names of installed sugar factories in Maharashtra is laid on the Table of the House-[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7081/83]. Matters pertaining to the areas of sugarcane cultivation in and around the factories are entirely within the jurisdic-

tion of the concerned State Government.

Consumption of Fertilisers Below Targets

1012. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the fertiliser glut continues with heavy stock-piling in plants and warehouses as a result of falling rate of growth in fertiliser use and inflated estimates of consumption by official agencies during the last couple of years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the actual consumption of fertilisers has been far below the targets; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to set matters right and cut down imports of fertilisers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Actual consumption of fertilisers has sometimes been a little below the targetted levels because targets are usually kept on the higher side to motivate all agencies concerned to take steps to increase consumption of fertilisers. However, there has been a continuous increase in levels of consumption every year.

(c) A statement indicating the various steps taken/being taken to increase fertiliser consumption is enclosed. Steps are also being taken to increase the capacity of indigenous production of fertilisers in order to minimise the imports.

Statement

(i) Adequate and timely availability of fertilisers through domestic production and import has been ensured.

(ii) An Intensive Fertiliser Promotion campaign in selected districts where consumption potential exists and at present the consumption is low, has launched. The number of districts covered under the scheme has been raised from 67 in the year 1981 to 104 during 1982.

(iii) Delivery of fertilisers upto Block Headquarters on Government account all over the country has been ensured.

(iv) The distribution margin to the distributing agencies was increased by about 22% w.e.f. 15.8.81. This has been further increased w.e.f. 20.5.83.

(v) The quantum of short term loans to the States for purchase and distribution of inputs, including fertilisers has been raised from Rs. 136 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 200 crores in 1980-81 as also 1981-82, and to Rs. 250 crores in 1982-83.

(vi) Subsidy on Phosphatic and Potassic fertilisers to the small & marginal farmers is made available on the rate of 25% and 33-1/3% respectively and to Tribal farmers @ 50% under Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(vii) In order to ensure easy availability of fertilisers near the Consumping Centres, the number of sale points were raised from 1.11 lakh on 30.11.81 to 1.33 lakhs on 31.3.83.

(viii) The prices of all varieties of fertilisers have been reduced by 7½% w.e.f. 29.6.83.

(ix) Favourable cost-benefit ratio has been ensured by increasing the support prices of crops to reflect the increase in fertiliser prices. Whereas in 1982-83

4.19 kg. of Paddy were needed to buy one kg. of nitrogen nutrient, at present only 3.54 kg. will be needed as a result of reduction in price of fertilisers w.e.f. 29.6.83 and enhancement of the support price of Paddy.

(x) A scheme at a cost of Rs. 250 crores has been sanctioned to assist the small and marginal farmers, of which distribution of fertiliser minikits constitutes an important component.

(xi) It has been decided to sell over two year old stock of FCI to the farmers on a 10% rebate. This would be in addition to 7½% reduction in prices of all varieties of fertilisers allowed by the Govt. on 29.6.83.

Setting up of Solvent Extract Vegetable Oil Plant

1013. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa had requested his Ministry to issue a licence for setting up a solvent extract vegetable oil plant at Paradip ;

(b) whether it is a fact that licence has not been issued so far ;

(c) if so, the reasons of the delay ; and

(c) the decision taken by his Ministry in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d) An application was received from M/S Kishan lal & Sons (Udyog) Private Limited, Calcutta for grant of an industrial licence for manufacture of vegetable oil by solvent extraction process. The project was proposed to be set up in the Joint Sector with Government of Orissa. The proposal was based on imported rapeseed envisaging import to the extent of Rs. 72.7 crores. Moreover, rapeseed is reserved for development in the small Scale Sector . As such, the proposal could not be approved.

L&DO Complaint Re : Unauthorised Occupation of Land by NDMC

1015. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the L&D. O. has complained that the NDMC has made unauthorised occupation of Government land;

(b) names, locations, specific areas of all such piaces of land and what use has the NDMC made of each plot of such land; and

(c) amount due towards NDMC because of these acts and their consequences ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The informatin is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allotment of Land to Group Housing Societies

1016. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) area-wise numbers of co-operative Group Housing Societies (Delhi) which were given in 1982 and thereafter, letters of allotment of land in Delhi;

(b) how much money they deposited with the DDA for this purpose and on what rate of interest and how many of them have till now got the actual physical possession of land;

(c) what were the grievances placed before the Vice-Chairman of DDA in June last by the Association of Co-operative Group Housing Societies (Delhi); and

(d) how far each of these grievances has been redressed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Locality wise numbers of co-oporative group housing societies ailotted land during 1982-83 are indicated below :

Sr. No.	Name of the Localities	Number of Societies In 1982	In 1983
1.	CBD Shahdara	10	—
2.	Bodella	14	24
3.	Rohtak Road	14	—
4.	Pitampura	10	6
5.	Rohini	89	41
6.	Patparganj	112	88
7.	Geeta Colony	13	3
	Total :	262	162

(b) The cooperative group housing societies doposited a sum of Rs. 45 crores approximately with the DDA towards the cost of land. Interest is not payable on the land premium deposited by the societies.

The actual physical possession of the land has been given to 247 societies in the localities indicated below :

Sr. No.	Name of the locality	No. of Societies
1.	CBD Shahdara	4
2.	Bodella	14
3.	Rohtak Road	12
4.	Pitampura	10
5.	Rohini	104
6.	Patparganj	88
7.	Geeta Colony	15
		247

(c) and (d) The Association of Cooperative Group Housing Societies made a representation relating to DDA in June, 1983. A statement giving points raised in the representation relating to DDA and action taken thereon by the DDA is attached.

Statement

(a) Possession of land	—	Possession of land has been given to 247 cooperative group housing societies.
(b) Encroachment of land	—	Unauthorised encroachment has been removed from several areas in Rohtak Road, Bodella and Patparganj, and efforts are on to remove encro achment from the other areas.
(c) Lease Deeds	—	The proforma of Lease Deed to be executed with the Coop. Group Housing Societies has been suitably modified to take care of the peculiarities of such societies and lease deeds will be executed with them shortly. However, non-execution of lease deeds is not being allowed to come in the way of the societies securing loan & they have been permitted to secure loan on their filing undertaking that the lease deeds, when executed, will be sent to the loaning agency by the DDA directly.
(d) Peripherial Services	—	A High Powered Committee with representatives from various agencies cencerned is being appointed to monitor the progress of the work pertaining to peripheral services in a time bound manner.
(e) Hospital, Schools and Community Centres, Recreational Centres.		All these services are provided in the layout plan for Group Housing Complexes as per the Master Plan and Zonal Plan requirements.
(d) Payment of Interest	—	There is no provision for payment of interest to the societies on the cost of land paid by them in the terms & conditions of allotment.

दिल्ली जल आपूर्ति और मल व्ययन संस्थान में मीटर रीडरों/चपरासियों के लिए इन्टरव्यू

1017. श्री रामसिंह शाक्य : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जून, 1983 में दिल्ली जल आपूर्ति और मल व्ययन संस्थान में सहायक मीटर रीडर और चपरासियों के पद पर दिहाड़ी के आधार पर नियुक्ति के लिए लगभग दो हजार व्यक्तियों का इन्टव्यू लिया गया था परन्तु अब तक उसका परिणाम घोषित नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) यदि यहां, तो परिणाम घोषित न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) परिणाम कब तक घोषित कर दिया जाएगा ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) जी, हां। तथापि, परीक्षाफल घोषित कर दिए गए हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मध्य गंगा नहर परियोजना और राजघाट बांध परियोजना पूरी करना

1018. **श्री रामसिंह शाक्य** : क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में मध्य गंगा नहर परियोजना और मध्य प्रदेश में राजघाट बांध परियोजना, जो इस समय तक पूरी हो जानी थी, पूरी नहीं हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त परियोजनाओं के लिए स्वीकृत अनुमानित प्राक्कलनों के अतिरिक्त और अधिक वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई है, फिर भी इन परियोजनाओं का कार्य पूरा नहीं हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन परियोजनाओं के कब तक पूरी हो जाने की सम्भावना है?

सिंचाई मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश की मध्य गंगा नहर परियोजना 1984-85 के दौरान तथा उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश की अन्तर्राज्यिक राजघाट बांध परियोजना मूलत: 1985-86 के दौरान पूरी की जानी अनसूचित थी। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि मध्य गंगा नहर परियोजना 1984-85 तक पूरी हो जाने की संभावना है। उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के राज्यों द्वारा परियोजना के लिए पर्याप्त वित्तीय आबंटनों की व्यवस्था किए जाने के अध्यधीन, राजघाट बांध परियोजना को 1986-87 तक पूर्ण कर लिए जाने की योजना बनाई गई है।

इन परियोजनाओं के लिए किसी विशिष्ट केन्द्रीय सहायता की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

Unauthorised constructions in Delhi Following Stay of Demolition

1019. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of

WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether unauthorised constructions in Delhi are back following the staying of some demolition operation some months ago;

(b) if so, why demolition was postponed; and

(c) who gave the stay orders ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) It has been reported by the DDA and Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the demolition operations continue in most cases. However, the operations are held up where stay orders are received from the Court of Law. DDA has reported that efforts are being made to get the stay orders vacated.

Ban on Import of Beef and Mutton Tallow

1020. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have put ban on the import of beef tallow and mutton tallow;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the prices of vegetable oil have been increased;

(c) if so, by how much; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to import other edible oil to meet the demand of the country and to distribute it through fair price shops ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. As a result of the steps taken by Government to supply increased quantity of imported oil to states for Public Distribution System, the prices of edible oils had stabilised and is now showing a downward trend.

(d) To ensure improved availability of edible oils and to fill the gap between demand and supply, several short-term and long-term measures have been adopted by the Government. These include :

(1) Import of additional quantity of vegetable oils;

(2) Efficient management of distribution of imported edible oils through fair price shops;

(3) Enforcement of storage control orders and other relevant enactments;

(4) Increasing prodution and productivity of traditional and non-traditional oilseeds and oils;

(5) Planned efforts to maximise exploitation of untapped potentials of oilseeds;

(6) Policy of announcing support price for oilseeds;

(7) Appropriate oil usage policy by the vanaspati industry to encourage greater use of non-traditional indigenous oils.

Training to Youth for Participating in Olympic and Asian Games

1021. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) steps taken for preparing our youth for the coming Olympic and Asian Games;

(b) the number and location of training centres functioning in India;

(c) the amount earmarked for the current financial year to be spent for training youth; and

(d) the facilities being given to the players who are getting training ?

THE MINISTER OF PALIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Necessary assistance from the Government has been made available to the national sports federations for holding coaching camps, national championships and for giving international sports exposure to individuals and teams with a view to preparing them for the events.

(b) Apart from coaching facilities provided under the National Coaching Scheme, Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala is running training centres at Patiala, Delhi, Bangalore and Calcutta for coaching national teams.

(c) In addition to provision of Rs. 1.04 crores for implementation of the national coaching Scheme, there is a provision of Rs. 90 lakhs towards grants-in-aid to national sports federations and a portion of this grant is available for the purpose of training Indian teams. Further, there is an exclusive provision of Rs. 10 lakhs towards training of India team for 1984 Olympic Games.

(d) Players in national coaching camps are provided the following facilities :

(i) Free board and lodging;

(ii) Free use of equipment;

(iii) Free training; and

(iv) Free medical aid.

Procurement of Foodgrains

1022. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :
SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the foodgrains procured is much less than the target;

(b) if so, the percentage of foodgrains procured of the total production during the current year;

(c) what are the reasons for less procurement; and

(d) what steps are being taken to meet the demand of foodgrains in the country for the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) No targets for procurement of foodgrains are fixed by the Government. However, the procurement of kharif cereals which started 1 October, 1983, has amounted to 2.1 million tonnes till 18th November, 1983, The procurement of rabi grains cut of this crop will commence in April, 1984. As such no idea about the percentage of procurement to production can be had at this stage. But out of 1982-83 crops a record level of about 15.5 million tonnes of kharif and rabi cereals was procured which was 13.2% of cereals production.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The demand of foodgrain will be met out of the existing stocks, procurements and imports contracted.

Utilisation of Foodgrains Under the NREP

1023. SHRI D. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have relaxed their insistence on utilisation of foodgrains under the Natioral Rural Employment Programme;

(b) if so, whether any latest guidelines for the programme have been forwarded to the States;

(c) if so, the details of the new guidelines issued; and

(d) the steps that are being taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATH MISRA) : (a) to (d) Revised guidelines on National Rural Employment Programme provide for relaxation by the Central Government of the condition of payment of part wage in foodgrains where necessary, keeping in view the working of the public distribution system in an area. These guidelines have been communicated to the States/UTS. Requests for relaxation received from State Government are to be examined by a Central Committee on a case by case basis.

Suggestions Made by the Planning Commission for Gearing up the NREP

1024. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission has suggested restructuring the National Rural Employment Programme and scheme of training of rural youth to ensure that sufficient job opportunities are created and durable assets built up;

(b) whether during Sixth Plan target under National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment in two lakhs every year and not more than half of the persons trained have benefited from the programme;

(c) whether evaluation studies conducted in some States have highlighted certain problems like lack of finance and confidence among trainees in imfilementation of this programme;

(d) whether Planning Commission has suggested that supply of raw material should be ensured on an integrated basis as also marketing of products through Cooperative or Government sponsored agencies;

(e) if so, other suggestions made by Planning Commission for gearing up of NREP; and

(f) to what extent Government have implemented them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARI NATH MISRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The percentage of self-employed has steadily risen from 34% in 1979-80 to 54% in 1982-83.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A scheme of district supply and marketing societies has been formulated in consultation with the Planning Commission. Views of the State Governments have been sought on this.

(e) and (f) Questions do not arise.

Assistance for Flood Relief in Karnataka

1025. SHRI B. V. DESAI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka have submitted a supplementary memorandum to the Centre seeking an assistance of Rs. 19 crores for taking up flood relief measures in five affected districts;

(b) if so, whether any Central team has visited the State and toured the five affected districts in September, 1983 and had met various leaders of the State;

(c) if so, whether State Government has asked for Central assistance not only for giving immediate relief to the affected people but also for taking up permanent measures to meet the flood threats; and

(d) if so, how much out of this has so far been provided by Central Government to the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) : Yes Sir.

(b) On the request of the State Government, a Central team visited the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Uttar Kannada, Dakshin Kannada and Shimoga in Karnataka between 5th-9th September; 1883 and met the Chief Minister and held discussion with the State Government officials.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) On the basis of the report of the Central team and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, the Government of India have sanctioned a ceiling of assistance of Rs. 329.34 lakhs to the Government of Karnataka only for relief and rehabilitation.

Reviewing of Policy Regarding Creation and Operation of Buffer Stock of Foodgrains

1026. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minster of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have decided to review the policy regarding the creation and operation of foodgrain buffer stocks in the light of the experience in food management during the last few years;

(b) whether the recommendations made by all concerned agencies including ministries in this regard have been considered by Government;

(c) if so, whether the procurement and distribution of foodgrains and their imports following new guidelines from the next financial year have not been considered so far;

(d) whether at present the procurement of foodgrains and the maintenance of the stocks are done in accordance with the policy laid down by the Juneja Committee in 1977;

(e) if so, whether Government are considering to revise the same; and

(f) if so, when the final decision in regard to this is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a), (b) (c) and (f) Yes, Sir. The Technical Group on buffer stocking policy of foodgrains constituted by the Governmet in 1981 has submitted its Report and the same is currently under the consideration of the Government;

(d) Yes, Sir, the present buffer stocking policy is based on the recommendations of the Juneja Committee in 1977.

Food Production VIS-A-VIS Consumption of Fertilisers

1027. SHRI A. K. Roy : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) per acre yield of foodgrain, i. e. wheat and paddy in different States and the national average for the last three years;

(b) consumption of fertiliser per acre in different States for the same period;

(c) whether there is direct relationship between the fertiliser consumption and per acre prodution; and

(d) if so, facts in details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMAD KHAN) : (a) As per statement-I.

(b) As per statement-II.

(c) and (d) Experimental studies have generally revealed a high degree of correlation between yields and fertiliser consumption, but the influence of other factors such as irrigation, wether conditions, pest control etc. is also very important. It is not possible to segregate the effect of fertiliser alone on productivity.

Statement—I

Yields (Per acre) of Paddy (in terms of rice) and wheat during 1980-81 to 1982-83 State-wise.

(*Kgs/acre*)

State	PADDY (in terms of rice)			State	WHEAT		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83		1980-81	1981-1982	1982-83
Andhra Pradesh	788	833	854	Andhra Pradesh	158	271	213
Assam	449	401	454	Assam	469	457	453
Bihar	411	321	276	Bihar	532	543	543
Gujarat	472	597	416	Gujarat	801	809	846
Haryana	1053	1000	1055	Haryana	955	954	1021
Himachal Pradesh	461	417	335	Himachal Pradesh	512	492	511
Jammu & Kashmir	835	843	847	Jammu & Kashmir	418	412	412
Karnataka	812	819	775	Karnataka	234	256	244
Kerala	642	672	664	Madhya Pradesh	378	405	442
Madhya Pradesh	338	320	288	Maharashtra	349	355	318
Maharashtra	635	650	531	Orissa	738	766	771
Manipur	586	609	560	Punjab	1105	1187	1217
Meghalaya	541	473	461	Rajasthan	592	671	741
Nagaland	363	378	395	Sikkim	N.A.	550	549
Orissa	415	375	295	U. P.	668	664	753
Punjab	1107	1197	1272	West Bengal	677	736	921
Rajasthan	357	401	304	All India	660	684	743
Sikkim	N.A.	332	319				
Tamil Nadu	755	920	752				
Tripura	549	479	570				
Uttar Pradesh	426	443	451				
West Bengal	584	453	412				
All India	541	529	498				

N. A.—Not Available.

Statement—II

Per acre consumption of Fertilisers

(Kgs/acre)

State	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Andhra Pradesh	19.78	20.22	22.40
Kerala	13.67	13.29	15.18
Karnataka	12.50	13.95	14.92
Tamil Nadu	25.88	27.00	24.51
Gujrat	13.90	15.64	15.05
Madhya Pradesh	3.65	4.37	4.50
Maharashtra	8.58	10.78	10.30
Rajasthan	3.12	3.19	2.67
Haryana	16.92	18.44	19.29
Uttar Pradesh	19.16	21.14	27.07
Himachal Pradesh	7.01	7.88	7.90
Jammu & Kashmir	8.46	8.82	13.06*
Assam	1.14	1.32	1.57
Bihar	7.27	7.37	7.24
Orissa	3.74	4.01	4.19
West Bengal	14.53	13.28	13.44
Manipur	5.70	6.31	7.64
Meghalaya	4.65	4.07	4.40
Nagaland	0.20	0.97	0.38
Tripura	2.00	2.81	3.08*
Sikkim	2.63	4.88	6.56
Punjab	46.00	50.08	54.14
All-India	12.74	14.01	15.23

*—Estimated

Stock and Supply Position of Foodgrains

1028. SHRI A.K. ROY :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) total stock of foodgrains with the F.C.I. as on 1 October, 1983 or on any latest date and the same in last three years with item-wise break-up;

(b) optimum stock needed to feed the public distribution system;

(c) yearly demand of foodgrain by the States and the same supplied to them in the last three years;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Eastern States like Bihar and West Bengal have complained of less supply as compared to their demand; and

(e) if so, steps taken on that ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The total stocks of foodgrains with Food Corporation of India as on 1st October, 1983 and on the corresponding date in 1981 and 1982 were as under :—

(In lakh tonnes)

As on	Rice	Wheat	Coarse grains	Total
1.10.1981	32.27	30.82	0.15	63.24
1.10.1982	22.76	53.14	0.10	76 00
1.10.1983 (Provisional)	16.03	81.05	0.03	97.11

(b) As per decision taken by the Government in 1978, a buffer stock of 12 million tonnes of foodgrains should be maintained in addition to the operational stocks ranging between 3.5 to 8.8 million tonnes on different points of time in the year.

(c) The demand and allotment of foodgrains from the Central Pool in respect of various State Governments/Union Territories during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 were as under :—

(In lakh tonnes)

Year	Demand	Allotment	Offtake
1981	247.90	169.51	112.49
1982	250.49	141.66	126.28
1983	296.98	165.17	107.69 (upto Sept. 1983)

(d) Yes, Sir; requests have been received from several States including Bihar and West Bengal for increase in the allocations of foodgrains.

(e) The States of Bihar and West Bengal have been given higher allocations from the Central Pool in the current year as compared with those made in 1982. Allotments of foodgrains to the various States/Union Territories are made on a month to month basis taking into account the availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of various States, market availability, and other related factors. As a result of monthly reviews, these allocations are increased/decreased where necessary. The allocations from the Central Pool are, however, only supplemental in nature to open market availability.

Formula Used for Penalty Imposed for Misuse of Premises

1029. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 118 on 25 July, 1983 and state :

(a) the formula used by DDA for calculation of penalty of misuse on house owners and how it differs from the formula used by L & DO as stated in reply given to USQ No. 2424 on 8 March, 1982; and whether DDA enhances penalty for misuse of a constant area over successive years along with basis and reasons therefor;

(b) the reasons why the L&DO does not give the concession of charging 25 per cent penalty as is done by DDA if the lessee initiates legal proceedings against tenent for eviction;

(c) whether the DDA launches prosecutions for non-conforming use even after it has levied penalty for misuse; and

(d) whether DDA launches prosecution for non-conforming use against the premises on which misuse charges are imposed by L&DO and whether the L&DO informs the DDA of misuse and non-conforming use detected by its office; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The information is given in the Statement attached.

(b) Delhi Development Authority being an autonomous body has its own norms. In leases administered by L&DO where the tenants of the lessee misuse the property without the consent of the lessee and the lessee promptly files a suit in the Court for eviction of tenants and succeeds in the eviction, the charging of one per cent of the normal misuse charges is considered.

(c) Yes.

(d) The DDA launches prosecutions for non-conforming use against the premises on which misuse charges are imposed by L&DO. The L&DO does not inform the DDA of misuse, non-conforming use detected by its office. These are different organisations and perform their functions in the light of the relevant rules or instruction governing their activities.

Statement

Delhi Development Authority has reported that the following formula is used for calculation penalty for misuse in the case of residential plots used for commercial purposes in violation of the terms of the lease.

$$\frac{\text{Area under misuse.}}{\text{Covered area of the plot.}} \times \text{Total area} \times \text{Difference of rate.} \times \frac{11}{200} \times \text{Period}$$

2. The components of the formula adopted by the land and Development Office (and referred to in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2424 dated 8th March, 1982) and these in the formula of Delhi Development Authority are by and large the same except that the misuse charges are levied at 5½ percent per annum by the Delhi Development Authority while the Land and Development Office recovers at the rate of 12½ per cent per annum.

3. The percentage at which misuse charges are recovered by the Land and Development Office is related to the current bank rate, whereas this is not so in the case of percentage adopted by Delhi Development Authority.

4. With effect from 5th May, 1982 in respect of residential leases in rehabilitation colonies misuse charges are recovered by the L&DO according to the following formula :

$$\text{Size of the plot.} \times \frac{\text{Misused area}}{\text{Permissible recovered area.}} \times \text{Present pre-determined commercial value of the land for the purpose for which the property is misused.} - \text{Present pre-determined value of the land for the purpose for which it was leased.} \times 6 / 4\%$$

5. Regarding enhancement of penalty for misuse of a constant area over successive years, the DDA has reported that enhancement follows revision of land rates by Govt. from time to time.

Misuse Charges levied by L&DO

1030. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the replies to Unstarred Question Nos. 3359 on 15 March 1982, 1183 on 28 February, 1983, 20 on 25 July, 1983 and 4603 on 22 August, 1983 and state :

(a) the charges of use/misuse area, nature of misuse and date of commencement of misuse for each premises listed in above noted questions along with date since each case is pending in courts and each plot area;

(b) details of similar cases involving L&DO which have been filed since March, 1982 giving premises numbers, amount of L&DO dues, details of stay orders, case number; name of court and other details as per (a) above; and

(c) details of such cases decided in Lower Courts, High courts, Supreme Court during last three-years (including cases where L&DO has filed appeals) giving nature of judgement, premises number misuse area, L&DO dues, suit number, name of Court and appeal, if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The information is given in Statement 'A'. [Placed in library. *See* No. L.T.—7082/83].

(b) The information is given in Statement 'B'. [Placed in libiary *See*, No. L.T.—7082/83].

(c) The information is given in Statement 'C'. [Placed in library. *See* No. L.T.—7082/83].

Premises Leased by L&DO for 'A' Residence'

1031. SHRI BABURAO PARAN-

JPE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of premises leased by L&DO for 'a residence' in which multistoreyed buildings have been completed, occupied and flats sold along with number of floors and total covered area as also total amount of additional premium and additional ground rent recoverable in each case;

(b) particulars of premises leased by L&DO for 'a residence' in which plans for multistoreyed buildings have been sanctioned by NDMC specifying the premises in which construction has started without getting the plans sanctioned; and

(c) amount already recovered in each case in respect of (a) above and reasons for not re-entering premises and obtaining stay orders for stoppage of construction in respect of (b) above ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) The information is given in Statements 'A', 'B' & 'C' respectively. [Placed in library. *See* No. L.T.—7083/83].

Misuse of Rehabilitation Colony Premises for Commercial Purposes

1032. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any provision in the Lease Deed executed by allottees of Rehabilitation colony properties with the L&DO permitting the use of residential house for commercial purposes;

(b) whether in case of such properties any additions and alterations or their being rebuilt requires prior permission of the L&DO;

(c) whether in Kalkaji colony and other such colonies houses are being partly used for commercial purposes and palatial buildings involving major additions and alterations have come up without the approval of L&DO; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter to enforce the provisions of the Lease Deed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) ; (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) On representations received from the lessees of Rehabilitation Colonies on the harrassment caused to them, Government had decided to discontinue for the time being inspection of Rehabilitation properties. However, inspection is carried out in respect of these when Sale permission is sought or complaints of public nuisance, etc. are received from the neighbours. In case of any breach or violation of the terms of the lease deed coming to the knowledge of the lessor, action is taken according to the terms of the lease. If the lessee is unable to remove the breaches for some reasons, the misuses/breaches are regularised *ex-postfacto* temporarily on payment of prescribed misuse charges on the specific request of the lessee. One of the conditions for such temporary regularisation is that it is without prejudice to the rights of Delhi Development Authority under the Delhi Development Act, 1957 and those of the Local Body to take action for the change of purpose, i.e., non-conforming use.

As reported, prosecutions are also launched by Delhi Development Authority under Section 14/29(2) of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 against the owners/tenants, wherever found putting/permitting the premises to non-conforming use. Action has already been taken against the non-conforming use in the Kalkaji Colony.

Target Achieved in the Housing Project in Maharashtra

1033. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any stock of the progress made in regard to the housing projects in Maharashtra which were started with Central assistance for the rural poor two years back;

(b) the targets fixed for each District and how much of it could be achieved; and

(c) the reasons for the backlog, if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) No Central assistance has been provided for any housing project started for the Rural Poor in Maharashtra during the last two years.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Disposal of Asiad Village Flats

1034. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of flats constructed in Asiad Village in Delhi for the staying of players;

(b) the utilisation of these flats at present;

(c) whether Government are considering to dispose them by auction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) 853.

(b) to (d) Applications have been invited by DDA for the sale of Asiad Village flats against foreign exchange to the following categories of eligible applicants :

(i) Indian nationals residing abroad;

(ii) Indian nationals serving in different International Organisations either in India or abroad, who can legitimately pay in foreign exchange.

(iii) Indian nationals who were International employees until recently, but have returned to India and would be able to pay in foreign exchange within the permitted period of maintenance of a foreign account.

Territorial dispute Over River Water Charges

1035. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATIN be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any procedure with Government of India for charging any price for water for irrigation from the rivers which have been harnessed for hydel/irrigation projects from the States through the territory of which the rivers flow;

(b) if not, whether the project authorities like BBMB respect the territorial jurisdiction of the States and allow the free use of water for irigation/drinking water supply schemes from the artificial lakes formed by the dams of these projects; and

(c) if so, the justification of the BBMB in demanding Rs. 21/- per cusec of water from Himachal Pradesh Government or People of Himachal Pradesh for irrigation from Gobind Sagar Lake, which lies within Himachal Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI

RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Water being a State subject, levy of water rates for various crops is fixed by the State Governments taking into account various factors like economic condition, paying capacity as also various Acts and Codes.

(b) and (c) The Bhakra Beas Management Board, set up under the Punjab Reorganisation Act of 1966, is vested with the powers for management and operation of Bhakra and Beas Projects. The use of water is permitted on request of States at terms and conditions decided by the BBMB.

The question of supply of water to Himachal Pradesh from Gobind Sagar Lake was decided by the BBMB based on the recommendations of a committee comprising of Chief Engineers of partner States and Himachal Pradesh under the convenership of Member (Irrigation) of the Board. It was decided that Himachal Pradesh would pay Rs. 21/- per cusec day of water lifted from Gobind Sagar. However, the Himachal Pradesh Government have not so far entered into an agreement with the BBMB.

Review of Functioning of Nehru Yuvak Kendras

1036. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have undertaken any review of the set up and the functioning of Nehru Yuvak Kendras in the country with a view to streamlining their activities in the field of non-student youth as also adult education;

(b) if so, the nature of the review undertaken for this purpose and the findings of the review; and

(c) if not, whether any such review would be undertaken in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SPORTS AND WOKRS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The review of the set-up and functioning of the Nehru Yuvak Kendras was conducted by a Group set up by the Government in 1978. The overall asessment of the Review Group on the functioning of the Programme was that the programmes of the Nehru Yuvak Kendras were useful for the betterment of rural youth and had vast potentiality. The Review Group recommended that the progremme of the Nehru Yuvak Kendras should be continued and efforts made to design various activities in furtherance of the established objectives of the scheme.

(c) Does not arise.

गन्ना उत्पादकों की बकाया राशि

1037. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री चन्द्रभान आठरे पाटिल :

क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देशों के विभिन्न भागों में गन्ना उत्पादकों के गन्ने के मूल्य देश के विभिन्न चीनी मिलों के पास एक बड़ी मात्रा में बकाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बकाया राशि का मिल-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इतनी बड़ी राशि के बकाया पड़ जाने के कारण क्या हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार ने सम्पूर्ण बकाया राशि को गन्ना उत्पादकों को अब तक दिलवाने का निर्णय लिया है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) : 1982-83 मौसम के लिए 30.9.

1983 तक देय गन्ने के मूल्य के कुल लगभग 1520,00 करोड़ रुपये में से लगभग 126.18 करोड़ रुपये का भुगतान किया जाना शेष है। यह देय राशि कुल राशि का लगभग 8.3 प्रतिशत बैठती है।

(ख) गन्ने के मूल्य के बकायों की जितनी राशि का भुगतान किया जाना शेष है उसका 30.9.1983 तक मिलवार विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। **देखिये** संख्या LT7084/83]

(ग) 1981-82 के दौरान चीनी का उत्पादन 84.3 लाख मीटरी टन के रिकार्ड स्तर तक पहुंच गया था। 1982-83 के दौरान भी उत्पादन लगभग उसी स्तर तक हुआ था। इसके फलस्वरूप, मिलों के पास काफी अधिक चीनी का स्टाक पड़ा हुआ है और लेवी मुक्त चीनी की बिक्री से उन्हें अपेक्षाकृत कम प्राप्तियां हुई हैं जिससे उनकी तरलता और गन्ने के मूल्य के बकायों का भुगतान करने की क्षमता पर प्रभाव पड़ा है।

(घ) गन्ने के मूल्य का भुगतान करवाना सुनिश्चित करने की जिम्मेदारी मुख्यतया राज्य सरकारों की होती है जिनके पास भुगतान करवाने के प्रयोजन हेतु आवश्यक कानूनी शक्तियां और फील्ड संगठन हैं। तथापि, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपनी तरफ से बेहतर बैंक ऋण सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने, चीनी के बफर स्टाक में वृद्धि करने, उत्पादन शुल्क में रिबेट देने आदि जैसे पग उठाए हैं ताकि गन्ने के मूल्य का भुगतान करने के लिए उद्योग की तरलता में सुधार लाया जा सके। इसके अलावा, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को गन्ने के मूल्य के बकायों की भारी राशि होने के संदर्भ में 40 करोड़ रुपये का अर्थोपाय ऋण दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त उपभोक्ता-मूल्य और उद्योग की तरलता के बीच संतुलन रखने के उद्देश्य से विनियमित मासिक निर्मुक्तियों के माध्यम से मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी के मूल्यों पर निगरानी रखी जाती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्यों पर बकायों का शीघ्र भुगतान करवाने की आवश्यकता पर भी जोर दिया है।

जहां तक केन्द्र द्वारा प्रबंधित आठ मिलों का संबंध है, 1982-83 के राज्य द्वारा सुझाए गए मूल्यों का भुगतान करने और न केवल उक्त वर्ष के बकायों बल्कि पिछले वर्षों के बकायों का भी भुगतान करने का निर्णय किया गया है। गन्ने के मूल्य के लगभग 730 लाख रुपये के प्रति सरकार ने पहले ही इन मिलों को 588 लाख रुपये तक ऋण सुलभ कर दिया है। शेष बकायों का भी शीघ्र ही भुगतान कर दिया जाएगा।

वजीराबाद में रेनी वेल नं० 1

1038. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली जल पूर्ति और मल व्ययन संस्थान ने वजीराबाद में रेनी वेल नं० 1 के निर्माण का 1967 में ठेका दिया था और निर्माण कार्य 1969 में पूरा हो गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त वेल नं० 1 से कितने गैलन पानी का उपयोग किया गया ; और

(ग) क्या वजीरावाद में रेनी वेल नं०

1 के लिए मशीनरी खरीदने के लिए दोबारा टेण्डर आमंत्रित किए गए हैं, यदि हां, तो पहले लगाई गई मशीनरी और मीटर के संबंध में तथ्य क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) दिल्ली जल प्रदाय तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि रेनी कुएं के निर्माण के लिए उन्होंने एक ठेका दिया था ।

(ख) इस संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि कुआं औसतन 2.5 एम. जी. डी. पानी देता था और कुएं को 1969-70 में चालू किया गया था । संस्थान ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि यमुना के किनारे पर अस्थायी बांध जिस पर कुएं से पानी वितरण करने की मुख्य लाइन बिछाई गई थी, वह 1971 की बाढ़ के दौरान बह गया था और तब से कुएं को चालू नहीं किया गया है ।

(ग) इस संस्थान ने पुष्टि की है कि निविदायें आमंत्रित की गई हैं और सूचित किया है कि कुआं सं-1 पर लगाये गये पम्पिंग सेट को वजीराबाद मे रेनी कुआ सं० 2 के लिये उपयोग में लाया गया है ।

हुडकों योजना के लिए पश्चिम जर्मनी से सहायता

1039. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम जर्मनी, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा शुरू की गई हुडकों योजना के लिए 8 करोड़ की सहायता देने के लिए सहमत हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में हुए समझौते की शर्तें क्या हैं और यह सहायता सरकार को कब तक प्राप्त हो जायेंगी ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

चीनी का भंडार, उत्पादन और मूल्य

1040. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया** : क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय चीनी का कितना भण्डार उपलब्ध है और क्या चीनी का निर्यात किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा में और किस मूल्य पर ;

(ख) 1983-84 में चीनी का उत्पादन कितना आंका गया है ; और

(ग) 1983-84 के लिए गन्ने का वसूली मूल्य कितना निर्धारित किया गया है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) देश में चीनी फैक्ट्रियों के पास 31-10-1983 को लगभग 38 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी का स्टाक उपलब्ध था । जहां तक चीनी के निर्यात का संबंध है, पंचांग वर्ष 1983 के लिए भारत को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय चीनी करार, 1977 के अधीन, लगभग 6.5 लाख मीटरी टन का निर्यात कोटा आवंटित किया गया है और राज्य व्यापार निगम ने 167.50 पौंड प्रति मीटरी टन जहाज तक निष्प्रभार के औसत मूल्य पर निर्यात के लिए

7.09 लाख मीटरी टन का पहले ही ठेका कर लिया है।

(ख) चीनी फैक्ट्रियों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, 1983-84 मौसम में चीनी का लगभग 75 लाख मीटरी टन उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है।

(ग) 1983-84 मौसम के लिए चीनी फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा देय गन्ने का सर्वाधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य, 8.5 प्रतिशत की रिकवरी पर 13.50 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया गया है।

Arrears of Ground Rent Due to Breach of Lease

1041. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the Unstarred Question No. 2353 dated 8 August, 1983 and state :

(a) as per the records of L&D. O. the total amount and number of premises in which ground rent on account of breach of lease is in arrears upto 14 July, 1983;

(b) the list of premises in Sundar Nagar, Jorbagh, Babar Road, Diplomatic Enclave, Jungpura Extn. in which ground rent is in arrears on account of misuse;

(c) reasons why L.&D. O. which was instructed under Ministry's letter No. 28-L/57 dated 10 January, 1957 to refer all cases involving change of purpose to Government of India for orders, has not been doing so in the past years; and

(d) the detailed particulars of later instructions, if any, under which L&D. O. has been directed to regularise misuse from year to year without reference to the Government of India for orders ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Total amount and number of properties in which ground rent on account of breach of lease is in arrears upto the 14th July, 1983 is given below :

Number of properties	*Amount*
2,678	Rs. 4,03. 42, 944.90

(b) The list showing the premises in Sundar Nagar, Jorbagh, Babar Road, Diplomatic Enclave, Jungpura Extension in which ground rent is in arrears on account of misuse is in Annexure.

(c) and (d) The L&DO has reported that the change in use is being temporarily regularised on payment of misuse charges time to time without referring the case to the Ministry in each case in view of certain powers delegated in 1966.

Statement

1. Sunder Nagar	171(3), (5), (8), (10), (11), (14), (20), (24) (33), (37), (43), (50), (55), (56), (57), (58), (59), (61), (74), (75), (76), (82), (86), (89), (97), (101), (102), (103), (112), (116), (117), (124), (125), (126), (134), (136), (137), (142), (145), (147), Shop 171 (2), (3), (9), (11), (13), (14), (16), (17), (27), (29 to 32).

2. Jorbagh	172(1), (2), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (13), (14), (16), (17), (20), (22), (27), (42), (47), (51), (52), (53), (55), (55-A), (58-A), (65), (66), (70), (116), (122), (128), (129), (130), (131), (141), (152), (158), (159), (160), (164-A), (167), (169), (170), (172), (177), (179), (182), (183), (184), (195), (200), (206), (208), (226); (90), (Total—60).
3. Babar Road	205-A(2), (7); 205-B(8), (10), (15), (22), (40), (71), (73), 205-C(25), (34), (43), (51), (53), (58), (772), (91), (97), (103), (116), (117), (149), (154), Shop (2), (3), (4), (5) & (7)—Total—29.
4. Diplomatic Enclave	48(19), (36), (37), (57), (59), (75), (144), (151), 39(1), (7), (8), (10), (14), (20), Shop 48(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (19) and (22) (Total—30).
5. Jangpura Extn.	B-31, B-27, B-29, B-32, D-12, J-13, K-31, K-38, N-2AB, N-3AB, N-34, O-6A, O-9A, O-15AB, Q-2B, I-45, J-26, K-50, BP-3, BP-6, BP-17, BP-19, Shop-cum flat No. 42 & flat No. 27 (Total—24).

Schemes Launched to Help Rural People

1042. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) names and details of schemes and various other steps launched by Government to help rural people to improve their economic condition and get rid of unemployment and poverty;

(b) the specific schemes meant for Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of rural population' upliftment; and

(c) details of loans/aid/grant given for schemes which are meant to help them to stant on their own legs in course of time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATH MISRA) : (a) The Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) for improving the economic conditions of the rural poor. The National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) is being implemented for employment generation in the rural areas. With effect from 15th August, 1983, the Ministry has launched Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) so that atleast one member from each family of landless households is provided employment for about 100 days in a year.

The details of these programmes are given in the statement-I.

(b) The programmes enumerated above are basically meant for the benefit of the weaker section of the society. Under Integrated Rural Development programme (IRDP) it is envisaged that at least 30% beneficiaries are to be covered from Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and a minimum of 30% of the total Integrated Rural Development Programme allocation is to be spent on the families belonging to these categories. Under the guidelines for National Rural Employment Programme minimum 10% of the funds are to be utilized for the works directly benefiting these categories.

(c) Details are given in Statement-I

Statement– I

Integraled Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is now being implemented in all the 5011 blocks in the country. The objective of this programme is to provide assistance to families below the poverty line to enable them to increase 'their family income and cross the proverty lines. This is to be achieved by providing these families productive assets and inputs. The capital cost of the asset is subsidised to the extent of 25% for small farmers and 33.1/3% for marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and others. The rest of the cost of the schemes under IRDP is to be met through institutional credit. An individual family may receive upto Rs. 3,000 by way of subsidy. Tribal beneficiaries are entitled to subsidy to the extent of Rs. 5,000 and 50% of the cost of the scheme.

On an average 500 families are to be assisted in a block in a year under this programme. Thus during the sixth plan period, 3000 families are to be assisted in each block and 15 million in the country as a whole. The number of families resisted under the programme was 27.3 lakhs in 1980-81, 27.1 lakhs in 1981-82 and 34.55 lakhs in 1982-83. Against the prescribed minimum of 30% coverage of SC/ST, the percentage achieved was 29 in 1980-81, 37 in 1981-82 and 41 in 1982-83.

The outlay of the IRD Programme in the Sixth plan is Rs. 1500 crores shared equally by the Central Government and the State Governments. Bank credit to the extent of Rs. 3,000 crores is to be mobilised. The programme is implemented through District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAS).

National Rural Employment programme (NREP)

National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) has been formulated to execute works in the rural areas with a view to provide additional employment opportunities to the rural unemployed/ under-employed. The programme also aims at creation of durable community assets for strengthening the infrastructure for rural development. During the Sixth Five Year plan, the scheme is being implemented as a Centrally sponsored scheme on 50 : 50 sharing basis between the Centre and the States. The Sixth plan outlay including the State Governments' share is Rs. 1620 crores. 10% of the allocated resources are earmarked for taking up works which will directly benefit the SC/ST population. These funds are not permitted to be diverted for other works. Implementation of NREP has been entrusted to the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAS). The DRDAS have to prepare a shelf of projects for the district and the blocks considering the felt needs of the rural people. Based thereon an annual action plan is prepared in the beginning of each year. 1 kg. of foodgrain is essentially given to all workers as part of the wage. It is envisaged to generate 300-400 million mandays under the programme every year.

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)

In addition to NREP, the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) has been launched recently, with two basic objectives, viz. (i) to improve and expand employment opportunities for rural landless with a view to providing employment for atleast one member of every landless labour household upto 100 days in a year; and (ii) creation of durable assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy. Assistance under this new scheme will be provided to the States/UT Governments on 100% basis. During the current year, 60 million mandays of employment is proposed to be generated under the programme and for the year 1984-85 the target for generation is 300 million mandays. Funds amounting to Rs. 100 crores are being allocated under the programme during the current year and provision of Rs. 500 crores is proposed to be made during the year 1984-85.

Statement-II

Details of Subsidy/Loan given under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) (Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1. Total Expenditure (Subsidy)	15863.68	26464.92	35959.01
2. Total Term Credit mobilised (Loan)	28904.97	46759.01	71398.20

Licences to New Roller Flour Mills in the Country

1043. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently issued milling licences to new Roller Flour Mills, if so, details thereof, State-wise and grinding capacity sanctioned;

(b) whether one of the conditions for issue of such licences was that wheat was to be allotted to these new Roller Flour Mills from existing quota of States concerned;

(c) whether this has resulted in considerable reduction of overall wheat quota allocated from central Pool to States for public distribution thus throwing out of gear Public distribution system in some States like Orissa and resulting in great hardship to weaker sections; and

(d) whether Orissa Government had asked the Centre to allocate to it further stock of wheat to accommodate new Roller Flour Mills from January, 1983 onwards; if so, steps taken to meet demand of Orissa Government and at what stage matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Out of the new units permitted to be set up by the State Governments during the period from June 1979 to May, 1980, when such permissions could have been granted, and those units which were earlier

granted Industrial Licences when there was no ban on establishment of such units, milling licences have been granted to those units which have since been completed. A Statement showing the mills so licensed since 1982 is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir. The State Governments were instructed to allot wheat to the new Roller Flour Mills from their existing allocation for the Roller Flour Mills.

(c) No, Sir. The wheat allocated to the States for public distribution cannot be diverted to Roller Flour Mills, and hence there can be no reduction in availability of such wheat on this account.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Government of Orissa had asked for additional quota of wheat to accommodate new Roller Flour Mills but it was not agreed to.

Statement

Number of new Roller Flour Mills licensed and capacity sanctioned State-wise since 1982

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of new Roller Flour Mills Licensed	Total copacity sanctioned per month in M. Tonnes
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34	25230
2.	Assam	3	2125
3.	Bihar	4	4750
4.	Gujarat	8	6000
5.	Haryana	3	2250
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	750
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	4500
8.	Kerala	3	2250
9.	Karnataka	4	3000
10.	Maharashtra	19	14250
11.	Orissa	4	3000
12.	Punjab	9	6750
13.	Sikkim	1	750
14.	Tamil Nadu	7	5250
15.	Uttar Pradesh	15	14250
		121	95505

Inclusion of Catchments of Rivers of Orissa in Centrally Sponsored Scheme to Save Floodprone Areas

1044. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently approved the Centrally sponsored scheme for "Integrated Watershed Management in the catchment of the floodprone rivers of Indo-Gangetic Basin" whereas Mahanadi, Brahmani and Godavari Basins have not been considered for this scheme;

(b)whether it is a fact that four major inter-State rivers—Mahanadi, Brahmani, Subernarekha and Machkund with their network of tributaries and branches flow through Orissa;

(c) whether Orissa is victim of flood once in every 2 years resulting in huge loss of crops;

(d) whether Government will consider the desirability of including the catchments of above 4 Orissa rivers also under the Scheme; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rashtriya Barh Ayog has indicated that the most flood prone areas are in the Brahmaputra Basin and Northern sub-basins in the Ganga basin. However, Orissa has been identified as one of the five more flood prone States in the country. During the period from 1971 to 1978, the State of Orissa was seriously affected three times by flood.

(d) No, Sir. However, Inter-state catchments of Mahanadi and Muchkund in Orissa have been receiving soil conservation treatments since Third Five Year Plan under another Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects. Further, the catchment of Brahmani has also been included under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme since 5th Five Year Plan.

(e) Due to financial constraints the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Watershed Management was restricted to only 8 catchments in the Gangetic basin which accounts for 60% of flood affected area and 40% of India's population. Therefore, the scope of this scheme has been confined to Gangetic basin at present.

Inclusion of Rivers of Orissa in Soil Conservation Scheme

1045. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the Sixth Plan period it was proposed to take up soil conservation measures in the catchment area of three inter-State river valley projects namely, Upper Kolab, Indravati and Subernarekha with a view to prevent silt inflow to the reservoir and for moderating the flood hazards and saving the down-stream fertile lands from sand casting;

(b) whether Government will consider the desirability of sanctioning soil conservation schemes for the catchment area of the above 3 Orissa rivers, if not already done;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the estimated expenditure involved in taking up these soil conservation measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a)

to (c) The inclusion of the three new catchments namely, Upper Kolab, Indravati and Subernarekha in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects was considered during 6th Plan by the Central Government. It has not been found possible to do so due to paucity of funds. In Orissa State, the catchments of Hirakud, Machkund and Rengali-Mandira are already covered under the scheme.

(d) The State Government estimated the requirements of funds in 1981-82 for these three new catchments at Rs. 30 lakhs.

Citrus Plantation in Tribal Areas of Orissa

1046. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has launched citrus plantation programme in the tribal areas in Orissa;

(b) if so, the total hectares of land belonging to tribal farmers in different districts of Orissa that has been brought under citrus plantation during last three years; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) There is no Central Sector or Centrally Sponsored Scheme under the Ministry of Agriculture for citrus plantation programme in the tribal areas of Orissa.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Funds Provided to Keonjhar District for Implementation of NREP

1047. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount provided to Keonjhar district, Orissa for implementating National Rural Employment Programme in 1983-84;

(b) the amount spent so far towards implementing NREP in that district; and

(c) the details of the various works done and the number of beneficiaries in that district in 1983-84 under National Rural Employment Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATH MISRA) : (a) to (c) District-wise detais of the funds given under National Rurll Employment Programme are not mainatained at the Central Level.

Central Scheme for Cross Breeding of Cattle in Orissa

1048. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned a Central Sector scheme for cross breeding of cattle with exotic dairy breeds and improvement of buffaloes using Frozen Semen Technique out side Operation Flood II areas in Orissa;

(b) if so, the names of the districts in Orissa where such Central sector programme has been introduced;

(c) the amount of Central assistance earmarked and spent in these districts of Orissa for the above programme in 1981-82 and 1982-83; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme covers areas in the

districts of Kalahandi, Koraput, Phulbani and Bolangir.

(c) and (d) An amount of Rs. 111.16 lakhs had been earmarked for the programme during 1981-82 and 1982-83 for the districts mentioned at (b) above. Major part of the provision is for procurement of crygenic equipment for induction of frozen semen technology in cattle/buffaloe breeding programmes for which orders have already been placed by the State authorities.

New Committee on Delhi Wakf Properties

1049. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since constituted a new Committee to recommend on the Wakf properties in Delhi which are in the possession of Delhi Development Authority/Land & Development Office; and

(b) if so, what is the composition of the Committee and its terms of of reference ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) No New Committee has been constituted by the Government to make recommendations about the properties under the control of Delhi Development Authority/Land & Development Office which have been notified as wakf. The question of implementation of recommendations of the Burney Committee and connected matters is being examined in all its aspects by Government.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Different Cost of Fertilisers in States

1050. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of fertiliser differ from State to State; and

(b) if so, the cost fluctuations of a particular variety of chemical fertiliser i.e. its highest cost and its lowest cost at which the farmers buy them ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Uniform prices for the whole country for most of the commonly used fertilisers, except Ammenium Chloride, Ammonium Sulphate, Calcium Ammonium Nitrate and physical/granulated mixtures, etc. are statutorily fixed by the Government. The statutory prices are exclusive of Central Sales Tax, State Sales Tax and local Taxes. So far as the fertilisers, the prices of which are not under statutory control, are concerned, their prices are fixed by the manufacturers and would vary from place to place. The prices of both these categories of fertilisers would further vary from State to State as a result of incidence of Central Sales Tax, State Sales Tax and other local taxes.

(b) The statutory price of Urea is Rs. 2150/- per tonne which comes to Rs. 107.5 per bag of 50 kg. The maximum price for a 50 kg. bag of Urea that a farmer will pay would be Rs. 117.17 and the minimum price for the same material would be Rs. 107.5.

Import of Fertilsers from USA

1051. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to import two million tonnes of fertilisers during 1983;

(a) whether many of the fertiliser units in the country have unsold surplus stocks with them, and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a team of officers was sent to the countries of Europe and U.S.A. to make spot purchases of fertilisers in September, 1983; and

(d) whether the import has become necessary because of shortage or with a view to creating a buffer stock and if it was because of shortage, why this could not be visualised in the beginning of the current year instead of making huge purchases now?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) Plans have been finalised for import of adequate quantity of fertilizers to meet the gap between demand and indigenous availability. It is not desirable in the public interest to furnish further details in this regard.

The indigenous manufacturers had a stock of 2.70 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 1.52 lakh tonnes of phosphate as on 1.10.1983 which is only about 10% of requirement for Rabi 1983-84.

(d) The indigenous production of fertilizers is much less than the consumption. Imports have, therefore, to be planned for ensuring adequate availability of this essential agricultural input.

Population Growth and Planned Development of Delhi

1052. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether unabated population growth is creating tremendous pressure on the national capital;

(b) the measures proposed for proper and planned development of Delhi; and

(c) whether it is also proposed to constitute a statutory body to execute the National Capital Region and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) According to the census data the population of Delhi Urban aglomaration increased from 36 lakhs in 1971 to 57 lakhs in 1981. This increase was not altogether unanticipated. The mid-term appraisal of the Master Plan of Delhi undertaken in 1974 had arrived at population projection varying between 50 to 60 lakhs in 1981 in Delhi.

The Delhi Development Authority have taken the work for revising the Master Plan of Delhi with a new perspective corvering the period 1981-2001. This would take into account the additional population of Delhi.

(c) The need for statutory authority to coordinate the development and planning of the National Capital Region as a whole has been recognised and the details for establishment of such a body are being worked out consulation with the participating States of Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi Union Territory. The State Legislatures are yet to pass the necessary Resolution empowering the Government of India to legislate on the subject.

Exploitation of Small Farmers by Money Lenders

1053. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that small farmers and tillers are still being exploited by the money-lenders; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the steps Government propose to take to eliminate this exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Third All India Debt And Investment Survey 1971-72 indica-

ted total liabilities of all rural households at Rs. 3848 crores of which the share of the weaker sections, including small and marginal farmers, was 48.70%. The subject of money lending, money lenders and debt relief is covered by entry 30 in the State List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, Legislation for regulating money-lending and money lenders is within the competence of State Legislatures. The Government of India, however, issued detailed guidelines in 1975 to all the State Governments and Union Territories to enact suitable Legislation for scaling down the non-institutional debts of small farmers and liguidating non-institutional debts of marginal farmers, landess labourers and rural artisans whose annual household income from all sources did not exceed Rs. 2400/-. All State Governments and Union Territories have passed the requisite Legislation. The information available from 14 State Governments indicates that non-institutional debts of the order of Rs. 21.08 crores have so far been liquidated benefitting 4.27 lakh persons. The Government of India have also adopted multi-agency approach with the object of progressively institutionalising agricultural credit in order to reduce dependence of rural poor on non-institutional sources of credit.

Productivity Linked Bonus to Government Press Employees

1054. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have lately decided to pay productivity linked bonus on ad-hoc basis to the employees of the Government of India Press for for the year 1981-82; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Productivity Linked Bonus at the rate of 15 days pay/wages was sanctioned in September 1983, on an *ad-hoc* basis. It is admissible to all such employees as were borne on the regular establishment on 28..82 and were drawing not more than Rs. 1600/- per month as basic pay, dearness allowance, additional dearness allowance and special pay (if any). In case of officials who were drawing more than Rs. 750/- but Rs. 1600/- or less as basic pay, DA, Additional D.A. and Special pay, if any, during 1981-82, productivity linked bonus will be restricted to an amount admissible to an official drawing Rs. 750/- per month as basic pay, D.A., Additional D.A. and special pay, if any.

Price Rise in Essential Article

1055. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of essential articles have again registered a sharp increase in recent months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to control the rising prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) There has been some rise in the prices of essential commodities in recent months. However, in the past few weeks, the prices of some essential commodities are showing a softening trend.

(b) The rise in prices of essential commodities in recent months is mainly attributed to the after-effects of 1982 drought and the lean season.

(c) The main thrust of the Government policy is to increase the production of various commodities. The Public Distribution System is being

expanded. Some commodities are being imported. The Export of essential commodities is regulated. State Governments and Union Territory Admistrations are enforcing the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar legislations.

Theft of Wheat Bags from Godowns of Food Corporation of India

1056. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of wheat bags that were stolen/found missing from the F.C.I. godowns at various places during 1983 and what is the total amount of loss suffered as a result thereof;

(b) the result of the inquiry, if any, made into the theft/mising of wheat bags and what action has been taken by Government against the officials found responsible for the loss; and

(c) whether Government would ensure that such losses do not recur in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) 162 bags valued at Rs. 27506/-were stolen/pilfered/or misappropriated from the godowns of Food Corporation of India during the godowns of Food Corporation of India during the period from January, 1983 to October, 1983.

(b) Each case of theft has been enquired into by the Food Corporation of India and appropriate action has been taken. Wherever necessary, FIRs have been lodged with the Police and/or departmental proccdings against employees have been instituted. In certain cases, claims have also been loged with Railways.

(c) Food Corporation of India is already making efforts in this direction.

DDA Losses in Recovering 75 Per Cent Balance of Land Sale

1057. RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no uniform policy in collecting the balance amount of 75 per cent of land sold by theDDA has been incurring heavy losses;

(b) if so, the reasons for not having a uniform policy in thi regard;

(c) in how many cases the period for payment of the balance amount of 75 per cent was extended by the period by which the time limit for making payments was extended; and

(d) the extent of loss suffered by the DDA as a result thereof between 1972 and 1983 (to date)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Procurement Price of Wheat

1058. SHRI MADHAVARAO SCINDIA :
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :
SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agricultural Prices Commission has recommended Rs. 155/- per quintal as the procurement price of wheat for 1984-85 marketing season;

(b) if so, whether the recomendation has been accepted by government; and

(c) the proposed ceiling price of wheat to be supplied to the consumers through fair price shops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government's decision on the procurement price of wheat for 1984-85 marketing season is likely to be taken shortly.

(c) The decision will be taken at the appropriate time.

Import of Wheat from Canada

1059. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
SHRI RAM LAL RAHI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has signed a contract for import of 5 lakh tonnes of wheat from Canada; and

(b) if so, on what terms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Main terms and conditions of the purchase contract are:—

(i) The total quantity contracted is 5 lakh tonnes, 5 percent more or less shipping tolerance at buyer's option.

(ii) The purchases have been made on F.O.B. basis and the average estimated F.O.B. price works out to equivalent of US $ 160.49 per tonne, payment being made in Canadian Currency.

(iii) The varieties of wheat purchased are :

No. 1 and/or 2 Canadian Western Saft White Spring (C.W.S.W.S.)

No. 1 and/or 2 Canadian Westerd Red Winter (C.W.R.W.).

No. 3 Canadian Western Red Spring (C.W.R.S. better

(iv) Delivery period : From October, 1983 to March, 1984.

खाद्य तेल और वनस्पति में चर्बी का मिश्रण

1060. **श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :**
श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी :
श्री ई० बालानन्दन :
श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते :
श्री बृज मोहन महन्ती :
श्री दिगम्बर सिंह :
श्री भीम सिंह :
श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :
श्री रतन सिंह राजदा :

क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में खाद्य तेल और वनस्पति घी में गाय, सुअर, बकरी या अन्य पशुओं की चर्बी का मिश्रण पाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के लिए दोषी पाये गये वनस्पति उत्पादकों के नाम और पते क्या हैं तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद)— (क) पंजाब सरकार ने सूचित किया था कि व्यापारियों से लिए गए वनस्पति घी के दो नमूनों तथा एक मिल से लिए गए तेल के तीन नमूनों में पशु चर्बी पाई गई।

(ख) वनस्पति घी के किसी भी कारखाने में वनस्पति तैयार करने में पशु चर्बी का प्रयोग किया गया हो, ऐसा नहीं पाया गया, अतः कोई कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में विश्व बैंक द्वारा सप्लाई किए गए दुग्ध चूर्ण का उपयोग

1061. **श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :**
श्री बापू साहिब परुलेकर :
श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

क्या **कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा बेचे जाने वाले दूध में विश्व द्वारा मुफ्त सप्लाई किया जा रहा दुग्ध चूर्ण मिलाया जाता है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि विश्व बैंक द्वारा दुग्ध चूर्ण बाढ़ आदि जैसी प्राकृतिक विपदाओं के दौरान राहत कार्यों में उपयोग के लिए दिया जाता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में इस दुग्ध चूर्ण की कितनी वार्षिक खपत होती है ; और

(घ) देश में इस चूर्ण के इस प्रकार बेचे जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी, नहीं। उपहार के रूप में दुग्ध चूर्ण की सप्लाई विश्व बैंक से प्राप्त नहीं हो रही है। तथापि, आपरेशन फ्लड-2 परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय से सप्रेटा दुग्ध चूर्ण बटर आयल और बटर की उपहार स्वरूप सप्लाई प्राप्त हो रही है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) 1982-83 के दौरान भारतीय डेरी निगम ने दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को 6,523 मीटरी टन सप्रेटा दुग्ध चूर्ण सप्लाई किया, जिसमें यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय से उपहार स्वरूप प्राप्त सप्लाई तथा देश में खरीदी गई सप्लाई शामिल है।

(घ) यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय से उपहार स्वरूप प्राप्त जिंसों की बिक्री से सृजित धनराशि आपरेशन फ्लड-2 परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए संसाधनों के रूप में उपयोग की जा रही है।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा दूध के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

1062. **श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :**
श्री अमर राय प्रधान :
श्री बापू साहिब परुलेकर :
श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :
श्री अर्जुन सेठी :

क्या **कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा दिल्ली में दुग्ध विक्रय किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि हाल ही में इसके मूल्यों में वृद्धि की गई है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संगठन का प्रशासनिक व्यय कुल बजट का कितनी प्रतिशत होता है; और

(घ) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा दूध के मूल्यों में कितनी बार वृद्धि की गई है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां। दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा सप्लाई किये जा रहे टोंड दूध के मूल्य को 5 वर्षों से भी अधिक अवधि के बाद 9 सितम्बर, 1983 से 1.80 रुपये से संशोधित करके 2.70 रुपये प्रति लिटर करने की आवश्यकता कच्चे माल और अन्य आदानों की लागत में वृद्धि होने की वजह से पड़ी जिसके फलस्वरूप उत्पादन की लागत बढ़ गई थी।

(ग) वर्ष 1983-84 के लिए कुल बजट प्रावधान 4167.30 लाख रुपये है, जिसमें से वेतन, कार्यालय खर्च तथा रखरखाव के लिए कुल प्रावधान 348.27 लाख रुपये है। तथापि, प्रशासनिक खर्च केवल 90,96 लाख रुपये है, जो कुल बजट प्रावधान का 2.18 प्रतिशत है। शेष खर्च दूध की अधिप्राप्ति, परिसंस्करण तथा वितरण आदि के लिए उपलब्ध कराये गये तकनीकी / प्राचलन कर्मचारियों के कारण है।

(घ) टोंड दूध के विक्रय मूल्य को 5 वर्ष और 4 महीने के बाद 9-9-83 से बढ़ाया गया है।

Cost of D.D.A. Constructions

1063. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the D.D.A. is charging different construction costs for the buildings constructed in the same period and of the same type and of the same material; and

(b) the bnsis for this and what action is being taken to eorrect this situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b) The DDA has reported that although the basic cost constituents remain the same, yet the cost of dwelling units vary from scheme to scheme depending upon the plinth areas, designs amenities provided and specifications of the flats, period of construction and thc rates at which the work for construction is awarded to the construction.

Pollution of Yamuna Water

1064. SHSI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
SHRI NAWAT KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board has advised the Delhi Administration that Yamuna water is not safe for drinking purpose; and

(b) if so, what are the findings of the Board and what steps Government propose to take on the findings of the Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has in its report of 1978-79

classified the water in the river Yamuna from Hathnikund to upstream of Delhi above Wazirabad Water Works as "Good" (Classification 'B') and the water in the reach below Wazirabad Barrage to upstream of Okhala Barrage as "Bad" (Classification 'E')—According to the Undertaking, no water for drinking purposes is drawn from the river Yamuna below Wazirabad Barrage.

The undertkaing have also reported that to reduce the pollutional load of river Yamuna they have taken up a number of schemes in augment the sewage treatment capacity in Delhi. The undertaking have informed that the Sewage Treatment capacity has been augmented to 152 M.G.D during this year and it is proposed to augment the capacity to 350 M.G.D in the next 4 years.

Cost of Slum Tenements in Ranjit Nagar, New Delhi

1065. SHRI HIRA LAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 869 on 27 Febrnary, 1978 regarding fixation of price of Ranjit Nagar tenements, New Delhi and state :

(a) the break up of cost incurred on each slum tenement in Ranjit Nagar, New Delhi in terms of (i) acquisition of land (ii) development of land (iii) construction work (iv) interest on investment; and

(b) the amount of grant as well as loan separately, given to the Slum Deptt. for construction of slum tenements for different lots in Ranjit Nagar, New Delhi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The information received from the Delhi Development Authority is given in the statement.

Statement

(a) Break-up of cost incurred on each slum tenement in Ranjit Nagar, New Delhi.

	1st lot of 384 tenements.	2nd lot of 992 tenements.	3rd lot of 544 tenements
	(in Ruppes)		
i) Cost of acquisition per tenement.	577.00	647.00	631.00
ii) Cost of development of land & peripherial services.	1484.00	1664.00	1621.00
iii) Cost of construction	5231.00	5804.00	8263.00
iv) Interest	5250.25	4869.00	3767.40
Total :	12542.25	12984.00	14232.40

(b) Amount of grant and loan received by SlumWing/Slum Deptt. for construction of slum tenements.

	1st lot of 384 tenements.	2nd lot of 992 tenements.	3rd lot of 544 tenements.
	(Ruppes in lacs)		
i) Loan	8.552	28.162	20.40
ii) Grant	14.040	38.596	18.36

Frozen Semen Facilities For Artificial Insemination

1066. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that frozen semen facilities are being provided for artificial insemination work both for imported or local semen of exotic bulls and indigenous proven sires and if so, the full details of the programme;

(b) the year-wise target of artificial insemination work under operation Flood I and II for foreign sires and indigenous proven sires (both cattle and buffalloe) and the actual performance; and

(c) the present status of national milch herd under operation I and II targets and actuals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Use of frozen semen of high pedigreed/proven bulls, produced indigenously or imported in respect of indigenous exotic and cross bred cattle and buffaloes is being encouraged. Such semen is primarily used on the herds of cattle at cattle breeding farms and for cattle development programmes in the field under State/Central Governments and operation Flood Programmes, etc. The programme envisages developing facilities for freezing semen and its use in the field.

(b) and (c) There was no target of artificial insemination under Operation Flood I. However, during the year 1980-81, 7.7 lakh AIs were performed at the societies under Operation Flood I.

Under Operation Flood II, a total target of production of 102 lakhs of improved female animals has been set. During the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 the target of artificial insemination to be carried out was 8.4 lakhs and 14 lakhs and the achievement was 8 lakhs each for both the years.

Dues Against Jammu and Kashmir Government on Account of Foodgrains Supplied by Food Corporation of India

1067. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large amout of money is outstanding against the Jammu and Kashmir State Government on account of cost of food grains supplied by Food Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the total amount outstanding against the State and steps taken to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) as per the records of the food Corporation of India an amount of Rs 8.73 lakhs is due against the Government of Jammu and kashmir, The food Corporation of India have taken up the matter with the state Government for early settlement of the outstanding dues.

सिंचाई क्षमता में राज्य-वार वार्षिक वृद्धि

1068. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया** : क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1982-83 को समाप्त होने वाले गत दस वर्षों में सिंचाई क्षमता में राज्य-वार हुई वार्षिक वृद्धि और निर्धारित लक्ष्य की तुलनात्मक स्थिति क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Unauthoried Shops In Shahdara

1069. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of shops which have been constructed illegally near Shyam Lal College and Mansarover Park on G. T. Road, Shahdara, Delhi 32;

(b) the name of the department which has ressponsible to check the above mentioned illegal construction and the reasons for not stopping it immediately together with the particulars of the officer with whose permission electricity and water supply facilities were provided in these shops. and

(c) the action being taken to remove the illegal constructions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMED USMAN ARIF) (a) : The DDA has reported that 35 shops/khokas have been constructed unauthorisedly over the Nazul Land on G. T. Road in front of Shyam Lal College, Shahdara. M.C.D has reported that as per Misal Band Register maintained from 1.4,83 there is no booking of unauthorised construction of shops at Mansarovar Park. G.T. Road, Shahdara.

(b) and (c) The DDA have reported that there are stay orders in respect of 23 khokas/timber stores. Action for their removal will be taken after vacation of stay orders. As regards shops and Khokas not covcred by stay orders, action will be taken by the DDA, as soon as possible, keeping in view the law and order situation.

2. No water connections have been given to these shops by the Delhi water supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking. As regards electricity connections it has been reported by DESU that some electricity connections (comercial light/commercial power and domestic light/power) were sanctioned in shops/structures in the area during the period Januaary, 1967 and May, 1982 by the then Commercial Superintendents/Asstt. Engineers (Power Supply) of the concerned District office of DESU after satifying the requirement of rules as applicable from time to time.

Allotments Under HUDCO Seheme 1979

1070. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons resistered with the D. D. A. under the HUDCO Scheme in 1979, the total amount desosited by them and number of houses allotted So for as also the number of those who have not yet been allotted houses; and

(b) the price of the feats at the time of regsitration and whether the persons registered at that time will be allotted flats on higher prices and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The DDA has reported as under ;—

Category	Total No. of persons registered.	No. of flats allotted/ allocated.	No. of persons yet to be allotted flats.
Janata	56249	10617	45632
LIG	67493	8369	59124
MIG	47503	4764	42739

The DDA have also reported that the amount received from registrants under the HUDCO Scheme 1979 is Rs. 33.23 crores.

(b) The DDA has reported that the likely costs given at the time of registration were as under ;

MIG	Rs. 42,000/-
LIG	Rs. 18,000/-
Janta	Rs. 8,000/-

These costs are only illustrative & subject to revision modification depending upon plinth area, specification, amenities provided & rates at which work is awarded as also the inflationery trends during construction resulting in increase in the cost of building material and wages.

Kharif Prospects

1071. SHRI A. K. ROY ;
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL.
SHRI S. P. GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of AGRICUTRUE be pleased to state :

(a) expected kharif crop this year with good monsoon giving the State-wise and item wise break-up ;

(b) planned target for such production ;

(c) whether there is any plan for paddy or rice procurement to create a buffer stock this year ; and

(d) if so, facts in details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) and (b) According to the present assessment, it is expected that kharif food-grains production target of 83 million tonnes for 1983 will be achieved. Out of this, rice production may be in the neighbourhood of 52-53 Million tonnes. The final estimates of production from the States have not yet been received. As such, it is not possible to indicate State-wise break up of estimates of different food-grains at this Stage.

(c) and (d) Procurement of paddy rice is an old policy of the Government. 17-58 Lakh tonnes of rice (including paddy in terms of rice) has been procured till 15th November, 1983. State-wise position is given below:

STATE	Procurement ('000 tonnes)	
Andhra Pradesh	79	
Haryana	153	
Madhya Pradesh	1	
Punjab	1471	
Rajasthan	Neg.	
Tamil Nadu	28	Neg=Below 500
Uttar Pradesh	26	tonnes.
Chandigarh	Neg.	
Total	**1758**	

Allocation of Funds to States for Trysem

1072. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have been regularly granting funds for the Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment to the States ; and

(b) if so, the number of youths who have been trained so far and proposed to be trained during the current financial year under this scheme in the State of Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTERY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATH MISRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The scheme is a part of the Innegrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).

(b) (i) Number of Youth trained in Gujarat State so far (1979 80 to 1982-83) ' ' ' 32,527

(ii) Number of Rural Youth to be trained under the programme in Gujarat state during 1983-84 ' ' 8,720

नर्मदा सिंचाई परियोजना पर किये जाने वाले व्यय

1073. **श्री छीतू भाई गामित :** क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नर्मदा सिंचाई परियोजना पर कुल कितना खर्च आयेगा ;

(ख) इस व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए किन-किन स्रोतों से धन की व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और महाराष्ट्र राज्यों द्वारा इस परियोजना के लिए पृथक-पृथक कितना धन दिया जाना था और उन्होंने अभी तक वास्तव में कितना धन दिया है और बाकी धन कब तक दिया जायेगा ; और

(घ) नर्मदा योजना का कार्य निर्धारित समय में पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) माननीय सदस्य संभवत: गुजरात में नर्मदा नदी पर सरदार सरोवर परियोजना का जिक्र कर रहे हैं। इस समय, इस परियोजना पर 4240 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है।

(ख) इस परियोजना के लिए धनराशि की व्यवस्था गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के राज्यों द्वारा योजनागत आबंटन के जरिए की जानी है। परियोजना को विश्व बैंक सहायता के लिए प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

(ग) मार्च, 1984 तक 256.2 करोड़ रुपये व्यय किए जाने की प्रत्याशा है। मार्च, 1984 तक वास्तविक व्यय का भाग और लाभभोगी राज्यों द्वारा अब तक किया गया भुगतान निम्न प्रकार है :-

(करोड़ रुपये में)

उपभोगी राज्य का नाम	मार्च, 84 तक संभावित/वास्तविक व्यय का भाग	गुजरात के अतिरिक्त लाभभोगी राज्यों द्वारा भुगतान की गई राशि	अन्य लाभभोगी राज्यों द्वारा भुगतान की जाने वाली शेषराशि
गुजरात	154.07	—	—
मध्य प्रदेश	60.42	9.68	50.74
महाराष्ट्र	29.62	5.00	23.62
राजस्थान	12.91	—	12.91
जोड़ :	256.02	14.68	87.27

महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के राज्यों की परियोजना पर होने वाले व्यय के अपने भाग का भुगतान नियमित और पूर्ण रूप में करने के लिए कहा गया है।

(घ) गुजरात सरकार ने इस परियोजना को पूर्ण करने के लिए 1981-82 से आरम्भ करते हुए आधार मानकर 17 वर्षों की एक अवधि, अर्थात 1998-99 तक का कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है। अब तक परियोजना की प्रगति संतोषजनक रही है। इस परियोजना के लिए विश्व बैंक की सहायता भी प्राप्त की जा रही है।

झंखरी सिंचाई परियोजना, गुजरात को शुरू करने के लिए मंजूरी

1074. **श्री छीतू भाई गामित** : क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात की झंखरी सिंचाई परियोजना शुरू करने के लिए अभी तक मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इस सिंचाई परियोजना को शुरू करने के लिए कब तक मंजूरी दी जाएगी तथा सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (ग) झंखरी सिंचाई परियोजना को योजना आयोग ने 18.70 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर, 13-9-1982 को पहले ही स्वीकृति दे दी है। तथापि, गुजरात सरकार ने यह सूचित किया है कि चूंकि जलाशय डूब के अन्तर्गत आने वाली वनभूमि को रिलीज कराने के लिए वन संरक्षण अधिनियम (1980) के अधीन स्वीकृत अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है, इसलिए राज्य सरकार ने परियोजना को शुरू करने के लिए प्रशासनिक स्वीकृति अभी तक प्रदान नहीं की है।

गुजरात में प्राकृतिक विपदाएं

1075. **श्री छीतूभाई गामित :** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में वर्ष 1982 के दौरान तथा सितम्बर, 1983 तक कितनी बार प्राकृतिक विपदाएं आई और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) गुजरात में इन प्राकृतिक विपदाओं से कौन-कौन से क्षेत्र और कितने लोग प्रभावित हुए और इससे धन के रूप में कितनी हानि हुई ;

(ग) इन प्राकृतिक विपदाओं से हुई हानि को पूरा करने के लिए गुजरात सरकार ने कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता मांगी है और अब तक कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इन प्राकृतिक विपदाओं के प्रकोप का स्थायी आधार पर सामना करने हेतु कोई योजना बनाई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना को प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण संलग्न है ।

(घ) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जाएगी ।

विवरण

(क) गुजरात राज्य 1982 के दौरान एक बार सूखे से और एक बार समुद्री तूफान से और 1983 में एक बार समुद्री तूफान/बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुआ ।

(ख) और (ग)

	सूखा 1982	समुद्री तूफान/बाढ़ 1982	समुद्री तूफान/बाढ़ 1983
प्रभावित जिले	पंचमहल, साबरकांठा, कच्छ, बनासकांठा, भावनगर, अहमदाबाद, मेहसाना, सुरेन्द्रनगर कैरप, वडोदरा, भड़ौच, जामनगर राजकोट, जूनागढ़, अमरेली, गांधीनगर ।	जूनागढ़, अमरेली, भावनगर, राजकोट, भड़ौच, खेड़ा, सूरत, वड़ोदरा, साबरकांठा, मेहसाना, सुरेन्द्रनगर, जामनगर, वलसाड, अहमदाबाद, पंचमहल, गांधीनगर, कच्छ ।	जूनागढ़, अमरेली, राजकोट, जामनगर, भावनगर ।
प्रभावित व्यक्तियों की संख्या (लाख में)	94·11	153·14	39·31

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
धन के रूप में हानि की सीमा (करोड़ रुपये में)	सूचित नहीं किया गया है।	299.18*	217.99*
मांगी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता की मात्रा (करोड़ रुपये में)	201.96	299.63	166.85
स्वीकृत केन्द्रीय सहायता की अधिकतम सीमा (करोड़ रुपये में)	30.60 9.18**	41.94	39.22

* जैसा राज्य सरकार ने अपने ज्ञापन में सूचित किया है।

** सूखा राहत कार्य जून 1983 तक जारी रखने के लिए।

Import of Foodgrain Since 1977

1076. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD.
SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state.

(a) what is the production of wheat and rice for the years 1977 to 1980 (year-wise) ;

(b) how much wheat and rice was imported by Government from 1977 to 1983 till date year-wise, stating the countries from which wheat and rice were imported (with quantity) and the rates/conditions at which these comodities were imported ; and

(c) what is the quantity of wheat and rice imported/taken on loan from the Soviet Union from 1977 to 1980 (year-wise) and what is the quantity of wheat and rice which has since been returned to the Soviet Union as against the loan taken from that country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) A statement indicating year-wise production of wheat and rice in the years 1977-78 to 1982-83 is attached.

(b) The required information is indicated in the statement Inclosed.

(c) No loan of wheat and rice was taken from the Soviet Union during the period from 1977 to 1980. However, against an earlier loan taken in 1973-74, a quantity of 14.96 lakh tonnes of wheat was shipped to the U. S. S. R during this period.

Statement

Statement indicating yearwise production of wheat and rice in the years 1977-78 to 1982-83.

(Production in Million Tonnes)

Crop	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Rice	52.67	53.77	42.33	53.63	53.25	46.48
Vheat	31.75	35.51	31.83	36.31	37.45	42.50

Statement

Statement indicating year-wise quantities of wheat and rice purchased from abroad during 1977 78 to 1983-84

Year	Commodity and Source	Quantity purchased (lakh tonnes) for import	Average estimated FOB cost per tonnes
1977-78	Nil	Nil	Nil
1978-79	Nil	Nil	Nil
1979-80	Nil	Nil	Nil
1980-81	Nil	Nil	Nil
1981-82	Wheat from USA	15.15	US$ 172.98
	Wheat from Australia	7.50	US$ 181.11
1982-83	Wheat from USA	24.95	US$ 164.66
	Wheat from USA	14.55	US$ 161.66
1983-84	Wheat from USA	9.80	US$ 157.97
(till date)	Wheat from Canada	5.00	US$ 160.49
19-11-83	Wheat from Argentina	6.50	US$ 150.38
	Rice from Thailand	1.70	US$ 225.00
	Rice from Burma	2.00	US$ 198.12

Implementattion of Government's Policy of Giving subsidy to Marginal farmere

1077. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will be Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the implementation of the Government policy of giving subsidy to farmers owning up to 5 acres for sinking shallow tubewells installing pumps and erecting dug-wells of their own for irrigation purposes is being impeded because there are branches of nationalised banks only in a limited number of blocks ; and

(b) whether in view of the fact that extension of irrigation enjoys a high priority in 20 Point Progromme and that encouraging small and marginal frrmers is very important. Government are considering to modify the scheme so that farmers owning up to 5 acres would be granted the stipulated subsidy even if he takes loan from private sources to sink shallow tubewell, install pumps and erect dug-wells ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) For the purpose of providing credit, support to this programme, Government have adopted a multi agency approach. Besides branches of Commercial Banks there are branches of Central Cooperative Banks, Primary Land Development Banks and Regional Rural Banks with their branches in different Blocks of the Country. As such, adequate institutional arrangements are available on the ground for providing credit support to this programme. Branches of Nationalised Banks are not the only souree for providing credit to the cultivators for this purpose.

(b) It wauld not be prunent nor a socially desirable measure to delink the payment of subsidy from the provision of lorns by Institutional Agencies. If such delinking is done the apprehension is that only those per sons who are already better of will secure the benefit under the above scheme.

Rise in Price of Wheat in Haryana

1078. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the rise in price of wheat in Haryana; and

(b) if so, what remedial measures have been taken by Government to control it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The wholesale prices of common varietics of wheat in Haryana have shown only a marginal rise which is seasonal in character.

(b) Does not arise.

Sutlej-Yamuna Link Project

1079. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the complicated problem of completion of Sutlej-Yamuna Link Project has since been resolved;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether this link project will be completed in time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) The Inter-State Agreement of 31.12. 1981 on the sharing of Surplus Ravi-Beas waters, inter-alia, provides that the Sutlej-Yamnna Link Canal Project, so far as the works in the Punjab territory are concerned, would be implemented within a period of two years and that Haryana would provide necessary funds to the Punjab Government. The work on the Project started in 1982. Due to time required in creating necessary construction organisation, finalising canal alignments, acquisition of land, finalisation of designs and financial ceonstraints, the completion of the project will be delayed.

Price Rise of Edible Oil

1080. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN :

SHRI M. V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :

SHRI B.D. SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of edible oils have been showing upward trend for the past some time;

(b) if so, the extent of rise in the prices of edible oils since the beginning of 1983 (till date) as compared to the corresponding period in 1982 and the reasons for the continued rise in the prices of edible oils;

(c) how far the import of edible oils has resulted in the rise of prices of edible oils; and

(d) what measures have been taken by Government to check the rise in its prices ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) In the last two months ending October, 1983, the wholesale price indices of mustard oil, coconut oil and kardi oil have recorded some increase, while the wholesale prices indices of groundnut oil, gingelly oil and cottonseed oil have declined significantly.

(b) The percentage increase in the wholesale price indices for the various edible oils during the period January, 1983—October, 1983 and the corresponding period in 1982 is given at Annex.

(c) The distribution of imported edible oils has helped in checking the rising trend in the prices of edible oils.

(d) Government have taken a number of steps to check the rise in the prices of edible oils. These include—

(i) measures to increase the production of oilseeds and to tap non-traditional sources of oils to the extent possible so as to reduce the gap between the demand and supply of edible oils.

(ii) continuing import of edible oils to supplement the domestic availability.

(iii) release of larger quantities of imported oils for the public distribution system and under the small packs scheme.

(iv) advising the state Government Union Territory Administrations to enforce effectively various provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar legislations.

Statement

Percentage variation in the wholesale price indices of edible oils during January—October 1983 and January—October, 1982

	Percentage Variation	
	Jan.—Oct. 1983	Jan.—Oct. 1982
Edible Oils	+ 14.6	+ 5.2
Vanaspati	— 0.9	— 11.4
Groundnut Oil	+ 18.7	+ 3.8
Mustard oil	+ 15.4	— 3.0
Coconut Oil	+ 28.8	+ 23.4
Gingelly Oil	+ 2.7	+ 6.5
Kardi Oil	+ 21,7	— 13.2
Cottonseed Oil	+ 10.3	+ 4.2

1081. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the effect of recent floods on agriculture in Haryana ; and

(b) the amount given to Haryana for the flood affected persons in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The Government of Haryana have reported that 2.20 lakh hec. cropped area was affected by recent floods.

(b) The report of the Central Team which visited Haryana between 24th-25th September, 1983, has been received and is under processing. In the meantime, the State Government have been sanctioned Rs. 10 crores as Ways and Means Advance for emergent relief expenditure pending the sanction of Central assistance.

1082. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item in the Hindustan Times dated 4 August, 1983, alleging that rotten foodgrains are found stored in some godowns of the Food Corporation of India and are being supplied to various fair price shops ; and

(b) if so, whether necessary investigations have been made and godowns containing such rotten foodgrains have been sealed and action taken against the persons responsible for lack of super vision and negligence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It was reported that some stocks not conforming to the standards of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act were found in some of the godowns. However, it is not true that they were being supplied to the fair price shops. All stocks are checked before issue and only those conforming to Uniform Specifications and within the limits of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act are issued for public distribution. The Fair Price shop dealers are given facilities to inspect the stock before taking delivery and are also provided with representative sealed samples for display at Fair Price Shops.

Agreement between States for completing Narmada Irrigation and Hydropower Project

1083. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that different States have entered into an agreement to complete the Narmada River Irrigation and Hydro-Power Project ;

(b) which agencies are executing the work relating to the dam canals and underground power stations; and

(c) the progress made so far in all the above three sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The Honourable Member is presumably referring to the Sardar Sarovar project on Narmada river in Gujarat which is being constructed as per recommendations in the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal award. The dam, the river bed power house and the canal system within Gujarat, would be executed by Government of Gujarat as a joint project of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. The portion of the canal in Rajasthan would be executed by the Government of Rajasthan.

(c) The Project is in its early stages of implementaion. As against the estimated cost of the project of Rs. 4220 crores, an expenditure of the order of Rs. 256 crores is anticipated to be incurred upto March 1984.

As regards the physical progress of works the infrastructure works such as construction of roads, colony building etc. have been substantially completed. The work of coffer dams, construction sluices, diversion channels etc. have been completed. Excavation of foundation in deep river channel and treatment for fault zone and foundation treatment are in progress. The work of construction of dykes for creation of four ponds for balancing reservoir, together with link channel are in progress. The work of excavation of main canals in the head reaches upto 21 k.m. is also in progress. The work of exploratory drift in experimental reach is under progress.

Unauthorised Constructions with the Connivance of office in Chandni Chowk etc.

1084. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing on page 3 of the Nav Bharat Times dated 20 September, 1983 under the caption 'Adhikarion Ki Santhganth Se Gali-Gali Mein Avedh Nirman' (regarding unauthorised construction with the connivance of officers in Chandni Chowk, Katra Neel and other areas of Delhi);

(b) if so, the particulars of the officers who have a hand in these unauthorised constructions and the action being taken by Government against them; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to clear and check such unauthorised construction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has denied that there has been any connivance by its officer in the unauthorised constructions referred to in the news item.

(c) Appropriate action under the DMC Act 1957 and as per policy of the Govt. is taken against the unauthorised construction wherever noticed. In addition, with a view to checking unauthorised constructions more effectively the Govt. has already introduced legislative measures in Parliament to declare unauthorised constructions a cognizable offence and also to tighten the law generally on the subject.

दिल्ली की और अधिक कालोनियों के लिए जल-निकासी योजना

1085. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार, दिल्ली की और अधिक कालोनियों के लिए जल-निकास की कोई और योजना तैयार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन कालोनियों के नाम क्या हैं और इनमें जल-निकासी का प्रबन्ध कब तक कर दिये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ): (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

वनस्पति में चर्बी का उपयोग

1086. **श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :**
श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी :
श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते :
श्री रतन सिंह राजदा :
श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने भविष्य में वनस्पति के निर्माण में चर्बी के उपयोग को एकदम समाप्त करने के लिए कठोर उपाय किये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस समय लागू निरोधक उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री(श्री भागवत झा आजाद): (क) से (ग) वनस्पति घी का उत्पादन केवल अनुमत वनस्पति तेलों से किया जाता है और इसके उत्पादन के लिए चर्बी के उपयोग की अनुमति कभी नहीं दी गई।

वनस्पति, वनस्पति तेल और वसा निदेशालय के फील्ड स्टाफ द्वारा वनस्पति घी के उत्पादन पर पूर्ण गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण रखा जाता है, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि उक्त उत्पाद सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित विशिष्टियों के अनुरूप हो। वनस्पति घी के उत्पादन में जिन कच्चे तेलों का इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है, वे हैं बिनौले का तेल, तिल्ली का तेल, सोयाबीन का तेल, चावल की भूसी का तेल, मक्का का तेल, तरबूज के बीज का तेल, सूरजमुखी का तेल, महुएका तेल, कुसुम के बीजों का तेल, रेपसीड तेल, (आयातित), ताड़ का तेल, पामोलीन, साल के बीज की वसा (10% अधिकतम) और तिल का तेल (5% न्यूनतम)। मुख्यालय के अधिकारी तथा फील्ड कर्मचारी कारखानों का अचानक निरीक्षण करते हैं और विश्लेषण करने के लिए नियमित रूप से नमूने लेते हैं, ताकि उत्पाद की गुणवत्ता का सुनिश्चय किया जा सके। जनवरी से अक्तूबर, 1983 की अवधि के दौरान, 746 निरीक्षण किये गये 3964 नमूने लिये और उनका विश्लेषण किया गया तथा अभी तक कोई भी नमूना पशु-चर्बी युक्त नहीं पाया गया है।

राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से कहा गया है कि वे अचानक छापे मारें और दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्रवाई करें।

बसई दारापुर और अन्य कालोनियों में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के केन्द्र स्थापित करना

1087. **श्री मनीराम बागड़ी :**
श्री जगपाल सिंह :

क्या **कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने बसई दारापुर और लगभग 50 अन्य कालोनियों तथा मुहल्लों के निवासियों द्वारा बार-बार अनुरोध किये जाने के बावजूद वहां पर दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दुग्ध केन्द्र नहीं स्थापित किये गये हैं और दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना इसके बारे में मौन क्यों है ; और

(ख) नये दुग्ध केन्द्र स्थापित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं, और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान कितने नए दुग्ध केन्द्र खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम परिसर, बसई दारापुर में स्थित डिपो नं० 1183-1184 इस गांव के निवासियों की आवश्यकताओं की भी पूर्ति करता है। इसके

अतिरिक्त, वे नजदीक की कालोनियों रत्तन पार्क और सुदर्शन पार्क में स्थित पास के डिपो नं० 951-952 और 781-782 से भी दूध प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

दिल्ली में विभिन्न इलाकों में नये डिपो खोलने के लिए दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के प्राधिकारियों के पास काफी संख्या में अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं। दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा क्षेत्र सर्वेक्षण तथा सम्भाव्यता सम्बंधी अध्ययन करने के आधार पर निर्णय लिया जाएगा। इस अवस्था में चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान खोले जाने वाले डिपुओं की सही संख्या बताना संभव नहीं है।

Surves of Agricultural Landless Labourers

1088. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any Survey regarding the number of agricultural landless labourers and the number out of them, belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, particularly in Orissa;

(b) whether Government have any scheme to distribute surplus land to the landless labourers; and

(c) if so, the number of the families who are likely to be benefited and by when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATH MISRA): (a) According to the Rural Labour Enquiry Report (1974-75) the numbers of landless agricultural labour households belonging to the Scheduled Casts and the Scheduled Tribes in the country were 44.4 lakhs and 10 03 lakhs respectively. The corresponding figures for Orissa were 1.68 lakh and 1.01 lakh respectively.

(b) By and large priority is given in all the States to landless agricultural labourers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the allotment of ceiling surplus land. This is according to the national guidelines on agricultural land ceiling issued by the Government of India on the basis of the recommendations of the Chief Ministers' Conference in 1972.

(c) According to the latest reports, out of 20.4 lakh acres of ceiling surplus land distributed in accordance with the provisions of the land ceiling laws revised in the light of the national guidlines, 7.6 lakh acres have been distributed to 6.2 lakh beneficiaries belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 2.95 lakh acres have been distributed to 1.9 lakh beneficiaries belonging to the Scheduled Tribes. It is difficult to make any estimate of the number of families who are likely to be benefited from the distribution of surplus land when the work is completed. However, as already noted priority is given to families of landless agricultural labourers who belong to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Families of Weaker Sections Who Have Received House Sites

1089. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are in a position to furnish the details regarding the families belonging to weaker sections in rural areas who have received house sites under the 20-Point Programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) There is only one scheme namely House Sites-cum-Construction Assistance programme for landless workers in rural areas under the 20 Point Programme. The State-wise details of the house-sites allotted so far are annexed.

Statement

S.No.	State/UTs	No. of families allotted house-sites upto Sept, 1983.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17,52.628*
2.	Assam	66,148
3.	Bihar	50.263 7,30,000(1)
4.	Gujarat	6,93,563
5.	Haryana	2,78,220
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5,288
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6,686
8.	Karnataka	11,39,331
9.	Kerala	52,664
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8,08;497
11.	Maharashtra	5,12,272
12.	Orissa	2,30,779
13.	Punjab	2,94,930
14.	Rajasthan	10,64,395
15.	Tamil Nadu	15,76,980*
16.	Tripura	45,725
17.	Uttar Pradesh	16,66,215
18.	West Bengal	2,75,156
UNION TERRITORIES :		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,550
2.	D. N. Haveli	770
3.	Delhi	15,651
4.	Goa, Daman & Div	2,516
5.	Pondicherry	15,502
		1,13,05,788

* Reported upto August, 1983.

(1) By way of regularisation of encroachments under Homestead Tenancy Act.

Note : Scheme is not in operation in Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland Sikkim and UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshdweep and Mizoram. Programme in Chandigarh was not significant.

Acceptance of Demands of Employees in F.C.I.

1090. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the FCI Management in their meeting with F.C.I. Employees Union had agreed to review their decision about formation of Accounts Cadre, creation of selection grades for stagnating employees, payment of OTA as per Shops and Establishment Act in the offices also, enhancement in HRA for recently upgraded 'A' Class cities, review of staff sanctions based upon agreed norms/work load etc; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF the MINISTRY of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Beef Tallow

1091. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had permitted import of beef tallow;

(b) if so, the total quantity of beef tallow imported in the country in the last five years;

(c) whether there has been allegation that the imported beef tallow was regularly used for the manufacture of vanaspati;

(d) if so, what action has been taken against the manufacturers for illegally using beef tallow for the production of vanaspati; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to ban the import of beef tallow ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) In April, 1978, Open General Licence No. 3/78 was issued giving general permission for import of raw materials and components by Actual Users (Industrial) if the items to be imported did not appear in the lists of banned, restricted and canalised items incorporated in Appendices 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Import Policy, 1978-79. Animal tallow (other than mutton tallow) did not appear in any of these lists. Therefore, their import could be made under OGL by Actual Users (Industrial).

(b) The import statistics of beef tallow are not separately maintained.

(c) There have been certain press reports regarding alleged use of mutton/beef tallow in the manufacture of vanaspati. Besides these press reports, representations were also received from various social, religious and consumer organisations. The Government has been keeping a constant vigil on the production of vanaspati, through surprise inspections, drawing of samples did not reveal any evidence of beef/mutton tallow having been used in the manufacture of vanaspati.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The import of all types of animal tallow has already been totally banned.

Assistance to Solve Problems of Coconut Cultivation in Kerala

1092. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN :
SHRI K. A. RAJAN :
SHRI A. K. BALAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation of Kera Karshaka Sangham of Kerala had submitted a memorandum to Government seeking Central assistance for solving the problems of coconut cultivation in the State;

(b) if so, the specific demands made by the delegation;

(c) whether any decision has been

taken regarding assistance to be given to the coconut growers of Kerala; and

(d) if so, the nature of the decision taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Kera Karshaka Sangham of Kerala have submitted a memorandum to Government.

(b) The main demands made in the memorandum regarding problems of coconut cultivation are as follows—

(1) Proper assessment of the extent of damage to the economy of Kerala in general and particularly to coconut cultivation in the recent drought.

(2) For special schemes on irrigation including tubewell irrigation of coconut cultivation.

(3) Restructuring of the Coconut Board on the lines of Rubber Board.

(4) Declare moratorium for 2 years for repayment of all loans of coconut cultivators and exemption from payment of interest for two years.

(5) Provide fertilisers and insecticides to the cultivators of coconut at 50 per cent subsidised rate and supply of these through the cooperative societies against loan without interest, repayable after 2 years.

(6) Provide loans to farmers at cheaper rate of interest for taking preventive steps against soil exersion natural calamities etc.

(7) A comprehensive and integrated scheme of free spraying all the plsease affected coconut palms and free replanting of affected palms wherever necessary.

(8) Extend and simplify the loaning procedure for coconut cultivators.

(9) Provide adequate representation to Kera Karshaka Sangam and other such organisations in the Coconut Board and other governmental organisation connected with coconut cultivation.

(10) As coconut cultivation is widespread in urban are Kerala also, it is nesessary to exempt the coconut plantations from the perview of urban land ceiling. Similarly coconut plantations should be normally protected from acquisition by government for various purposes.

(c) and (d) The following assistance is being given at present to the coconut growers in Kerala State :

1. It has been decided to include coconut as an oilseed crop for the purpose of supply of minikits of seeds and fertilisers to help the coconut growers in Kerala during 1983-84 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for assisting small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production.

2, Assistance @ Rs. 50,000 per block provided under the above mentioned scheme for fruits and fuel plantations has been extended to coconut also.

(a) Assistance has also been provided for the development of coconut through the Coconut Development Board.

(i) Under the scheme project for providing financial assistance to coconut growers for the removal of root wilt affected plants a total amount of Rs. 38.25 lakh has been provided during 1983-84. This includes a sum of Rs. 38 lakh which has been provided as an additional assistance in the context

of drought situation. For strengthening of Government nurseries under the scheme Production of quality coconut seedlings, an additional amount of Rs. 4 lakh has been provided. Under the scheme Expansion of area under coconut, an additional sum of Rs. 15 lakh has been provided for new plantation of coconut in the areas affected by drought during 1983-84.

(ii) Besides, the Coconut Development Board is also providing assistance for promoting primary processing and marketing activities.

(b) The following Centrally Sponsored Schemes are also being implemented in Kerala for the development of coconut :

Name of the scheme	Amount provided for Govt. of Kerala during 1983-84 (Central share)
	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Production and distribution of T X D Hybrid Seedlings.	1.3415
2. Establishment of Hybrid seed gardens for the Production of D X T Hybrids.	2.0515
3. Rejuvenation of diseased and unproductive coconut holdings in Kerala.	11.486

Spread of Bacterial Leaf Blight due to Rice Seeds Supplied by IARI

1093. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some varieties of rice seeds supplied by Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) have spread deadly bacterial leaf blight (BIB) ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken to stop the spread of this dangerous disease to more fields ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. It is not true that the bacterial leaf blight disease of rice seed supplied by the IARI. The rice varieties recently developed by IARI like Pusa 150 and pusa 169 possess more field tolerance to bacterial leaf blight as compared to other varieties in cultivation at present.

(b) Does not arise.

एन० आर० ई० पी० योजना के अधीन बिहार के लिए स्वीकृत की गई राशि

1094. श्री रामविलास पासवान : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एन० आर० ई० पी० योजना के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गत दो वर्षों के दौरान बिहार के विभिन्न जिलों के लिए कुल कितनी राशि स्वीकृत की और उसमें से वास्तव में कितनी राशि व्यय की गई ; और

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी जिले-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) 1981-82 तथा 1982-83 के वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बिहार राज्य को बंटित निधियां, राज्य द्वारा जुटाया गया बराबर का अंशदान और उनके द्वारा उपयोग में लाई गई धनराशि को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। केन्द्रीय स्तर पर जिले-वार ब्यौरा नहीं रखा जाता है।

विवरण

1981-82 तथा 1982-83 के वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बिहार राज्य को बंटित नकद निधियां, राज्य द्वारा जुटाया गया बराबर का अंशदान गत वर्ष की उपयोग में न लाई गई धनराशि तथा उनके द्वारा उपयोग में लाई गई धनराशि को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

(लाख रुपयों में)

वर्ष	पिछले वर्ष की उपयोग में न लाई गई बकाया राशि	बंटित निधियां		योग	उनका उपयोग
		केन्द्र का अंश	राज्य का अंश		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1981-82	2529.84	1210.00	1210.00	4949.84	2579.42
1982-83	2370.42	2540.00	2240.00	7450.42	5137.65

Central Legislation on Crop and Animal Insurance Scheme

1095. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to introduce Crop and Animal Insurance Scheme throughout the country through a central legislation; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to introduce Central Legislation for Crop and Animal Insurance Schemes. A Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme based on area approach having linkage with crop loans is already in operation since 1979. This scheme covers all risks during the insured crop season except war and nuclear risks. Fifty percent premium in respect of small and marginal farmers is jointly subsidised by the Central Government and the concerned State Governments. Eleven State Governments have so far adopted the scheme. Other State Governments are also negotiating with the General Insurance Corporation of India for introducing the scheme in their areas.

Four subsidiary companies of the General Insurance Corporation of India are offering various schemes of live-stock insurance in the country since 1974. The schemes provide cover to the insured animals against death caused due to accident or disease contracted during the period of insurance. There are certain specific schemes for the beneficiaries of special programmes, like, Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRD) which offer concesional rate of premium for insuring animals purchased by the beneficiaries against subsidy.

Houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1096. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe peoples in the country who do not have houses ; and

(b) the time by which housing arrangements for all the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes people of the country are likely to be made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the States/UTs and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Housing for Weaker Sections

1097. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any plan for Housing Projects for weaker sections and downtrodden of the society throughout the country during the next 3 years ;

(b) if so, the projects which are likely to be finalised in each State ; and

(c) funds earmarked by the Central Government for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) Housing being a state subject, all the Social Housing Schemes including Housing for Economically Weaker Sections and Rural House Sites-cum-Construction Assistance Scheme are implemented by the State Governments. The targets for these schemes are fixed as a whole for the plan period. Accordingly targets gets for the above mentioned schemes during the Sixth Plan (1980-85) are as follows :

(i) Rural House-sites	68 lakhs
(ii) Construction Assistance	36 lakhs
(iii) EWS	16.21 lakhs

2. The third year viz., 1985-86 will fall in Seventh Five Year Plan which is yet to be finalised.

(c) No central assistance is provided for housing schemes except that of Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers.

Delay in Completion of Subernarekha Irrigation Projects, Orissa

1098. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total acres of land in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa that can be brought under irrigation on implementation of Inter-State Subernarekha Irrigation Project ;

(b) the progress made so far in the completion of the above major irrigation project ;

(c) the reasons for the delay in executing the project ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to expedite execution of that project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A culturable Command area of 1,00,700 ha. will be brought under irrigation and annual irrigation will be 1,67,000 ha. with 165.66% intensity, due to double cropping on some areas.

(b) The Project has been techno-economically found viable by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission and recommended for its acceptance subject to certain observations. There is no specific outlay for this project in the VI Plan. However, Rs. 3 crores were recommended for this project during the current year, from the total outlays of the State, to take up preliminary works, which are in progress.

(c) and (d) The project is yet to be accepted by the Planning Commission and specific outlays are also to be allocated for this project. Hence there has been no delay in execution of this project. In order to expedite the project, World Bank assistance has been arranged.

Fishing Harbour Facilities in India

1100. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide adequate fishing harbour facilities at Paradip and Astarang in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the progress made in the selection of sites for the location of fishing harbours at the above mentioned places ; and

(c) the details of the amount estimated and sanctioned for the construction of fishing harbours at these places ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Site for location of Astarang Fishing Harbour is finalised. The site for the location of Paradip Fishing Harbour has not yet been finalised:

(c) The estimated cost of the fishing harbour at Astarang was Rs. 451 lakhs in 1981. The estimated cost of Fishing Harbour at Paradip is yet to be finalised.

Scheme to Develop Water Resources

1101. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has been laying greater emphasis for water resources development in various regions and States in the country ;

(b) if so, the schemes formulated during the Sixth Plan for the development of various river water resources available in the conntry ;

(c) the amount allocated therefor and the achievement made thereon in different States and regions ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Irrigation has been accorded high importance and occupies the first place in the new 20-Point Programme.

(b) During the Sixth Plan 176 major and 447 medium schemes are on going as spill over projects from earlier plans. In addition the States have proposed 114 major and 265 medium schemes as new schemes. Further a large number of minor irrigation schemes are also under implementation. The targetted potential set for irrigation is 13.74 million ha.

(c) and (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.—7085/83]

Provision of Housing Sites Under Sixth Plan

1102. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for providing sites for constructien of houses all over the country under different housing schemes in the Sixth Plan ;

(b) the number of families which have been provided house sites under those housing schemes in the last three years ;

(c) the number of more families expected to be provided house sites in 1983-84 and 1984-85 according to the progress made and schemes envisaged in this regard ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The target for the Sixth Five Year Plan to provide honse-sites for construction of houses under the house Sites-cum-Construction Assistance Scheme is 68 lakhs.

(b) During the last three years i.e. 1980-81, 1981-82 & 1982-83, 33.7 lakh families have been provided house-sites.

(c) and (d) During 1983-84 and 1984-85, 34.3 lakh families are expected to be provided house-sites.

Implementation of Water Supply Schemes in Problem Villages

1103. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN
SHRI ANANTHARAMULU MALLU :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether additional outlay has been made to provide incentive grants for implementation of water supply schemes in problem villages of various States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, the amount of additional outlay that has been made for the above purpose ;

(c) the State-wise additional allocation going to made for the above purpose during the Sixth Plan alongwith the criteria regarding its distribution amongst the states; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 75 crores.

(c) and (d) A Committee has been formed with Secretary, Ministrys of works and Housing as chairman and representatives from the Planning Commission, Ministries of Finance; Health and Family Welfare, Rural Development and Agriculture as members. The additional funds under the new incentive scheme are to be released to various States/UTs based on their performance under the normal programmes. The Committee, in its first meeting, has decided to release Rs. 20 crores as first instalment on the basis of performance of the States/UTs upto end of June, 1983. The Committee has also decided that the performance of the States/UTs would be reviewed in January' 84 taking into consideration the physical achievements by various States/UTs upto the end of December, 1983 and release the balance amount of Rs. 55 crores on the basis of performance.

Acquisition of land from Tribal Farmers by Forest Department

1104. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA ; Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the forest departments of all the States have acquired land from tribal farmers, particularly in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a Writ petition is pending in the Supreme Court in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government propose to take in releasing their land forthwith ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No such instance has come to the notice of this Ministry.

(b) No writ petition is pending in the Supreme Court of India regarding acquisition of land of tribal farmers by Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Does not arise.

Performance of ICAR Poultry Institute

1105 DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) the performance of ICAR Poultry Institute stock in terms of best hen-housed annual egg lay, average hen-housed annual egg lay per bird; year wise with number of layers involved during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83;

(b) the total expenditure on poultry feed year-wise incurred by ICAR Poultry Institute from 1980-81 upto 1 November, 1983 and the corresponding revenue receipts accured from sale of eggs, chicks and meat, separately year-wise ;

(c) the rate per hybrid chick sold, sexed or unsexed, separately, year-wise from 1980-81, separately for layers and broilers alongwith number of each strain sold with list of purchasers correspondingly, year wise;

(d) whether hatchery right has been issued for commercial exploitation for promising poultry stocks evolved by ICAR Poultry institute, if so, when and to whom and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether Government have monitored relevance and efficiency of Poultry Institute programmes and if so, the monitoring committee with bio-data of each member and its findings ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE : (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :

(a) (i) Best hen lay housed annual egg lay :

Year	*Egg lay per bird*
1980-81	260.3 eggs
1981-82	262.1 "
1982-83	260.3 "

(ii) Average hen housed annual egg lay per bird :

Year	*Egg lay per bird*
1980-81	238
1981-82	245
1982-83	242

(iii) No. of layers involved :

Year	*Cross pullets tested*	*Parents*
1980-81	768	2295
1981-82	448	3294
1982-83	580	4181

(b) Expenditure on feeds and receipt :

Year	*Expenditure on feeds*	*Receipt realised*
	Rs. P.	*Rs. P.*
1980-81	9,92,778.25	4,12,702.14
1981-82	18,29,971.80	6,29,027.49
1982-83	13,18,834.15	8,29,459.70
1.4.83 to 31.10.83	4,67,677.00	7,95,815.63

(c) Hybrid chicks are not sold by the institute except under field testing programmes. The rate of commercial chicks supplied under testing programme are as follows :

(i) Straight run commercial layers Rs. 1.50 per chicks.

(ii) Straight run commercial broiler Rs. 2.00 per chick.

(iii) No. of commercial chicks supplied under field testing programme is as follows :

Year	*Commercial layers ILI-80*	*Commercial broilers B-77*
1980-81	—	2119
1981-82	100	2459
1982-83	3420	4015
Since April, 83	3901	9290

List of purchasers is as follows :

(i) 1980-81 C.D.F. Aligarh

(ii) 1981-82 C.D.F. Aligarh and Poultry Farmers in and around Bareilly.

(iii) 1982-83 Poultry Farmers in and around Bareilly, Krishi Vigyan Kengran, Sultanpur.

(d) The institute has not issued any hatching rights for commercial exploitation of promising poultry stocks evolved by the ICAR because ICAR is a research organisation, 100% financed from public funds. Hence the public should reap the benfit of the research. Issue of hatching rights will benefit the hatchery owners only. The policy therefore has been to supply the parent stock to all interested parties, on first come first-served basis.

(e) Annual Progress reports and research programmes are reviewed from time to time. In addition every 5

years Quinquennial Review Teams are constituted to review the work of each Institute. However, since Central Avian Research Institute has not completed 5 years yet, the Quinquennial Review Team for CARI is yet to be constituted.

मधुमक्खियों में सेंक ब्रूड महामारी

1106. **श्री राम सिंह शाक्य** : क्या **कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सितम्बर, 1983 के महीने में, उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों में मधुमक्खियों में "सेंक ब्रूड" बीमारी महामारी के रूप में फैल गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को किस प्रकार की सहायता दी थी ; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त बीमारी के कारण राज्य सरकार को कितनी क्षति हुई ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) "सेंक ब्रूड" नामक कोई बीमारी नहीं फैली . तथापि, सितम्बर, 1983 में उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों में वाइरस से होने वाली "सेंक ब्रूड" नामक एक बीमारी के होने की सूचना मिली है।

(ख) जहां तक खादी और ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन की सहायता से चल रही यूनिटों का सम्बन्ध है, मधुमक्खी पालकों को निम्नलिखित तरीके अपनाकर रोग पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिए तकनीकी बुलेटिन जारी करके प्रशिक्षित किया गया है :

(1) मधु-मक्खी प्रबन्ध की स्वास्थ्यकर प्रणालियां।

(2) रोगरहित अन्य क्षेत्रों में इस बीमारी के फैलाव को रोकने के लिए मधुमक्खी पालन की जगहों (कालोनियों) को विशेष कर इधर से उधर ले जाने की पद्धति को हतोत्साहित करना ; तथा

(3) प्रभावित कालोनियों को मधुमक्खियों तथा उनके छत्तों सहित उजाड़ना।

(ग) "सेंक ब्रूड" रोग से होने वाली हानि के अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

गोसीखुर्द सिंचाई परियोजना

1108. **श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार** : क्या **सिंचाई** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भंडारा जिले (महाराष्ट्र) में बैन गंगा पर बनाई जाने वाली प्रस्ताविक गोसीखुर्द सिंचाई परियोजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस परियोजना के बन जाने से विदर्भ में चावल की पैदावार कई गुना बढ़ जाएगी ;

(ग) यदि हां तो यह परियोजना इस समय किस स्थिति पर है ;

(घ) यह परियोजना कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी और क्या इस परियोजना के निर्माण में सरकार को कोई कठिनाई हो रही है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (ङ) महा-

राष्ट्र सरकार से गोसीखुर्द सिंचाई परियोजना पर एक प्रारम्भिक रिपोर्ट अगस्त, 1980 में केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में प्राप्त हुई थी । इस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 407.57 करोड़ रुपये है तथा इससे महाराष्ट्र के भंडारा जिले में 1.65 लाख हैक्टेयर की वार्षिक सिंचाई तथा भंडारा आयुध कारखाने के लिए 0.837 टी० एम० सी० पेयजल की व्यवस्था होगी। इस रिपोर्ट की केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जांच की गई थी तथा अप्रैल, 1981-मई, 1982 के दौरान राज्य सरकार को टिप्पणियां भेज दी गई थीं । आयोग द्वारा भेजी गई टिप्पणियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट भेजने का राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया था । विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट को तैयार करने के लिए राज्य सरकार आगे की आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर रही है ।

यद्यपि छठी योजना में इस परियोजना के लिए कोई विशिष्ट परिव्यय नहीं रखा गया है, फिर भी राज्य ने प्रारम्भिक कार्यों पर 1982-83 तक 1.3 करोड़ रुपये व्यय किए हैं और 1983-84 के लिए प्रस्तावित परिव्यय एक करोड़ रुपये है ।

महाराष्ट्र में सूखा और अकाल

1109. **श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार :** क्या **कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष महाराष्ट्र के कौन-कौन से जिले सूखा और अकाल से ग्रसित हुए हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक जिले को कितना नुकसान हुआ और केन्द्र सरकार ने उन्हें क्या सहायता प्रदान की है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि चन्द्रपुर और भन्डारा जिलों के किसान पर्याप्त आर्थिक सहायता न मिलने के कारण भारी कठिनाईयों का सामना कर रहे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन्हें और आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि इस वर्ष फसल की स्थिति आमतौर पर संतोषजनक है । राजस्व अधिकारी आमतौर पर खरीफ फसलों की अनन्तिस घोषणा अथवा "नजर पैसेवारी" अक्तूबर के अन्त तक तथा अन्तिम "अन्नेवारी" दिसम्बर के अन्त तक करते हैं । राज्य के मुख्यालय में राज्य के किसी क्षेत्र में अभाव की स्थिति होने के बारे में अभी तक कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है ।

(ग) और (घ) उपरोक्त भाग (क) तथा (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए इसका प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Swan Channelisation Scheme of H.P.

1110. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the latest progress in the Swan Channelisation Scheme in Una District of Himachal Pradesh which has been taken up by the Central Water Commission;

(b) whether any financial aid from any international agency like World

(b)

Bank, IDA etc. has been sought for in this regard ;

(c) if so, the nature and extent thereof; and

(d) if not, the likely date by which it would be sanctioned and period for its completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d) Schemes under the flood control sector are formulated and executed by the State Governments out of their resources and not by the Central Water Commission as stated. According to the information so far furnished by the Himachal Pradesh Government, detailed project report based on fresh field data/ surveys is under preparation. Since the details of the project are not yet finalised by the Himachal Pradesh Government, no further information can be furnished.

Monitoring of Drinking Water Supply Schemes

1111. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have ensured any monitoring of on-going schemes for the supply of drinking water being executed with Central external assistance so as to regulate the flow and utilisation of funds in a proper manner for the completion of the schemes with all the anniliaries like chlorination tanks and proper distributive pipe-line etc.;

(b) if so, whether any suitable mechanism has been evloved for this purpose or any Central teams constituted to undertake this mointering ;

(c) if so, brief outline of such monitoring undertaken in each State/ Union Territory during last three years and the results thereof;

(d) if not, whether any such mechanism would be set up or Central teams constituted for the proper utilisation and completion of various schemes; and

(e) likely date by which it would be done ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The monitoring of the projects is done by the Technical Wing of the Ministry of Works and Housing. A Monitoring Cell has been created in the CPHEEO of the Ministry of Works and Housing, which collects monthly reports in the prescribed proformae from the State Govts. on the accelerated rural water supply schemes. In the case of externally aided projects, quarterly reports are obtained from the State Govts. on the basis of the requirements of the assisting agencies. For utilisation of funds, certificate from the Accountant General of the concerned State/UT is obtained from time to time and release of futher instalments is regulated on the basis of the certified expenditure indicated by the AG.

(c) Under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme, Monitoring Cells have been created under the Departments dealing with the implementation of this programme in various States/UTs. On the basis of information compiled by these Monitoring Cells, the achievements as regards the number of problem villages covered, population benefited—with separate break-up for SC/ST,, break-up and utilisation of funds have been compiled. The progress reported in these statements are cross-checked as and when officers of the Ministry visit the States.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के प्लाटों और फ्लैटों हेतु क्या पंजीकरण और उनके आज तक के आबंटन की स्थिति

1112. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के प्लाटों/फ्लैटों हेतु आवेदनों का पंजीकरण पिछली बार कब किया गया था ;

(ख) प्रत्येक श्रेणी में कितने व्यक्तियों को प्लाट/फ्लैट आबंटित किए गए और शेष व्यक्तियों को प्लाटों/फ्लैटों का आवंटन कब तक किया जाएगा ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार नए पंजीकरण आरम्भ करने का है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

रोहिणी में प्लाटों का आबंटन

1113. **श्री सज्जन कुमार** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के उन सभी व्यक्तियों को, जिन्होंने रोहिणी में प्लाटों के लिए अपने आवेदन जमा किये थे ; अभी तक प्लाट आबंटित नहीं कि ए गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और कब तक सभी व्यक्तियों को प्लाट आबंटित कर दिए जाएंगे ; और

(ग) विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) जी. नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि रोहिणी योजना के अन्तर्गत भू-खण्डों का आबंटन 5 वर्ष की अवधि में चरणवार किया जाता है ।

Performance of Coconut Board

1114. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coconut Board has not been able to perform its functions properly for want of adequate funds; and

(b) if so, the details and gist of the work done by the board since its inception ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating details of the financial assistance provided to the Coconut Development Board and gist of the work done by it since its establishement is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

I. Financial assistance to the Coconut Development Board :

Keeping in view the requirements of the Coconut Development Board, the following amounts have been released to the Board :

Year	Plan grant		Grant from proceeds of Cess		Grand Total (amount released)
	Budget	Amount released	Budget	Amount released	
			(Rs. in lakh)		
1982-83	29,00	19.00*	1,00.00	43.06*	62.06
1983-84	34,00	17.0@	1,30.00	92.55@	109.56
Total :		36.01@		135.61	171.62

*Includes expenditure in the months of January and February, 1981 also.
@Represents the amount relased so far.

II. Gist of work done :

The Coconut Development Board was set up w.e.f. 12.1.81. The Government of India has approved 7 development projects for implementation in different cocount growing States and union Territories covering different aspects of the coconut development. The names of these projects which have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 446.743 lakh (Board's share) during the Sixth Plan period are given below :

1. Project for providing financial assistance to coconut growers for the removal of root wilt affected coconut palms in Kerala State.

2. Establishment of Hybrid seed garden in Tamil Nadu and 12 Pilot Hybrid Testing Centres in the Regional Nurseries.

3. Production of quality coconut seedlings :

   i) Establishment of 8 regional coconut nurseries

   ii) Establishment of seed procurement unit at headquarters

   iii) Setting up of a hybrid nursery at headquarters

   iv) Strengthening of departmental nurseries

   v) Aid to cooperative societies for community nursery.

4. Expansion of area under coconut.

5. Coconut plantation on canal embankments in the State of Orissa.

6. Promoting primary processing and marketing activities,

7. Establishment of coconut technology centre.

Projects at No. 1-6 were sanctioned during 1982-83 and the project at No. 7 was sanctioned during 1983-84. However, the Coconut Development Board has taken measures to implement these programmes fully and steps are being taken for effective monitoring of these development programmes.

Apart from this, the Caconut Development Board has also been monitoring the progress of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on package programme for Coconut Development.

Tender for players block of Indraprastha Stadium

1115. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tendered cost of the Work of players block at Indraprastha Stadium for Asiad 1982 was Rs. 2.27 crores and the lowest tenderer was allowed to withdraw his offer without being penalised because he wanted 12 months to complete the job, as against 9 months given in the N. I. T.;

(b) whether the work was subsequently awarded after negotiations to the second lowest tenderer at almost 20 % above the justified rate;

(c) if so, whether this gave an undue benefit of Rs. 13.5 lakhs to the successful tenderer after allowing him further relaxation of time of 11 months instead of 9 months in the N.I.T.; and

(d) if so, what were the reasons for this procedure followed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) (a) : The DDA has reported that the tendered cost for the work of players, block at Indraprasth Stadium is Rs. 2.27 crores. The lowest tenderer was allowed to withdraw his offer by their Project Board as he mentioned a period af completion of 12 months excluding 3 months for monsoon period

against the 9 months period provided in the N.I.T. and the second lowest tenderer agreed to do this work in 11 months' period.

(b) The DDA has reported that after detailed discussions and due deliberations it was felt that there was no possibility of getting a better offer than made by the second lowest tenderer even on reinvitation of tenders. It was therefore, decided by their Project Board to award the work to second lowest tenderer on negotiated rate of Rs. 2.27 crores, with the time of completion as 11 months.

(c) No, Sir. As explained against (b) above, the lowest tenderer was not willing to execute the work according to the time schedule and therefore, the question of awarding the work to the lowest tenderer did not arise. It would therefore, not be correct to work out the additional cost on account of awarding the work to the second lowest as the work was awarded for the negotiated rates and his proposal for the completion period of 11 months.

(d) The DDA has reported that since this was a time bound project of national importance for Asiad and the lowest tenderer was not willing to complete it within the time schedule fixed and the other tenderer agreed to do this in 11 months period, it was decided by their Project Board to award the work to the second lowest tenderer.

Irregularities in contracts for Asiad Works

1116. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report under the caption 'Irregularities in Asiad contracts' appearing in the Times of India (Delhi Edition) of 5 September, 1983 revealing the irregularities committed in giving contracts for the work like the construction of the Indoor Stadium at Indraprastha Estate, the indoor swimming pool at Talkatora ground, installation of air-condition system at Samrat Hotel, installation of solar water heater in Asiad village complex and development of the shooting range at Tughlakabad;

(b) if so, whether a comprehensive inquiry into these irregularities has been made ;

(c) if so, what are the findings of this inquiry; and

(d) action taken against those found responsible for these irregularities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Schemes for Alleviation of Rural Poor

1118. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) the names of the schemes, the plan, targets and achievements for Sixth Plan which are aimed at alleviating rural poverty and raising the level of those below poverty line ;

(b) whether object of schemes to raise the level of those below the poverty line is being achieved, if so, the number of families State-wise and year-wise, who are benefited by these schemes and out of these how many families economic level has improved and gone above the poverty line ;

(c) if not, whether it is due to non-suitability of the scheme or due to failure in implementation of the schemes, i.e. the total subsidy and loan amount which is to reach the beneficiary is not reaching the beneficiary ; and

(d) what further actions Govern-

ment are taking to see that the objects of the schemes are achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATH MISRA) : (a) and (b) : The main schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development aimed at alleviation of rural poverty are the Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme and the new Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. The Integrated Rural Development Programme is intended to provide assistance to 15 million families during the Sixth Plan by covering, on an average, 600 families per year in a block. The financial outlay for the programme is Rs. 1500 crores. Credit to the extent of Rs. 3000 crores is also to be mobilised for providing a variety of assets and inputs to the beneficiaries A statement showing State-wise and year-wise number of families assisted under this programme is enclosed (Statement-I). The National Rural Employment Programme has a target of generating 300-400 million mandays of employment per year and the Sixth Plan outlay for the programme is Rs. 1620 crores. A statement showing state-wise and year-wise mandays of employment generated under this programme is enclosed (Statement-II). The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme was launched on 15 August, 1983 and its objective is to improve and expand employment opportunities for rural landless with a view to providing guarantee of employment to atleast one member of every landless labour household upto 100 days in a year. The outlay on this programme proposed for this year is Rs. 100 crores and for 1984-85 Rs. 500 crores. This programme has been launched only very recently, therefore, it will take some time before there can be actual achievement under this programme.

Bringing people above the poverty line is a gradual continuing process and it will take time before the impact of the programme on the beneficiary families can be assessed.

(c) By and large, schemes are selected by the beneficiaries themselves and implementation is effective. There may be isolated instances of subsidies being misused or assets being prematurely disposed of. Corrective action after enquiring into such cases is to be taken by the State Governments.

(dj Apart from evaluating the impact of the programmes through external agencies, the Ministry sends its own teams of senior officers to major States for an indepth examination of various aspects of implementation of these programmes. Annual physical verification of assets provided through Integrated Rural Development Programme is also to be undertaken by the field staff at block level.

Statement-I

Statement showing the State-wise and Year-wise number of families assisted under the I.R.D. Programme

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Number of Families Assisted			
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Upto Sept. 83)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	166483	238846	284783	47727
2.	Assam	20285	22171	39588	23068

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bihar	252630	276169	362354	97198
4.	Gujarat	105477	116115	173790	45173
5.	Haryana	47548	79605	158678	4122
6.	Himachal Pradesh	48090	34877	45755	17541
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	9357	27689	35435	5309
8.	Karnataka	63906	87460	178856	32483
9.	Kerala	80088	96832	127798	26701
10.	Madhya Pradesh	234000	231861	313870	67079
11.	Maharashtra	113409	139092	219690	38922
12.	Manipur	2768	3627	8358	3110
13.	Meghalaya	5267	6045	7457	373
14.	Nagaland	16721	12565	—	5045
15.	Orissa	100749	138367	252463	64886
16.	Punjab	63361	86867	98453	37831
17.	Rajasthan	82683	121576	183402	33715
18.	Sikkim	29	262	3158	272
19.	Tamil Nadu	255323	358225	271563	109556
20.	Tripura	11006	10146	9122	2758
21.	Uttar Pradesh	998986	540160	554980	111321
22.	West Bengal	37415	67338	95607	6923
23.	A & N Islands	—	—	73	41
24.	Arunanchal Pradesh	2736	5921	13685	281
25.	Chandigarh	N.A.	—	405	N.A.
26.	D & N Haveli	N.A.	—	249	39
27.	Delhi	2561	2040	5027	1406
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	5117	5259	6616	3722
29.	Lakshadweep	N.A.	—	312	139
30.	Mizoram	480	1712	1977	2391
31.	Pondicherry	272	2591	1971	574
	All India	2726747	2713418	345547	789706

N.A.=Not Available.

Statement—II

Statement indicating employment generation achierement under NREP during 1980-81 to 1983-84

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Lakh Mandays				Period to which information in Col. (6) relates
		1980-81 (Achievement)	1981-82 (Achievement)	1982-83 (Achievement)	1983-84 (Achievement)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	476.99	503.55	336.08	63.31	Sept. 1983
2.	Assam	14.85	53.20	49.00	18.25	Sept. 1983
3.	Bihar	343.96	318.70	450.64	157.52	Oct. 1983
4.	Gujarat	9.75	56.55	216.53	69.25	Oct. 1983
5.	Haryana	257.17	44.22	13.72	4.31	Sept. 1983
6.	Himachal Pradesh	36.47	6.89	16.17	5.82	Oct. 1983
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	34 77	11.00	17.08	4.14	Sept. 1983
8.	Karnataka	16.32	223.94	271.22	57.90	Aug. 1983
9.	Kerala	130.97	128,32	107.32	43.47	Oct. 1983
10.	Madhya Pradesh	661.31	365.43	279.93	92.95	Oct. 1983
11.	Maharashtra	430.77	468.00	188.42	24.05	Sept. 1983
12.	Manipur	Nil	0.20	3.02	1.25	Aug. 1983
13.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	2.36	0.06	Aug. 1983
14.	Nagaland	94.00	1.36	3.62	0.70	Sept. 1983

15.	Orissa	321.67	194.31	167.77	77.89	Sept. 1983
16.	Punjab	6.40	33.48	28.29	12.10	Oct. 1983
17.	Rajasthan	259.52	95.48	48.16	26.98	Sept. 1983
18.	Sikkim	0.47	1.00	2.18	1.60	Oct. 1983
19.	Tamil Nadu	147.53	448.19	459.13	166.92	Oct. 1983
20.	Tripura	77.45	14.90	13.73	3.93	Sept. 1983
21.	Uttar Pradesh	479.36	367.15	415.36	143.53	Aug. 1983
22.	West Bengal	328.51	195.38	360.22	129.24	Oct. 1983
	UNION TERRITORIES					
23.	A & N Islands	5.58	2.02	2.99	0.89	Oct. 1983
24.	Arunanchal Pradesh	0.18	0.07	1.16	1.84	Sept. 1983
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	0.06	Oct. 1983
26.	D & N Haveli	—	—	0.01	Nil	Oct. 1983
27.	Delhi	—	—	—	N.R.	
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	2.28	2.83	Sept. 1983
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	0.49	1.10	Oct. 1983
30.	Mizoram	0.55	1.41	6.54	0.62	Sept. 1983
31.	Pondicherry	1.26	0.24	1.56	1.13	July 1983
	TOTAL	4135.81	3545.19	3500.90	1113.64	

N.A.=Not Available.
N.R.=Not Reported.

Modernisation of Slaughter Houses

1119. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Govt. reali e that the slaughter houses need modernisation as primitive methods of cattle slaughter in our country are resulting in enormous loss to the nation and to the common man and untold sufferings to the animals; and

(b) if so, whether Govt. propoes to appoint any Committee to make a thorough study and suggest modern techniques in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKAWANA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Studies have already been undertaken by various institutions and their reports are available.

Delay in Completion of Salandi Medium Irrigation Projects of Orissa

1120. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Saladi Medium Irrigation Project in Orissa is one of the projects which has been under construction since first Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the total amount spent so far and the number of times the costs have had been revised;

(c) the total amount released from the Centre upto date for development of CADA; and

(d) whether the working of the CADA is not satisfactory due to nonchalant attitude of the authorities in charge of the project as a result of which potential created is not being used fully for the betterment of the agriculture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Salandi is a major irrigation project and it was approved by the planning Commission during the Second Five Year Plan (1959). The project has since been completed.

(b) An amount of Rs. 16.38 crores was incurred upto March 1982, The project was originally approved for Rs. 4.65 crores and the revised estimate of the project was approved in 1964 for Rs. 11.21 crores. No further revised estimate have so far been submitted by the State Government.

(c) An amount of Rs. 7.62 crores was released to Orissa State during 1974-83 under Centrally sponsored scheme of Command Area Development programme. The allocation is made on the assessment of performance and requirements of individual project but as lumpsum to the State Governments.

(d) The Government of Orissa have reported that the created potential is being fully utilised.

State Level Co-ordination Committee Under NREP

1121. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2527 on 8 August 1983 regarding State level Coordination Committee under NREP and state :

(a) the number of meetings it had during the last three years including the one on 17 January 1983 (the dates of the meetings held may kindly be furnished); and

(b) the number of times the Committee has been reconstituted, if any with the names of the M. Ps. represented in such Committees from time to time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATH MISRA) : (a) and (b) State Level Coordi-

nation Committee for Rural Development Programmes is appointed by the State Government. The details regarding the personnel serving on such a committee and the actual dates of meeting are not maintained at the Central Government level.

Irrigation Schemes Submitted by Orissa

1122. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGTION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the irrigation scheme submitted by the State Government of Orissa during last three years and the action taken thereon project-wise, year-wise; and

(b) the details of the reasons for delaying decision on some projects of the State, Project-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The Government of Orissa submitted to Central Water Commission 3 major and 6 medium Irrigation Projects during the last three years (1980-83) for technical examination and obtaining approval of the Planning Commission. The 3 Major projects have been technically examined in the CWC and the comments have been forwarded to the State Government for their clarifications/compliance. The State has recently submitted a modified scheme on one. Of the 6 medium schemes received, after necessary technical examination in the Commission, two schemes have already been approved by the Planning Commission in September 1981, one scheme has been considered acceptable by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission and two schemes have been recently sent to the Planning Commission for placing before the Advisory Committee at its next meeting for their consideration. The remaining one medium scheme (viz. Barsuan) is to be sorted out by the Orissa Government with the Bihar Government as it involves certain inter-state aspects regarding utilisation of waters. There has been no delay in decision regarding any of the project.

The details of these projects giving therein the date of receipt in Central Water Commission, the estimated cost & benefits and the position from time to time of examination/clearance is given in the statement appended.

Statement

(Rs. Crores/Thousand hectars)

S. No.	Name of Project	Estimated cost	Ultimate irrigation Potential	Date of receipt in CWC	Action taken in Central Water Commission
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. MAJOR PROJECT					
1.	Kanupur (Keonjhar Distt.)	37.96 67.21 (Modified Project)	52.855 42.446 (Modified Project)	8-5-81 13-10-83	Comments on various aspects of the scheme were communicated to the State Govt. during 7/81 to 1/82. Replies were received on 7-5-83 and 13-10-83 The modified scheme is under examination.
2.	Lower Indra (Kalahandi Distt.)	56.55	43.486	3-6-82	Comments on various aspects of the scheme were communicated to State Govt. during 8/82 to

1	2	3	4	5	6
					6/83. State's replies are awaited. State Govt. have been reminded frem time to time for submitting compliance to the various comments.
3.	Ong Dam (Sambalpur Distt.)	45.85	32.791	17-6-82	Comments on most of the aspects were communicated to State Govt. during 7/82 to 3/83. State Govt. have been reminded from time to time for submitting replies to these comments.
B. MEDIUM SCHEME					
1.	Kansbehal (Sundergarh Distt.)	5.39	7.64	7-10-80	The Project has since been accepted by the Planning Commission on 29-9-1981.
2.	Upper Jo-nk (Kalahandi Distt.)	12.77	13.89	2-1-81	—do—
3.	Barsuan (Sundargarh Distt.)	3.65	4.347	17-12-80	The State Government have to settle the inter-State aspects with the Government of Bihar.
4.	Bhaghalati (Ganjam Distt.)	7.37	3.675	7-7-81	Examination of the Scheme has since been completed in the Commission and Project sent to Planning Commission for consideration by the Advisory Committee.
5.	Deo (Mayurbhanj Distt.)	19.45	15.646	31-3-82	The project proposals were found acceptable by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission in its meeting held on 6-1-83, subject to certain observations for compliance by the State Government.
6.	Titilagarh (Bolangir Distt.)	4.07	2.95	5-6-82	The examination of the scheme has been completed in Central Water Commission and project sent to Planning Commission on 8-11-83 for consideration by the Advisory Committee.

Indra and Jonk Irrigation Projects of Orissa

1123. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been received from Orissa Government about Indra and Jonk Irrigation Project of Kalahandi District ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to Lower Indra and Upper Jonk Irrigation Projects of Orissa.

The Project Report of Lower Indra Irrigation Project was received in Central Water Commission in June, 1982 for technical security and obtaining approval of the Planning Commission. The Project has been examined and comments of the Commission has been forwarded to the State Government for clarification/compliance. The State Government has not submitted replies to the comments of the Commission. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 56.55 crores and is to provide annnal irrigation of 43,486 hectares, together in Kalahandi and Bolangir Districts of the State.

The Project envisages construction of an earth dam 33 meters high across river Indra in the Mahanadi basin. A left bank canal of 50 km. length and a right bank canal of 10 km. length take off from the Dam.

Upper Jonk medium Irrigation Project has already been approved by the Planning Commission in September 1981 and is under execution. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 20.29 crores. It is covered under World Bank credit assistance.

The project envisages construction of an earthen dam near village Patora in Kalahandi district of Orissa across Jonk river, a tributory of Mahanadi river. The canal system on either banks will irrigate an area of 13890 hectares annually in Nawapada Sub Division of of Kalahandi district which is in chronically drought affected area and predominently inhabited by Adivasis and Scheduled Caste population. Besides it will provide water supply to nearby towns of Nawapada and Khariar road.

Proposals Received from States for Irrigation Projects

1124. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state the details of the proposals received for major and medium irrigation projects from State Governments during last three years ; year-wise, States-wise and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Projects reports of 159 new major and medium irrigation projects projects proposed by the States were received in the Central Water Commission during the last three years. Out of these, one major project in Bihar, two medium projects each in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh and one medium project in Manipur received in 1981-82 have been approved by the Planning Commission.

The details of 153 balance major and medium irrigation schemes received during the last 3 years, which are under various states of examination, are given in the Statement I. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—7086/83].

The Statement showing the details viz., names, estimated cost, benefits etc. of 159 projects is given in Statement-II. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—7086/83].

महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश में हाल की बाढ़ से हुआ नुकसान और दी गई सहायता

1126. श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी : क्या

कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल में आई बाढ़ से महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश को भारी नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे जान-माल का कितना नुकसान होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है ; और

(ग) बाढ़ से प्रभावित लोगों को राहत पहुंचाने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने कुल कितनी धनराशि की मांग की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार नुकसान का ब्यौरा विवरण में दिया गया है ।

(ग) महाराष्ट्र तथा उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा मांगी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता और सरकार द्वारा मंजूर की गई राशि नीचे दी गई है :-

(करोड़ रुपये)

मांगी गई धनराशि		मंजूर की गई केन्द्रीय सहायता	टिप्पणी
1. **महाराष्ट्र**			
मुख्य अनुरोध (क)	65.14	12.86	कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।
अतिरिक्त अनुरोध (ख)	32.36		
2. **उत्तर प्रदेश**	566.93		केन्द्रीय दल ने राज्य का दौरा किया । रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है ।

विवरण

	महाराष्ट्र	उत्तर प्रदेश
1. प्रभावित जनसंख्या (लाख)	26.06	153.27
2. प्रभावित सस्यगत क्षेत्र (लाख हैक्टार)	9.66	24.02
3. क्षतिग्रस्त मकानों । झोपड़ियों की संख्या	278804	389328
4. मृतक मनुष्यों की संख्या	362	511
5. मारे गये पशुओं की संख्या	190818	1835
6. सार्वजनिक सम्पति की क्षति (लाख रुपए)	2960.97	सूचित नहीं किया गया ।

Memorandum from Kerala for Providing Assistance to Coconut Growers

1127. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation representing Kera Karshaka Sangham, Kerala, met him and submitted a memorandum regarding some of the serious problems being faced by the coconut growers in the State ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction to the demands concerning his Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) A delegation of Kera Karshaka Sangham, Kerala called on the Union Minister for Irrigation on 26th October when a copy of the Memorandum, which was also submitted to the Prime Minister and others by the Sangham, was handed over. The points concerning the Ministry of Irrigation relate to development of irrigation potential with special reference to ground water exploitation. It has also been suggested, for providing incentives for exploitation of tubewell schemes by way of concessions/subsidies, to enhance the productivity of coconut, cocoa, pepper, clove and other spices.

Water being a State subject under the Constitution, action on various issues raised in the Memorandum has to be taken by the State Government. The State Government has provided an outlay of Rs. 59.7 crores for 1983-84 under major and medium irrigation projects and Rs. 7 crores for minor irrigation schemes. An amount of Rs. 77 lakhs out of the provision under the Minor Irrigation has been earmarked for investigation and development of ground water resources which would cover provision for supply of water of coconut plantations etc. However, because of the prevalent drought situation, during the current year, the State Ground Water Department is fully engaged itself in providing bore wells for drinking water purposes.

High Price Fixed for Slum Tenements in Ranjit Nagar, New Delhi

1128. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question No. 4560 dated 24 March, 1975 regarding amount earmarked for maintenance of slum tenements and state :

(a) whether the price fixed for the slum tenements in Ranjit Nagar, Delhi is Rs 15160 per tenement to be paid in lump sum and Rs. 27473 in instalments ;

(b) if so, the reason for fixing such an exhorbitant price to be paid by poor slum dwellers ;

(c) whether this price has been fixed on 'no loss no profit' basis ; and

(d) whether any subsidy will be given to the slum tenement allottees while realising the price of these tenements from them ; if so, the amount thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING ((SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) : (a) The D.D.A. has informed that the price fixed for a lot of 992 tenements in Ranjit Nagar is Rs. 15,160.00 per tenements and the price when paid in instalment would be Rs. 28,234.48.

(b) and (c) The D.D.A. h as intimated that the lease premium has been calculated on 'no loss no profit' basis and it is not exorbitant.

(d) There is no proposal to give any subsidy.

Delay in Fixing Price of Slum Tenements in Ranjit Nagar, New Delhi

1129. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question No. 2608 dated 5 December, 1977 regarding slum tenements in Ranjit Nagar, New Delhi and state :

(a) the date on which the construction of slum tenements in Ranjit Nagar, New Delhi was started ;

(b) the date on which the construction of these tenements was completed ;

(c) the date on which the price for these tenements was fixed ;

(d) the reason for delay in fixing the said price ; and

(e) the period for which these tenements remained vacant due to non-allottment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The information as given by the D.D.A. is given below :

No. of tenements	Date on which construction of tenements started	Date of completion
384	23-1-1965	31-12-70
992	5-6-1966	9-3-72
544	14-4-1975	14-12-76

(c) As reported by the DDA, the price of the tenements was fixed on 8-9-1983.

(d) The D.D.A. have informed that the lease premium for allottment on hire-purchase basis could not be worked out as the accounts of the schemes were not finally closed.

(e) As reported by the D.D.A. 992 tenements constructed in 1972 remained unallotted for a little over one Year and the remaining tenements were allotted almost immediately after their completion.

वनस्पति घी में चर्बी को मिलाना

1130. **श्री अशफाक हुसैन : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक** पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी केन्द्रीय कानून या उसके अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियमों के अधीन वनस्पति घी में गाय, सुअर, भेड़, बकरी या किन्हीं अन्य पशुओं की चर्बी मिलाने पर प्रतिबंध है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस कानून और उससे सम्बन्धित धाराओं का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा कानून के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकारों ने 1 अप्रैल, 1973 से 31 मार्च, 1983 तक (वर्ष-वार) और 1 अप्रैल, 1983 से 31 अक्तूबर, 1983 तक (महीनावार) किन-किन फर्मों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की और क्या कार्रवाई की ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख) वनस्पति का उत्पादन देशी तथा आयातित वनस्पति तेलों से किया जाता है। वनस्पति के उत्पादन में जिन तेलों के प्रयोग की अनुमति है उनका उल्लेख समय-समय पर संशोधित वनस्पति तेल उत्पाद (गुणवत्ता के मानक) आदेश, 1975 की पहली अनुसूची के खंड 2 के उप खंड 1 (क) में किया गया है। खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम, 1954, परिशिष्ट ख, पैरा क-19 तथा ऊपर उल्लिखित आदेश के तहत जिस तेल का वनस्पति के उत्पादन में प्रयोग करने की अनुमति नहीं है, उस तेल का वनस्पति के

उत्पादन में प्रयोग करना गैर-कानूनी है। इन निर्धारित शर्तों के अनुसार, वनस्पति के उत्पादन में गाय, सुअर, भेड़, बकरी अथवा अन्य पशुओं की चर्बी का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता है।

वनस्पति, वनस्पति तेल तथा वसा निदेशालय नियमित निरीक्षण करता रहता है और उत्पादकों के यहां से लिए गए नमूनों का विश्लेषण करता रहता है। अब तक किसी भी वनस्पति कारखाने द्वारा वनस्पति में पशु चर्बी मिलाए जाने का कोई भी मामला जानकारी में नहीं आया है और वनस्पति विनिर्माता फर्मों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। तथापि, हाल ही में पंजाब सरकार ने सूचित किया था कि निम्नलिखित दो नमूनों में पशु चर्बी पाई गई :

(1) श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार पुत्र श्री जसपाल राय, बाणियों दी हट्टी चौक प्रागदास, अमृतसर।

(2) श्री जसवन्त सिंह पुत्र श्री अमर सिंह ग्राम व डाकखाना कठानिया, अमृतसर।

राज्य सरकार ने तुरन्त कार्यवाही की और इन दोनों मामलों में मुकदमें दायर किए हैं।

Statutory Minimum Support Price of Sugarcane

1131. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN :
SHRI KAMAL NATH :
SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI :
SHRI DIGHMBAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the prospects of sugarcane production during the current season;

(b) whether it is a fact that Agricultural Prices Commission has recommended a statuory minimum sugarcane price for the current season (1983-84) at Rs. 16 per quintal, rupees three higher than the previous season and the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices too has endorsed APC's suggested price; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in fixation of statutory minimum sugarcane price by Government, when the crusing season has already started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THEMINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : (a) Sugarcane production during 1983-84 is expected to be is the range of 175 to 180 million tonnes.

(b) The statutory minimum cane price fixed by the Government for the 1982-83 season was Rs. 13.00 per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5%. The Agricultural Prices Commision has recommended that the statutory minimum price for the 1983-84 season be fixed at Rs. 14/- per quintal linked to a basic recovery of 8.5%. In addition, an amount of Rs. 2/- per quintal has been recommended to be paid to the grower for transporting his cane from the field to the factory gate/purchase centre. To recommend the minimum statutory price of sugarcane was not part of the terms of reference of the study of the sugar industry made by the Bureau of Industrial/Costs & Prices.

(c) The statutory minimum price of sugarcane is decided after consulting the Agriculture Price Commission and the various interests involved such as the associations of sugar manufactures and sugarcane growers as also the Government of sugarcane producing States. It has been decided, after careful consideration, to fix the price for the 1983-84 season at Rs. 13.50 per quintal for a basic recovery of 8.5%.

Works carried out under the NRPF in Rajasthan

1132. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDRA

JAIN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) The number of school building Panchayat Centres and other buildings of public importance built, kilometers of roads constructed and acreage of land in which soil conservation, floods protection and afforestation works were carried out separately, in different district of Rajasthan, district-wise under the National Rural Employment Programme; and

(b) the number in millions of mandays for which emyloyment was provided during the years 1977-78 to date district-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATH MISRA) : (a) and (d) District-wise details of implementing of National Rural Employment Programme are not maintained at the Central level. As the programme was launched in the year 1980-81, a statement indicating the assets created under the programme from the year 1980-81 onwards in Rajasthan is enclosed. The employment generated under the programme in the state is as under :—

Year	Employment generated (in lakh mandays)
1980-81	259.52
1981-82	95.48
1982-83	48.16
1983-84	29.21 (upto October, 1983)

Statement

Assets created under N.R.E.P, from the year 1980-81 to 1983-84 in Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Item of works	Unit	Physical assets created during 1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Upto June 1983)
1.	Area covered under Afforestation and social forestry works on Govt. land	(Hect.)	—	565	29550	500
2.	Trees planted	(Lakh Nos.)	—	—	—	1.17
3.	Drinking water wells, community irrigation wells, crop housing and land development for SC/ST	(Nos.)	—	388	326	161
4.	Construction of Village tanks	(Nos.)	—	486	115	20
5.	Area benefitted through minor irrigation works including those relating to flood protection, drainage and anti-water logging works, construction of intermediate and main rains, field channels and land levelling in the command area of irrigation.	(Hect.)	356	—	19	4
6.	Area covered through soil and water conservation and land reclamation	(Hect.)	—	179	2	—
7.	Rural roads subject to standard specifications	(Kms.)	1469	289	202	39
8.	School and Balwadi Buildings, panchayatghars, community centres, drinking water sources for wild animals, cattle ponds, pinjrapoles, gaushalas, community poultry and piggery houses, bathing and washing platforms etc. (No. of different types of buildings separately)		963	4978	2636	216
9.	Other works	(Nos.)	2109	—	—	29

Steps to meet the Demand of DMS Milk

1133. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in spite of increase in prices of Delhi Milk Scheme the supply position has not improved and there are long queues at the milk booths;

(b) if so, the steps taken by DMS to meet the demand for its milk;

(c) whether supply of milk in polythene bags will expedite its distribution at the milk booths; and

(d) if so, whether DMS propose to introduce supply of milk in polythene bags ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : (a) and (b) The supply position has not been affected by the increase in price. There are no long queues now at the booths. Supply of milk to booths is adjusted according to demand/sale.

(c) and (d) The sale of milk in polythene bags is likely to take slightly less time because there would be no return of empty bottles. Government have approved a scheme for production and sale of about 40,000 litre of milk in polythene bags.

Proposal to write-off Loans given to Small Farmers hit by Cyclone in Andhra Pradesh

1134. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTRUE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to ask the States to write-off the loans given to small farmers who have been hit by cyclone and floods in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Target of benefiting the Families under the I.R.D.P. in Andhra Pradesh

1135. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the target of Government for the year 1982-83, to benefit the number of families under the IRD Programme in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the targets have been fully achieved; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATH MISRA) : (a) and (b) During 1982-83 the target under the Integrated Rural Development Programme in Andhra Pradesh was to assist 1,94,400 families. As against this, 2,84,783 families were assisted.

(c) Does not arise.

Target for the allotment of houses or house sites to rural families

1136. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the target of the Government for the allotment of houses or houses sites for the rural families in Andhra Pradesh during the year 1983-84;

(b) whether there will be any change in the plan for the allotment of house to rural families due to cyclone and floods in the state; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) During the year 1983-84 the target of the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh to proide house-sites in the rural areas is 2,00,000.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Setting up of National Agro-Industries Corporation

1137. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed an Expert Committee to examine the question of setting up a National Agro-Industries Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government have appointed an Expert Committee to consider, inter-alia, the question of setting up of a National level organisation for the State Agro Industries Corporations.

(b) The Committee was set up by Order dated 28th July, 1983 with the following terms of reference :—

(i) to consider the role and activities of the State Agro- Industries Corporations and the directions for future growth.

(ii) (a) to consider the setting up of a National level Organisation for providing finance and technical and consultancy services to the Corporations;

(b) to suggest the structure of the proposed organisation and its charter of functions.

The Committee is headed by Additional Secretary in-charge-of inputs in the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and has 11 other members representing various Departments/organisations and the national association of the 18 State Agro Industries Corporations.

Standing Committee for Development of Fishing Trawlers Industry

1138. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the sluggish pace of the scheme to exploit the country's marine resources Government have decided to set up a standing committee for development of the fishing trawlers industry;

(b) whether the officials and industry circles have felt that unless trawlers for deep sea fishing are manufactured within the country on a large scale, it would not be possible to fully exploit the marine resources available in the economic zone of the area;

(c) if so, what will be the main functions of the standing committee; and

(d) the time by which the report is likely to be submitted ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) As a result of discussions held in a meeting of Operators and Builders of fishing vessels held at Madras on 12-9-1983 to arrive at a Project Plan for indigenous construction of fishing vessels, a Standing Committee consisting of representatives of Users, Builders and the Government has been set up.

(b) It would be in the interest of the country to develop the indigenous vessel construction industry for self reliance.

(c) The main functions of the Committee are to consider the suggestions to be made by technical groups and make recommendations for adoption by the Operators, Builders and Government with regard to the indigenous construction of fishing vessels.

(d) The Standing Committee is likely to meet in December, 1983 to frame its recommendations.

Supply of Rotten Foodgrains by FCI

1139. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRI BALASHAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Food Corporation of India is selling rotten wheat and rice infested with fungus and weevils to lakhs of peoples in Delhi through the Fair Price Shops;

(b) if so, whether inedible foodgrains samples were seized by the Prevention of Food Adulteration Department, Delhi Administration from five FCI storage depots in September, 1983;

(c) action taken by Union Government to prevent supply of the rotten foodgrains through these depots;

(d) whether Civil Supplies Ministry had taken a serious view and had asked the FCI to submit a report for the same; and

(e) if so, the details and action taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Import of Wheat From Argentina

1140. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a contract has been concluded for import of 6,50,000 tonnes of wheat from Argentina;

(b) if so, whether this was in addition to import of wheat from USA;

(c) what are the other countries from where the wheat has been imported;

(d) total import of wheat so far and total contracts signed; and

(e) the expenditure involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Besides Argentina, wheat has been contracted for import from Canada and USA during 1983-84.

(d) The total quantity of wheat contracted for import during the current year is 21.30 lakh tonnes and the number of contracts entered into is 17.

(e) The total estimated FOB cost of imported wheat contracted this year is of the order of USA 332.810 million.

Report of Working Group on Optimum Use of Nehru Stadium

1141. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Sports, which has recently set up a working group to draw up a scheme to ensure optimum utilization of Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, has suggested a number of Programmes ;

(b) the names of the representatives of the working group ;

(c) the details of the suggestions made for the utilization of the Stadium; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d) In order to ensure optimum utilisation of the Jawaharlal Nehru

Stadium for promotion of sports, pending the formation of Sports Authority of India, Government set up a Working Group to draw up a Scheme. The Working Group comprised the following :

1. Shri S. Basu, —Convener Director, Special Organising Committe
2. Shri K. D. Thapar, Special Officer (Stadia) National Institute of Sports
3. Shri Mohinder Singh, Dean of Colleges, Delhi University
4. Shri G. S. Sivia, Secretary, Amateur Athletics Federation of India
5. Shri P. Matilal, Representative of All India Football Federation
6. Shri R. G. Goel, Deputy Director (Sports), Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration

The Report submitted by the Working Group was considered by Government and adopted with some changes. A copy of the Scheme is attached.

Statement

Scheme for the utilisation of the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium pending the establishment of Sports Authority of India.

An Ad-hod Management Committee comprising the following for the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium will start functioning immediately :

1. Shri A. S. Talwar, —Chairman Officer on Special Duty, Department of Sports.
2. Shri K. D. Thapar, Special Officer (Stadium), National Institute of Sports.
3. Shri Ajay Shankar, Joint Director (Admn.), Special Organising Committee.
4. Representative each of the Federations concerned with Athletics, Football, Weightlifting, Judo, Table Tennis, Cricket and Volleyball.
5. Shri R. G. Goel, Dy. Director of Education (Sports), Delhi Administration.
6. Shri S. N. Gupta, Director (Sports), University of Delhi.

2. Secretarial support for the Ad-hoc Management Committee will be provided by the SOC. Shri R. S. Chohan, who is in charge of the Central Techinical Stores of NIS at the Stadium will be the Manager (Technical) and Shri N. V. Krishnan, Asstt. Director, SOC will act as Manager (Admn.) under the Ad-hoc Management Committee.

3. National Institute of Sports will provide one coach each for the seven disciplines of Athletics, Football Weightlifting, Judo Table Tannis, Cricket and Volleyball for which the Stadium Complex will be used.

4. For all these seven sports disciplines, groundsmen will be required. These will be arranged on daily wage basis at an estimated expenditure of about Rs. 3000/- per month.

5. NIS will provide the required essential equipments for coaching-cum-training camps/competitions, free of charge.

6. The expenditure on making provision of cemented wicket, matting and net for cricket practices, on provision of groundsmen and on security and conservancy staff on daily wages will be met by SOC. Contingent expenditure for mecting petty purchases such as football/TT balls, etc., will be met by NIS.

7. Facilities will be thrown open to the sportsmen/sportswomen of International and National standards, and also to those who have the talent and

can be groomed to go to the national level in the sports disciplines of Cricket and Volleyball.

8 There will be two sessions of coaching-cum-training daily as follows : Morning Session : 7 AM to 11.00 AM Evening Session : 3 PM to 7.00 PM

9. Card holders shall be allowed to use the Stadium. The following cards will be issued :

1. White Cards : To sportsmen/ Sports women who have secured at least eighth position standard in the National Championships (Senior/Junior).

2. Green Cards : To sportsmen/ sportswomen who have achieved the 6th position standard of the Delhi State Chamionship or any other suitable standard as may be prescribed by the Ad-hoc Management Committee.

3. Yellow Cards : To Joggers only.

10. The Ad-hoc Manngement Committee will reserve the right of admission. The Committee will also reserve the right of suspension of any card for a certain specific period or cancel the same without giving any notice to the card holder at its discretion.

11. The Manager (Administration) will reserve the right for allowing a particular shift to a particular category of card holder.

12. If any damage is caused to the stadium property by any person, he/she will be responsible to compensate the Ad-hoc Management Committee in full.

13. If the Stadium is booked by any institution/organisation for any specific coaching camp/copetition, that institution/organisation shall be responsible to compensate the Ad-hoc Management Committee in full for any damage caused to the stadium property, during such camps/competitions.

14. The sportsmen/sportswomen will have to follow the following instructions while using the practice facilities at the Stadium :

a) Athletes may use the synthetic track by using ordinary footwear, like gym or tennis shoes, and not spikes. In case athletes want to use spikes, then spikes shoes with spikes projecting 9 mm from the sole will be allowed.

b) Smoking/drinking inside traning arena will be strictly prohibited.

(c) Atheletes will use their own fibre vaultingpole glass. Table Tennis players will be required to bring their Table Tennis bats.

d) All players during training sessions must wear clothing which is clean, non-transparent and not found objectionable to be worn in public.

15. The Ad-hoc Management Committee/SOC does not take any valuable/cash.

16. Loss of life, injury or disability, during the competition/practice/ training sessions or thereafter will be at the cost and risk of the players. No compensation or claim shall be entertained against injuries or loss of life etc.

17. The booking of the Stadium

by an institution/organisation for coaching/competition can be cancelled by the Ad-hoc Management Committee/ Authority in charge of the Stadium without any prior notice.

18. For the purpose of competition/coaching camp by any organisation/institution and booking will be confirmed only on payment of security (refundable) amount of Rs. 750/-. For cancellation/post-ponement of the booking, 25% of the amount will be deducted. The security deposit can be reduced waived by the Chairman of the Ad-hoc Management Committee, depending upon the merit of each case.

19. All sportsmen/athletes must abide by any instruction/decision given by the Manager (Tech.)/Manager (Adm). in charge of the Stadium.

20. Registration fee of Rs. 10/- will be non-refundable. Registration is renewable every quarter on payment of Rs. 10/-.

21. Applications for admission to the various coaching/training sessions shall be addressed to the Manager (Admn.), alongwith two passport size photographs. The card will be issued on payment of Rs. 10/- (non-refundable) per card towards registration fee.

22. The folllowing tariff will be effective till the Sports Authority of India is set up or for any such time as is considered appropriate by the Department of Sports, and charged for using the Stadium :

(a) White Card Holders —Free of charge

(b) Green Card Holders —Nominal fee of Rs. 5/- per month.

(c) Yellow Card Holders —Nominal fee of Rs. 10/ per month.

23. National Coaching Camps organised by Federations for preparation for International/National competitions and Coaching Camps organised by an institution/organisation of repute to be decided by the Manager (Admn.) on the recommendation of the Manager (Technical) will be free of charge.

24. Competitions without gate money will also be free of charge, provided that the facilities of electronic score board/public address systems are not utilised. For such competitions, the existing arrangements for normal fee for entering the Stadium Complex will, however, continue. Rent for the competitions with gate money will be decided on ad-hoc hasis on he merits of each case.

25. In the case of Inter-School/ Inter-College competitions, the usual entrance fee for entering the Stadium Complex will be collected at the rate of Re. 0.50 per student on seeing the identity card.

Import of Wheat to Arrest Price Rise

1142. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :
SHRI RAM LAL RAHI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether India purchased wheat from the United States in 1983 ;

(b) if so, whether India has also signed a contract for import of 5 lakh tonnes of wheat from Canada and Australia ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India had already decided to import 1.20 lakh tonnes of rice from Burma and Thailand ; and

(d) whether Government have one in for more imports in order to ensure that the buffer stocks are not depleted too fast causing price rise in the open market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In 1983, India has also signed contracts for import of 5 lakh tonnes of wheat from Canada and 6.50 lakh tonnes from Argentina.

(c) Yes, Sir, but the total quantity of rice contracted for import from Thailand and Burma is 3.70 lakh tonnes.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Irrigation Potential during Sixth Plan

1143. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether about Rs. 15,000 crores have already been spent since the beginning of the planning process on creating about 60 million hectares of irrigation potential ;

(b) if so, what will be the total amount, the country will have to invest to bring ultimate target of 113 million hectares of land under irrigation by the end of the country ; and

(c) what are the plans that have been made during the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan for irrigation purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) An amount of Rs. 18,910 crores has been spent during the plan period upto March 1983, for creating an irrigation potential of 63.42 million hectares.

(b) In view of the complexities of irrigation planning and the fact that costs keep on rising from year to year a realistic estimate of the total amount required to achieve this target is not possible at this stage.

(c) Presumably what is required in the plan for irrigation development in the Sixth Five Year Plan provides for an investment of about Rs. 8391 crores under major and medium irrigation progamme, Rs. 1811 crores for State sector minor irrigation programme, Rs. 1700 crores for minor irrigation under the institutional finance programme and Rs. 856 crores for the CAD programme. Earlier it was intended to create a potential of 13.74 million ha. with this investment. However in view of the financial constraint and also the escalation it may be possible to achieve a potential of 11.5 million ha. in the Sixth Plan.

Proposal to Change Urban Planning

1144. SHRI AMAR ROY PARDHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on account of chaotic conditions in the urban areas Government propose to make changes in urban planning ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Grant of Stay Orders by Courts

1145. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Haven for land racketeers" appeared in the 'Indian Express' of 25 October, 1983 highlighting the easy availability of stay orders from the Courts ;

(b) if so, whether some guidelines will be laid down for the Courts about the grant of stay orders ; and

(c) whether instructions will also be given to them to take up expeditiously all the cases pending with the courts where stay orders have been granted on priority ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The courts grant stay orders and exercise other powers in accordance with law and, accordingly the question of Govt. issuing guidelines or instructions to the courts does noi arise. However, the Govt. has already introduced in Parliament legislation providing *inter-alia* the appointment of Appellate Tribunals to the exclusion of jurisdiction of civil courts, to deal with cases of unauthorised constructions and the Appellate Tribunals may not grant exparte stay orders except in exceptional circumstances which shall stand vacated after the expiry of 14 days unless the same are confirmed in the meanwhile after hearing the other party.

Embargo for change of Trade in shops by NDMC

1146. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that NDMC has placed an embargo on the licences of its shops to apply for change of trade as may be permitted by it;

(b) if so, what are the underlying ideas behind that;

(c) whether the same condition is also levied by the Directorate of Estates, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the Cantonment Board of Delhi; and

(d) if not, reasons for imposing such clause by NDMC and steps proposed to be taken to remove the same clause from the deed of license?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The NDMC has prescribed trade group patterns and the allottees of the shops, etc., are required to run the trade according to the prescribed pattern after obtaining approval of the NDMC.

(b) The NDMC has reported that their control on running the trade is considered necessary for the following reasons :—

(i) All the traders are not meant to be allowed in all types of structures.

(ii) For certain traders the matter is required to be examined with reference to the Zonal Plan regulations and the Land Use.

(iii) For certain trades, it is required to be examined whether the nature of repairing and manufacturing is absolutely minor and non-hazardous in nature.

(iv) For certain trades, the necessity of water connection and disposal of water waste is required to be looked into.

(v) Certain trades may be allowed provided their position is secluded from the main shopping arcade in such a way that they do not distrub the main activity of the shopping centre.

(vi) Suitability of the structure, for different types of trades.

(vii) In case of unrestricted trade, the tendency would be to conduct as many trades as possible, notwithstanding the area of allotted shop/stall), resulting thereby in misuse of adjoining public space, congestion and insanitation etc.

(viii) With trade control residents get atleast essentials and other items of daily requirements.

(c) The Directorate of Estates does not permit the following changes of trade in the shops allotted by it :—

(i) Conversion of any other trade into running an Atta Chakki in the shop.

(ii) Converting a fuel depot/ gas depot to any other trade.

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has not placed any embargo on change of trade but under the existing terms and conditions of licence, only conforming trades are permitted in the kiosks auctioned by MCD.

The Delhi Cantonment Board allow to the licences of shops change in trade as may be permitted by them under the provisions of Cantonment Act, 1924.

(d) Reasons for imposing such restrictions on trades by the NDMC are given in the answer to Part (b) above. There is no proposal under consideration with the NDMC to remove restrictions on running of trades as per the licence deeds.

12.00 hrs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Sir, I would like the Home Minister to make a statement on the secure of illegal foreign made guns in the factories of Mr. Dhirendra Bramhachari.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : One by one. Why should he ?

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have not allowed anybody.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो सियाने आदमी हैं। मैं जवाब दे रहा हूं और आप बीच में बोल रहे हैं। मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)***

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ऐसी बातें करते हैं। सीरियस हो या ओवर-सीरियस हो, यह कानून की बात है। जो भी कानून भंग करेगा, उसको पकड़ा जाना चाहिए और उसके खिलाफ एक्शन होना चाहिए।

(व्यवधान)

यह तो स्टेट का काम है। वह पकड़े लेंगे और जो भी आथेरिटीज को एक्शन लेना है, और जो एक्शन वे लेना चाहें, उसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है।

However high or low any person is, he is a simple citizen of the country in the eyes of law. Nothing can save him from it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I can't take individual cases. This is not a police station and nobody is checking.

अगर किसी ने गलत काम किया, तो उसके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जा सकता है।

Nobody is immune from law. That is all.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I don't care even if he be a Minister. I don't mind. Anything else.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why should he make about it ? What is wrong about it ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Anybody who contravenes the law shall be hauled up under the law, will be proceeded

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**Not recorded.

against under the law and will be prosecuted accordingly. So simple it is.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record. It is impossible. Nothing is going on record.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI : Sir, you don't realise the importance.

MR. SPEAKER : I realise it. That is why I am saying. What I am saying. I realise it.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : So what ? This is not against the law.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Where are you standing ? Sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Look here, Mr. Tewary, listen to me.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Listen to me. Listen. Sit down. I am on my legs. Sit down.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (संदपुर) : जम्मू व काश्मीर की स्थिति यह है। ···(**व्यवधान**)··· यह राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा का सवाल है और इस पर हाऊस में डिस्कशन होना चाहिए।

(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए। मुझे समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या बात है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप तो एक स्कूल मास्टर की तरह डांट रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री होते हुए भी आप नियमों का उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : इसमें शास्त्री की बात नहीं है। यह धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी का मामला है। · · · (**व्यवधान**) · · · यह पूरे देश का मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइए।

(**व्यवधान**)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not concerned with any Brahmachari. I am only concerned with rules. That is all. I don't care about anything else.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप इस तरह से डांट भी नहीं सकते।

(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : And you cannot refer to any man sitting in the galleries.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Why not, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : There is no law against it. You cannot.

SHRI K. K. TEWARY : Why not?

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : It is against the rules. Nothing will go on record whatever anybody says.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record. What you are saying is not going on record. You have not got my permission. I cannot take individual cases. I am not going to allow this House to be used as a police station.

(*Interruptions*)**

**Not recorded.

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under Essential Commodities Act, 1955

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section (3) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :

(1) G.S.R. 587 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 1983 containing Order indicating the supplies of fertilizers to be made by domestic manufacturers of fertilizers to various States/Union Territories/Commodity Boards during the period from 1st February, 1983 to 31st July, 1983.

(2) G.S.R. 696 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1983 containing Order indicating the supplies of fertilizers to be made by domestic manufacturers of fertilizers to various States/Union Territories/Commodity Boards during the period from 1st August, 1983 to 30th September, 1983. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 7047/83].

Food Corporation (Amendment) Rules; 1983, Notifications under Food Corporations Act, 1964, Sugar Development Fund Rules, 1983 and Notifications under Essential Commodities Act, 1955

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Food Corporations (Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 658 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 1983 under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Food Corporation Act, 1964.

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Food Corporation Act, 1964 :—

(i) The Food Corporation of India (Staff) (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Regulations, 1983 published in Notification No 24/F.N. 1-8/80 EP in Gazette of India dated the 20th August, 1983.

(ii) The Food Corporation of India (Contributory Provident Fund) (Seventh Amendment) Regulations, 1980 published in Notifition No. 25/F. No. 27-1/79-EP in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1983. [Placed in Li ıry. *See* No. LT—7048/83].

(3) A copy of the Sugar Development Fund Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 752 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1983 under sub-section (3) of section 9 of the Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—7049/83].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

(1) The Sugarcane (Control) (Amendment) Order, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 695 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1983,

(ii) The Sugar (Price Determination for 1982-83 Production) Second Amendment Order, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 796 (E) in Gazette of India dated 20th October, 1983. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—7050/83].

Statement Showing Action taken by Government on various Assurances, Premises and Undertakings given by the Minister during the various Sessions of Lok Sabha

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BRODCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : I beg to lay on the Table the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, premises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha :—

(1) Statement No. XVI—Sixteenth Session, 1976	Fifth Lok Sabha
(2) Statement No. XXIV—Second Session, 1977	Sixth Lok Sabha
(3) Statement No. XXVI—Seventh Session, 1979	
(4) Statement No. XXV—Third Session, 1980	
(5) Statement No. XVIII—Fourth Session, 1980	Seventh Lok Sabha
(9) Statement No. XX—Fifth Session, 1981	
(7) Statement No. XIV—Sixth Session, 1981	
(8) Statement No. XIII—Seventh Session, 1981	
(9) Statement No. XII—Eighth Session, 1982	
(10) Statement No. VIII—Ninth Session, 1982	
(11) Statement No. VII—Tenth Session, 1982	
(12) Statement No. V—Eleventh Session, 1983	
(13) Statement No. I—Twelfth Session, 1983	

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—7051/83].

Annual Report of Animal Welfare Board of India, Madras for 1981-82, Review on the Working of the Board and Statement showing reasons for delay in laying Papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Madras, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts, under sub-rule (4) of Rule 24 of the Animal Welfare Board (Administration) Rules, 1982.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Madras, for the year 1981-82.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT.—7052/83].

Notifications under es sentiai commodities Act 1955 Review on, Annual Report and Annual Accounts of the Super Bazar, the Cooperative Store Ltd. Delhi for 1980-81 and Statement for delay.

THE DUPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : I beg to lay on the t able—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

(i) The Pluse, Edible Oilseeds and Edible Oils (Storage Control) (Amendment) Order, 1983 published in Notification No. S-0. 740 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th October, 1983.

(ii) G.S. 780(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1983 rescinding Order published in Notification No. G.S.R. 395(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1973.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7053/83]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Super Bazar, the Cooperative Store Limited, Delhi for the year 1980-81.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Super Bazar, the Cooperative Store Limited, Delhi, for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Super Bazar, the Cooperative Store Limited, Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(3) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reason for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7054/83]

12.06 hrs.

MESSEGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 17th November, 1983, agreed without any amendment to the Dangerous Machines (Regulation) Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th August, 1983."

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Banatwalla.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी की बात मैं नहीं जानता, मैं तो कानून की बात जानता हूं शास्त्री जी कोई कानून तोड़ेगा तो उसके खिलाफ एक्शन होगा। चाहे आप हों, चाहे मैं हूं या चीफ मिनिल्टर हो।

I know only one law.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nht alloped. Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruption)***

**Not recorded.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : I am on a point of order. My point of order is that the licence for the manufacture of guns was issued by the Central Government. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Over-ruled completely.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have over-ruled it. It is my prerogative and I over-rule it.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : This being a very important issue—unlicensed guns. —let us discuss it.

MR. SPEAKER : I agree but...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You allow a discussion on this.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is a question of simple law and order. Any man holding unlicenced guns should be prosecuted. No distinction, no favouritism, no nepotism; whether he is brahmachari or a married man, I do not care about it.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Over-ruled.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR : Why over-ruled ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a point of order; it is a point of disorder.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You were pleased to say that there was nothing fishy about it.

MR. SPEAKER ; I will see.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am neither swami nor brahmachari; I am a human being.

(*Interruptions*)

You were pleased to say that this is infringement of the law and the law should take its due course. Since it is a matter of urgent public importance... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No question.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It is a question of the Border State. (*Interruptions*) How do you know that these guns are not going there ? (*Interruptions*) Let the Home Minister make a statement. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No, no; overruled. I am not going to allow anybody. You cannot convince me on that. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, if you can convince me, I will apologise.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You assure us that these guns are not going to Punjab. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No question.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : How do you know that these guns are not going to Punjab ? (*Interruptions*)

Mr. SPEAKER : The law will take its own course.

(*Interruptions*)

Mr. SPEAKER : Shri Banatwalla.

(*Interruptions*)

Mr. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

Mr. SPEAKER : Please sit down now.

मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। मैं कुछ बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैं सबको कह देता हूं, किसी को नहीं छोड़ता हूं।

*Not recorded.

*(Interruptions)**

Mr. SPEAKER : I want to say something.

बीस-बीस आदमी खड़े हो जाते हैं। इस तरीके से सदन नहीं चलता है।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Just one moment, Sir, about this resolution.

Mr. SPEAKER : There is no question of any resolution; please sit down. I have not allowed it.

आप लोग लगातार लगे रहते हैं। ऐसे काम नहीं चल सकता।

I have not allowed anybody.

*(Inrerruptions)***

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं मीटिंग बुला लेता हूं अपने कमरे में।

(व्यवधान)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कानून मैंने बनाया है या आपने बनाया है ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाउस में कर रहा हूं।

(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने पूछा है कि सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने क्या लासेंस दिया है ? बगैर लाइसेंस के कोई फैक्ट्री चल नहीं सकती है, सीधी बात है। आज से नहीं मुद्दत से चल रही है। लाइसेंस दिया है तो वह किसी विधान के अनुसार दिया है, कानून के अनुसार दिया है।

(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बीच में बोलने लग जाते हैं। बात तो सुन लो गुरु।

I am not going to be cowed down by this shouting.

*(Interruptions)***

Mr. SPEAKER : You are so impatient and so irresponsible that you do not want to listen. You do not have the guts to listen. You do not have the patience to listen. I have to act according to the Rules. Whether you say or they say. So simple it is.

*(Interruption)***

Mr. SPEAKER : Not allowed. They are saying without any rules and without any principles. They are denying democratic principles.

*(Interruption)***

Mr. SPEAKER : I will not listen to you until you listen to me.

*(Interruption)***

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं प्वांइट आफ आर्डर सुन लूंगा। एक-एक करके सुनाऐंगे तो जरूर सुनूंगा और ठीक नहीं होगा तो ओवर रूल कर दूंगा। एक-एक करके आप सुनाते नहीं, सब इकट्ठा सुनाते हो।

कोई काम जो कानून के अनुसार और रूल्ज के अधीन नहीं होगा वह नहीं हो सकता है।

रूल के अधीन न मेरे लिए कोई ब्रह्मचारी है न दयाहा हुआ आदमी है, न कोई बड़ा है न कोई छोटा, न बजीद है न आम आदमी है, सब बराबर हैं। सब के लिए एक बात कहना चाहता हूं, वह यह कि कानून ने किसी को लाइसेंस दिया बन्दूक का, वह बनावे अगर कानून तोड़कर नाजायज तरीके से कोई बनाता है, कानून तोड़ता है तो सरकार को, जो भी सरकार हो चाहे सेंटर के नीचे जाता है या स्टेट के नीचे आता है, उस सरकार का धर्म बनता है, . .

*Not allowed.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : जम्मू-काश्मीर स्टेट है ।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta south) : What is the ruling about my Resolution ?

Mr. SPEAKER : I have over-ruled it. You cannot move it.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : If the House wants to congratulate the Home Minister, how can you prevent it, Sir ?..... *(Interruptions)* Under which rule are you rejecting it.....

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप रूल बताइये ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : नियम 376 के तहत मैं कहता हूं ।

श्री मनीराम बागडी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर आप मुझे इजाजत दी थी। । अगर ये लोग बोलने देते हैं तो ठीक है । मैं सबसे कहता हूं कि बैठ जाइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे नहीं बोलने तो तुम्हें कैसे बोलने देंगे ?

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, before that you give your ruling on the Resolution...

Mr. SPEAKER : I have given my ruling.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :.....**

Mr. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him. Let me know the rule. I cannot do anything without rules.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैंने एक काम रोको प्रस्ताव आपको दिया था । विपक्ष की तरफ से मैं बहुत नम्र निवेदन कर रहा हूं । बहुत गंभीर मामला है और यह सिर्फ लड़ने झगड़ने की बात नहीं है । इसमें सभी देश को चिन्ता करनी चाहिए और हम खासतौर से इससे प्रभावित होने वाले हैं ।

दूसरा वाक्या जो पंजाब में हुआ है कि सबसे बड़ी कम्युनिटी के लोगों को बसों में से निकाल कत्ल करदिया जाना । सारे देश के अन्दर अकसरियत के लोगों में तनाव भड़काना और उस आधार पर देश को तोड़ने के बहुत खतरनाक नतीजे निकल सकते हैं । चाहे ब्यभिचारी हो या ब्रह्मचारी हों, इससे कोई मतलब नहीं है, चाहे हमारे देश का हो या किसी और देश का इससे मतलब नहीं । मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इसके बारे में जरूर कीजिये । मेरे काम रोको प्रस्ताव को आपने नामंजूर कर दिया । मैं सदन को कहता हूं कि इस सवाल को उठाइये, सबसे पहला सवाल यह है अगर इस किस्म के वाक्य की निन्दा नहीं करते और इस तरह के वाक्य में जो लोग आते हैं, उनको नहीं पकड़ेंगे, उसमें चाहे ब्यभिचारी हो या ब्रह्मचारी हों, कोई बच नहीं सकते ।

अगर आप देश से अपील नहीं करेंगे, तो साम्प्रदायिक तनाव बढ़ेगा । पंजाब और हरियाणा में बन्द की काल आई है ।

(व्यवधान)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Sir, on a point of order.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले मुझे इस बात को खत्म करने दें ।

You have not learnt anything. I have not yet said anything on this. I am replying to him. How can I allow

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this ? I do not know what sort of professor you are. You cannot take the role of the Speaker. That is what you are trying to do.

मैं श्री मनीराम बागड़ी और सारे सदन से कहना चाहता हूं कि मैंने इस काम-रोको प्रस्ताव को सोच-समझकर रिजेक्ट किया है, क्योंकि हम लगातार दो दिन से उसी बात पर बहस कर रहे थे। कौन सा ऐसा सज्जन होगा, दिल वाला होगा, भगवान को—किसी भी भगवान को—मानने वाला होगा, जो इस घृणित काम की निन्दा नहीं करेगा? इस सदन में ऐसा कौन-सा आदमी है, जो इसको दुत्कारता नहीं है, जिसका दिल नहीं दहलता है? जिसका पत्थर दिल है, जो घृणित, देशद्रोही और चांडाल आदमी है. वही ऐसा काम करता है। अगर देश को बचाना है, तो इस प्रकार की बातों का समर्थन नहीं किया जा सकता। यह नानक और गांधी का देश है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मजाक कर रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एक बात को दूसरी बात से नहीं मिला सकता।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो बेईमानी करता है, वह पकड़ा जाएगा।

(व्यवधान)

Mr. SPEAKER : I cannot be cowed down like that.

(*Interruptions*)

Mr. SPEAKER : I am not allowing it.

(*Interruptions*)**

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर): आपकी बात बीच में रुक गई थी, आप अपनी बात पूरी कर लीजिए, हम लोग बैठ जाते हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इतनी देर से कह रहे हैं और मैं यह हाथ जोड़ कर कह रहा हूं, मुझसे कौन से कानून, कौनसी विधि के अनुसार कहलवाना चाहते हैं ? मैंने कब आपको किस दिन रोका है कि आप सब-जेक्ट उठाए और मुंह बन्द रखें ? जो सब जेक्ट यहां डिस्कशन के लिए हो सकता है और इसके अधीन हो सकता है मैं उसके लिए आज भी तैयार हूं कल भी तैयार हूं। परसों भी तैयार हूं मेरे दिमाग में कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है...

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिए, जिस किसी ने कानून तोड़ा होगा, चाहे वह कोई भी आदमी हो, चाहे बड़ा हो या छोटा हो।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्यों किसी का नाम लूं जब तक कि कानूनी तौर पर साबित नहीं हो जाता। मेरी बात सुनिए। सरकार काम्पीटेंट है। जम्मू काश्मीर वालों ने उस पर रेड किया, उस फैक्ट्री पर उन्होंने पकड़ा, उसको प्रासीक्यूट करेंगे। अगर उनकी हिम्मत है, वह जायज सरकार है जैसा यह कहना चाहते थे कुछ तो उसके हिसाब से मैं तो नहीं रोकता हूं। वह पकड़ें।

(व्यवधान)

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अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप फिर बीच में बोल रहे हैं। मैं कब कह रहा हूं कि मत करो लेकिन एक व्यक्ति विशेष को लेकर अगर मैं इस सदन को चलाना चाहूंगा तो मैं नहीं चला सकूंगा। मैं पालिसी मैटर से कराऊंगा। मैं यह नहीं रोक रहा हूं, न उस सरकार को रोक रहा हूं कि यह बन्द करो। अगर यह सरकार कोई ऐसा काम करे कि उसको बन्द कर दो तो फिर मैं यहां उठवाऊंगा कि आप बन्द कैसे कर रहे हो? आप एक ऐसे केस के लिए मुझे मजबूर करना चाहते हैं जो मेरा काम नहीं है, न सदन का काम है, यह सरकार का काम है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर जम्मू काश्मीर की सरकार काम कर रही है और उसको कोई रोकता है . .

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सेंट्रल गवर्मेंट का इसमें हाथ नहीं है। मेरी बात सुनिए . ..

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे आप में से कोई भी यह समझा दे...

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप फिर बीच में बोल रहे हैं। मेरी बात सुनिए। कोई विदेश से लाकर करे वह भी गैर-कानूनी है और कोई कानून तोड़ कर करे वह भी गैर कानूनी है। उसको अगर कोई छोड़ दे वह सरकार भी खत्म। क्यों छोड़ दे ? अगर किसी ने किया है तो उसको सजा मिलनी चाहिए। उसको किसने रोका है ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसे ओवर रूल करता हूं। श्री जी० एम० बनातवाला।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सरकार का काम है पकड़ना। यह सदन का काम नहीं है। सरकार पकड़े, उसको फांसी लगाए, उलटा लटका कर जेल करे, कुछ भी करे। उसका काम है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : आधा मिनट सुनिएगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और कोई बात हो तो बताइए।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

Mr. SPEAKER : Anything else or regarding this ?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Not regarding this.

मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि मैंने आपके पास प्रस्ताव दिया है कि गैर-कानूनी ढंग से विदेश से मंगाए हुए हथियारों के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा की जाए। इसमें क्या आपत्तिजनक है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दे दीजिए लेकिन एक मिनट में तो यह नहीं हो सकता है।

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Government should make a statement.

*(Interruptions)***

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर उसने बुराई की है तो कोई भी उसको बचा नहीं सकता।

Mr. Banatwall.

*(Interruptions)***

Mr. SPEAKER : No. For law, no-

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body is high or low. All are equal. Everybody should stand before the law and get convicted if he has done a wrong thing.

(*Interruptions*)**

Mr. SPEAKER : No, not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

Mr. SPEAKER : It is all right. I do not support anybody.

(*Interruptions*)**

Mr. SPEAKER : It will not form part of the record.

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : How do we know the happenings ? So, let the Home Minister make a statement. Without making a statement, how do we know ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Banatwalla.

(*Interruptions*)

Mr. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Please sit down.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : We are all walking out since the Home Minister is not making a statement.

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : We are walking out.

12.07 hrs.

(*At this stage, Shri Satyasadhan Chakrabarty, Shri Krishna Chandra Haldar. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy and some other hon. Members left the House*)

CALLING ANTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Situation arising out of non-fixation of price of sugarcane by Government this year so far and non-payment dues to surgarcane growers by mill owners

SHRI G. M. BANTWALLA (Ponnani) ; I call the attention of the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The situation arising out of non-fixation of price of sugarcane by the Government this year so far and non-payment of dues to the sugarcane growers by the mill owners and action taken by the mill owners and action taken by the Government in the matter."

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : Please allow me, first of all, to thank the Hon'ble Members who have afforded an opportunity to make a Statement on matters about which they have shown an awareness equalled only by the importance that the Government attaches to it.

2. It appears that discussion on cane price arrears in the House is becoming a regular feature because, during the current year there has not been a Session when it was not taken up in the shape of a Calling Attention Motion in addition to a large number of Questions asked. But, I fully share the anxiety of the Members as a large number of cane growers are affected. Fortunately, we have come a long way since we discussed the matter first in February, 1983. As on 15. 10. 1983, out of a total cane price of Rs. 1528.5 crores payable for the 1982-83 season, the sugar mills have cleared about Rs. 1416.2 crores, thus leaving a balance of only Rs. 112.3 crores. The arrears constitute about 7.4 per cent of the total dues. In early February the dues stood at more than 30 per cent.

3. The arrears have been comparatively higher this year and the reasons for this I had explained earlier also. To recapitulate them, I might mention again that the 1981-82 season saw a record production of sugar at 84.3 lakh tonnes. During 1982-83 also the production has touched almost the same level. Such a situation is unprecedented in the sugar history of of the country. With the background of large production in two consecutive years and the need for keeping the

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price of sugar at a reasonable level, the mills had large stocks in hand as compared to earlier years. These would certainly tell upon the liquidity of the industry resulting in a slower pace of payments to cane growers.

12.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

4. The role of the Central Government in this matter is, strictly speaking, limited to monitoring the position of cane dues and issuing directions to the State Governments for ensuring expeditious clearance of the arrears. It is really for the State Governments, who have the necessary field oaganisations and requisite powers, to actually enforce cane price payments. I myself have addressed the Chief Ministers in the matter some time ago.

5. To assist the sugar indnstry, the Central Government on its part liberalised bank credit facilities to the mills, augmented the buffer stock of sugar, recently created, and granted an excise duty rebate. In addition, the Reserve Bank of India also changed the method of valuation of sugar stocks to the benefit of the industry. The prices of free sale sugar were also kept at reasonable levels through the mechanism of carefully regulated monthly releases. All these steps were meant to improve the liquidity of the industry to enable it to pay the cane price.

6. The Uttar Pradesh Government were also given a ways and means advance of Rs. 40 crores by the Government of India in the context of high cane price arrears in the State. Similarly, the Bihar Government were given an advance of Rs. 5.00 crores.

7. All these steps thus resulted in bringing down the arrears to the present level which cannot be termed unsatisfactory in an overall view of the situation.

8. As regards the Centrally managed sugar factories, a decision, as is already well known to the House, was taken to not only pay the State-advised cane prices and clear the cane price arrears for the 1982-83 season but also to clear the arrears for the earlier seasons as well. With this end in view, loans worth about Rs. 6 crores have already been given to the mills. Further loans of about Rs. 140 lakhs would also be made available to clear the remaining arrears as soon as the supplementary demands, which became necessary as a consequence of Government's decision, are voted by the parliament.

9. As regards fixation of the statutory minimum prices of sugarcane payable by sugar factories during 1983-84 season it has been decided to fix these prices at Rs. 13.50 per quintal linked to a basic recovery of 8.5 per cent with proportionate premium for every 0.1 per cent increase in recovery. The decision about the cane prices had to be taken after consultation with the Agricultural Prices Commission and various interests involved like the associations of sugar producers and sugarcane growers and after consulting the Governments of sugarcane producing States/Union territories. The matter had to be gone into in greater detail in view of the present situation of the sugar industry.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : Hon. Speaker has permitted me and allowed me to make a statement after the statement of the Minister is over.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is all right. What do you want to say ?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : The meeting of the Heads of the Commonwealth Nations is going to be held from day after tomorrow in which the Hon. President of Sri Lanka is also participating as a Member My party allegation is that genocide has been committed against Tamilnadu. So, 18 DMK Members and the Hon. Member and Janta Leader, Dr. Swamy, 19 Members of Parliament have applied to the Police and the Minister of Home Affairs.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What has the House to do with that ?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : For peaceful, non-violent, demonstration on the way. The Government is keeping quiet. You are talking about democracy and liberation in Pakistan.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You had your say. Mr. Banatwalla will now speak.

You are raising extraneous issue. That has nothing to do with the conduct of the House. Please sit down.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : We seek your permission for 5 minutes. The Government is not allowing peaceful demonstration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Banatwalla. Now we will come to the the subject.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : I welcome the declaration of the Hon. Minister to the effect that the Government is aware of the importance of this question of arrears of price and non-fixation of price of sugar cane. It is a welcome statement to make because this is a very important question which has been agitated in this House also so many times. However, I am constrained to remark that this awareness on the part of the Government and the performance of the Government in translating this awareness into practice leaves much to be desired. Indeed as far as the payment of arrears and other things are concerned, several steps have been taken. That is granted. But the magnitude of the problem remains.

Let us first take up this question of non fixation of price of sugar cane by the Government. There has been a considerable delay in the fixation of the statutory minimum prices for sugar cane growers. The season commences from the 10th day of October. Then an inordinate delay takes place in fixation of prices resulting in severe hardships and complications. The price ought to have been fixed well in advance of the commencement of the season. I would like to know as to why this inordinate delay. What steps are being taken to see that such delays do not occur and hardships are not caused.

Now we are told that the price has been fixed at Rs. 13.50 per quintal. It is a ridiculously low price. It is this situation that leads to the phenomenon of State-advised prices. The price fixed hardly takes into account the cost of production. It is very unrealistic and it is such a step that leads to this phenomenon of the various State Governments themselves declaring the prices which results in complications in the management of the policy. Of course, the Government may be congratulated that the management of the sugar cane policy has not been so bad as to lead to the burning of sugar cane, a phenomenon which we have observed in the past, for which all credit may go to you. Even then we have to take into account that the statutory minimum prices are rather unrealistic. They do not reflect the cost of production. It is this which leads to the phenomenon of State-advised prices.

May I know from the Government what were the prices recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission ? Is it or is it not a fact that even the Agricultural Prices Commission recommended a price of Rs. 16 whereas the Government has fixed a price of Rs. 13.50 ? The Government has advised the States to refrain from announcing their own prices. I understand that circular or advice has been given to the States.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, I want to know whether there is quorum in the House because an important matter is being raised by the Hon. Member and the ruling party Members are disappearing from the House ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you pressing ?...He is not pressing.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, I was saying that the Government has advised the States to refrain from announcing its own prices. But I would like to know as to what has been the

response of the States ? Whether the States have responded ? Because we have this phenomenon as the Chief Minister of U.P. has already announced before fixation of minimum price that cane growers would not receive a lower price than last year. Therefore, it has been presumed by the growers and the industry and all that the prices would remain at 22.50 for the western and central region and Rs. 21.50 for the eastern region. So, my pointed questions are : When did the Government announce statutory minimum prices ? Why was there delay ? What was the price recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission ? What steps have the Government taken in view of the fact that the prices recommended by it are unrealistic and are bound to lead to once again to the phenomenon of State advised prices. Let this House know what efforts have been made by the government to bring about an inter-State concensus on sugarcane prices.

We have this question about the arrears of the prices to be paid to the growers. Government has claimed that the arrears constitutes about 7·4% of the total dues and are less than that of the last year. It is not the question of the amount of arrears on a particular date. To say that the arrears at the end of the season where 7.4 per cent is not the entire story. The fact remains that while 7.4 per cent itself may be leading to nearly Rs. 112.3 crores the position is that we have to take the situation throughout the year and not on a particular date—the closing date. The fact is that cane prices arrears have started right from the beginning of of the season. Throughout we had this question of arrears mounting and mounting with the result it causes hardship to the cane growers. That is why we had the law and order situation and that is why in Shimoga nearly 2000 cane growers were lathi-charged and in Muzaffarnagar these growers asking for their dues had to face police repression, tear gas and so on and so forth.

Therefore, let this House not be told about the figures of balance at the close of the year but we should know about the efforts at monitoring of the payment of the dues throughout the year.

The monitoring of the payment of dues as and when they occur leaves much to be desired.

On 15 January, 1982, I understand, the arrears were 23% of the total dues. On the same day this year (that is 15 January, 1983) the arrears were 35·6%. On 30 June, 1983, the arrears were about 9·7% whereas on the same day this year (that is on 30 June, 1983) the arrears were 13·7%.

Even the Government admits in its own statement that in early Fabruary; the dues stood at 30%.

Therefore, it is misleading to inform this House that the arrears at the close of the season were 7.5%. And this phenomenon of mounting arrears continued throughout the year causing great hardship to the farmers and leading even to the Law and Order situation.

So we would like to know from the Government what specific steps are being taken by them in order to improve the efficiency of the ystem of monitoring of the payment of dues which we feel, leaves much to be desired.

The problem of arrears is not confined only to the Private Sector. It applies equally to the mills in public sector and the coopreative sector.

Here, they have evolved certain guidelines. These guidelines are given by the Centre to the States. And these guidelines also speak about the 'Interest to be paid on the arrears'. I would like to have a categorical reply to this question as to whether the Centrally-run Sugar Mills also pay interest as stated in the Central guidelines to the States. When the Centre gives such guidelines to the States, at least the Centrally-run Mills also should follow these guidelines. So, I have raised this specific question as to whether the Central Government would themselves follow these guidelines about the payment of interest.

[Sri G. M. Banatwalla]

It is no use telling us that these Centrally-run Mill also have to work under the framework in the States. Centeral guidelines clearly lay down that this interest is to be paid on the arrears and we would like to know specifically from the Government as to whether the Govt. intends to see to it that the Centerally-run mills also pay this interest. What steps are being taken by them in order to see that these arrears are duly paid ?

Sir, in view of the paucity of time now, I would refer to only one thing, namely, the ways and means advances by the Government. We are told that M.P. and Bihar are given ways and means advances. 40 crores have been given to U.P. and 5 crores to Bihar.

Is it or is it not a fact that the Government of Andhra Pradesh asked for this help in the form of ways and means advances in order to pay the arrears to the cane-growers ?

Is it not a fact that they asked for 56 crores of rupees through these methods? Is it not also a fact that Govrnment turned down the demand of the Andhra Pradesh Government, not paying the attention to the interest of the cane-growers ?

13.00 hrs.

I would like to ask you whether I should make an alligation of discrimination against the non-Congress-I Government. I do not know. But I feel I should make that allegation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must have given it in writing.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : I would like this Government to tell us as to how many States actually asked for the ways and means and how many requests have been complied with.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am informed that the Hon. Minister will not be available in the afternoon. Therefore we will have to sit and complete the calling Attention before we break for lunch.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Member has put different dates about the outstanding arrears. It is true that in the beginning of the season the arrear is higher than at the close of the season because in the beginning sugar is procured and they are to be sold and then the arrears are cleared. off. Therefore, in the beginning it so happens that the arrears mount up and as the season proceeds, gradually we find that the arrears come down and in the end of the season, by that time, whatever sugar is purchased and left unsold, they are left overs. The Hon. Members himself has quoted that out of Rs. 1528 crores, we have paid Rs. 1416 crores. You will find that the arrears is to the tune of Rs. 112.00 crores or so. It is 7.4% of the total dues. Now, in this due of Rs. 112.0 crores, the States which have not paid the outstanding are Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

The ways and means advance were paid to them to clear off the dues and they have cleared off the dues. Well, in the beginning they have a huge outstanding, even in the middle of the season also they have large outstandings. But as the season petered out, we will find that they used to clear off the dues. If you compare it with the last year's figure, it is slightly higher that is 10% which has been fixed. But that does not mean we will not take action.

Then the Hon. Member has asked whether monitoring is done with the field staff and the rules that are followed by the State Governments are in order. Now in regard to monitoring, we do it only by writing. But personally also we speak to them and tell them that the dues should be cleared. Therefore, so far as arrears are concerned, we have come to a small limit. In so far as the Central Government dues are concerned, we have paid off the dues to the tune of Rs. 22.17 crores. About Rs. 1.44 crores are still to be paid and we have asked the Parliament to give us in the form of Supplementary Grant and we will clear off the dues. The Hon. Member

has asked about the interest payment. To this I would submit that we are trying first to clear the main dues and then we will clear all the interests. Therefore, I would say that the position at the end of the season is not unsatisfactory, it is satisfactory. We have paid the dues and it is only about 7.4%.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : You say that you will clear all the arrears first an then the interests. Your guidelines are that you have to pay both.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : What we are saying is that we have to take into consideration all the aspects.

We have to take into consideration the interests of the sugar industry as a whole, which consists of the cane growers, whose dues are to be paid, the consumers, who have to supplied sugar at the minimum possible rate, and we have also see the viability of the industry. When we use such word, we mean that we try our best to follow the guidelines that have been laid down for the purpose. Since during the two-year period of glut, we could not pay them, and the hon. Members know that, and this question has been coming up in the House also quite frequently, the mounting arrears have put the industry in a difficulty with regard to the payment of main dues. That is why, when I use these words, I mean that we are trying our best first to clear the main dues and then we will come to the interest.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Is it your obligation or not to pay the ineterest ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Now, I come to the question of fixation of statutory price of Rs 13.50 per quintal. This has been done after consultations with the Agricultural Prices Commission, and the Hon. Member knows it very well. In fact, he has given the most thoughtful and detailed survey of the whole industry in his speech. Now, Agricultural Prices Commission had recommended Rs. 14/- plus Rs. 2/- for transportation per quintal. Last year, it was recommended Rs. 13/- plus Rs. 2/- per quintal, and we fixed it at Rs. 13/- This time, we have fixed the statutory price at Rs. 13.50 per quintal. There is one thing that I would like to emphasise to the House. This statutory minimum price of Rs. 13.50 per quintal is firstly to reassure the farmers that during the time of over production as it happened in the last two years, they should not get less than the floor price. The other important object is the fiixation of levy price for sugar. The Hon. Members will appreciate and agree with me that we have to do our best to keep the levy price to the minimum for the consumers. We have to take into consideration the farmers, who have to be paid their due price, and also the consumers to whom the sugar has to be supplied at the minimum possible price. The fixation of Rs. 13.50 per quintal as the statutory price has relevance for fixing levy price, which should be as far as possible minimum for the consumers. And second, at the time of period of glut, like the two-year period, the sugarcane should not be sold at less than the floor price. However, the State Government are paying much higher than the statutory price.

The Agricultural Prices Commission had calculated the cost of production in representatives States like Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. They have said that the cost of production in Maharashtra is Rs. 14.84 in Uttar Pradesh, it is Rs. 10.79 and in Andhra Pradesh, it is Rs. 14.04 per quintal. This has been calculated by the Agricultural Prices Commission as the cost of production.

AN HON. MEMBER : Only Rs. 14.04 per quintal in Andhra Pradesh ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Yes, it is as per APC's calculations.

What I want to emphasise is, it is the same Agricultural Prices Commission which has calculated the cost of production as also recommended price for payment to the farmers. In fact, the farmers are getting much more than the cost of production—I am sorry, I would say, more than the cost of production—

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

and the actual price paid by the State Governments is much more than the statutitory price. And I have already explained, why statutory price has got a relevance in a glut period and also for fixing the levy price.

I think, this would suffice.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He asked about Andhra Pradesh; what is the position?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : As I said, the Finance Minister has given the ways and means advance. After all, the worst affected States have been the Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, where even today out of Rs: 112 crores and Rs. 96 crores are from these two States. Therefore, possibly funds have gone to help these States. Andhra Pradesh is doing well.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That means, if they want Central help, they must be in arrears.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I did not say that.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN (Chandni Chowk) : Sir, I would take only five minutes. Two or three points have already been touched. I would only speak in regard to one small point i. e. in my opinion the arrears not available to the farmers is as a result of the banking facility not being available to the producers. They have to carry large stocks and they have to carry stocks right from the beginning, the day when the sugar production starts and have to carry it all through the year. What arrangement has the Government made in regard to the availability of that fund so that the liquidity of the fund to the manufacturers is such that they are able to pay to the cane-growers ?

The second point is that India is producing a very large quantity of sugar now, as the Minister has said that during the last two years we had a bumper crop. Like the Oil Producing countries (OPEC), when they had a consortinm they fixed the price and regulated their export, what arrangement is the Government mantaning to see that the export price of sugar is such that it will give us money and you are able to export more as you produce more. So, my question is do you in consultation with other sugar producing countries have that sort of a consortium as you witnessed in the case of the OPEC countries in regard to the oil export. If we do such a thing, we will be able to give a better price to our farmers. A farmer is necessarily not encouraged in growing cane except in Andhra Pradesh where the Minister said they would be getting Rs. 16 as against Rs. 4. I don't know, it is a huge profit. May be that is Rs. 14/- and not Rs. 4.04.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Yes, it is Rs. 14.04 and not Rs. 4.04

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, therefore, I wanted to say we have got to look to the farmer as far as the price factor is concerned. In this regard I have to suggest one thing. We are fixing price as Rs. 13.50 today, when the cane has already been grown. As far as cane growing season is concerned it is over. It is the season for producing sugar. So, I suggest why can't we fix the price when the cane growing season begins so that the farmer knows that he will get Rs. 13.50, not today when he has done the whole job. He did not know then that he would get Rs. 13.50. The Mill people know it today that the minimum price is fixed at Rs. 13.50, but we are talking in terms of the farmers. Therefore, I would suggest and request the Minister to examine whether it is possible that we announce the price in anticipation of the farmer coming in for growing it for the year. Now, Sir, the farmer has to wait for all the arrears that he gets. He does not know what price he is getting. Even if he gets Rs. 1/- a quintal or fifty paise a quintal— in UP you say they got seventyfive paise a quintal, he is not encouraged to grow cane. If he is not encouraged, barring Andhra Pradesh, I am afraid in UP and in Maharashtra it may create difficulties.

There is the third difficulty i.e. soil. The Maharashtra soil is better than the UP soil as far as cane growing is concerned because of the moisture. How do we take into account the various soils. Bihar soil is different from the UP soil and the Western UP soil is different from the Eastern UP soil. And likewise the Maharashtra soil is different because it is near the sea. Therefore, there should be some sort of encouragement to different growers in different areas. If you don't have that thing, then the growers in an area which does not have moisture in soil would not have that encouragement and he may grow something else which may be more beneficial to him. So, I would request the Hon. Minister to look that point also.

I have one small thing also to mention. Mills have to carry a large stock. Since the mills have to carry large stock and their liquidity is not good, they are not able to pay the arrears.

What arrangements is Government making to lift that stock from the mills so as to make the mills pay arrears to growers ? The mills depend on the payment they receive from Government because you are the bulk purchasers, and the mills have to carry the inventories, for months together. Not only are the mills incurring interest, they are also holding the inventories. But at whose cost ? Either at the cost of the consumer or that of the farmer.

You were talking about both the producer and the consumer the two extremes; but the cost is increasing because of your own actions, and due to the delay in paying the bills of the mills. On the other hand, you should pay damages to the mills for what you are wanting them to do. You are adding it into the cost of production. I suggest that Government should make arrangements like the ECI who buys agricultural produce from the farmer, and puts it into its own godown. That should be done in the case of sugar also by Government, so that you can bring down the price of sugar.

Now about the export potential. The quality of Indian sugar being very good, Government should examine the question of export of sugar at a better price, like what the OPLC countries do, in consultation with other sugar-producing countries. This would result in better yield to the country. I request the Government to let me know what steps they are taking, so that the benefit may be available to the farmer.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : About the first point, what we have done to improve the liquidity of the industry, to pay arrears, is this. We are making credit available through banks to the extent of 125%. (*Interruptions*) 'Now' means for some time now; not immediately now.

It is already being given to them. We have already increased it. Then the Finance Ministry has brought down i.e. reduced the bank margin from 25% to 17.5%. We have also allowed them a clean loan assistance exeeeding Rs. 25 lakhs per unit, after this season, to make up for their machinery, other parts etc.

We have also requested—in this case we have requested; and in other cases it has already been done—that there should he deffered payment, or regularization of their previous loans. The Finance Ministry has already replaced the *ad valorem* duty by a fixed duty; and that has been of great help to the industry. In some individual cases, banks have also been asked to book into their liquidity, and give personal loans at the interested rate of 16% *ad valarem* or 16.58%. All these actions taken by the Central Government to help liquidity of the industy, have gone a long way to help the industry in clearing its arrears. That is why we find to-day that it is 17.4%.

The Hon. Member asked about export. It is known that sugar producing countries, especially the exporing countries have got their interna-

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tional organization; and the price is fixed internationally by forces of supply and demand. We cannot influence it, in our favour. What we do is that in international conferences, along with others i.e., others like us, we try to do something. I must say that in the last conference we have succeeded in finding some people like us; we tried to get a larger quota for export at a price which could a break-even for us. That is what we do in the case exports. It is not entirely in our hand. This is what we have done in the last conference. The conference will again be held in London, where we will try to find but, and to see that our export is increased, and that too at a break-even price.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Why at break-even price ? Why not at profit ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I said 'break-even'. But if we can have it at profit, that will be the happiest thong to do, for us. At the international level, there are many types of countries whose interests quite differ from ours, as we are-developing countries and developed countries. So, they want it at the lowest i.e. for our things to be exported. If we go in for the lowest we will be beaten. So, I said : at least at break-even. It does not exclude the possibility of doing it at a profit margin. If that is possible, it is good.

That is my reply to that question.

Now about the price in advance. That is very important question, not only for sugar, but for the production of other grains also.

It is not possible; we have tried it because cultivation problem and the post cultivation problem are such that it is very difficult for us to announce policy much earlier than the sowing season or near the sowing season. The hon. member has said about that price, statutory price to be fixed. This time, we are not that late because 15th November is the notified date for the crushing to start on 10th November, 15 days is the period which is given for the payment after the cane is delivered. So, from that point of view, we are not late. But, we feel that we will try our best to announce it a little earlier.

The hon. member said about different parts of the coountry and the payment; how do you take them into consideration ? Different parts of the country have got different recoveries. That is why we have fixed statutory minimum linked with the recovery; and therefore as a recovery goes up, they get more and there are 16 zones inthe country today. They have booked to soil accountings according to production and according to recovery and and all that takes care of it.

You say that industries have to carry over the last stock. It is true. For the last two years, we have a good production and this year closing carry over is 46 lakh tonnes. We have increased the buffer stock from 5 lakh tonnes to 10 lakh tonnes. Their buffer stock will give them full 100 per cent carry over for hoarding also interest charge for the money that they invest for hoarding; and we are very conscious every month about it; in the previous month, we announced the relief and also open market relief and, therefore, that gives them not any delay but that give them a chance to sell the sugar and get the price.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय को दो-तीन बातों के लिए धन्यवाद दूंगा। पिछली बार उन्होंने गन्ने के लिए प्राइस फिक्सेशज किया और धान के मूल्य का फिक्सेशन किया। अभी पिछले दिनों का 18 नवम्बर का दूसरे सदन का क्वेश्चन है, उसमें जो आंकड़े दिए गए हैं उसके मुताबिक भारत का स्थान हैक्टर टन्स में पांचवां है। यू एस ए का 88.8 टन पर हैक्टेयर है,

आस्ट्रेलिया का 78.2, साउथ अफ्रीका का 73.7, मेक्सिको का 65.7, इंडिया का 57.5, ब्राजील का 54.2, थाईलैंड का 53.1, फिलिपाइन्स का 49.2, क्यूबा का 43.8 और पाकिस्तान का 39.4 है। उसी सदन में जो मन्त्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया और जिसकी पुष्टि इन्होंने अपने जवाब में की है उसके मुताबिक जो प्राइवेट कम्पनियां हैं या प्राइवेट फैक्ट्रीज हैं उनके ऊपर 814 लाख बकाया है, जो पब्लिक सैक्टर की फैक्ट्रीज हैं उनके ऊपर 2526.93 लाख हैं और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जो फैक्ट्रीज हैं उनका बकाया 239.74 लाख है। कोआपरेटिव्ज का 1747.63 लाख है। यह 82-83 का बकाया है। 81-82 का यदि आप देखेंगे तो प्राइवेट फैक्ट्रीज पर 737.26, पब्लिक सेक्टर की फैक्ट्रीज पर 136.35, सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की फैक्ट्रीज 27.42 और कोआपरेटिव फैक्ट्रीज का 252.2 लाख बकाया है। अभी हमारे साथियों ने कुछ सवाल किए हैं। मैं दो-तीन व्यावहारिक चीजों की तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा।

पहली बात तो यह है कि अभी तक आपकी फैक्ट्रीज पता नहीं खुली भी है या नहीं। 14 तारीख से उनको खुल जाना चाहिए था। उनके न खुलने की वजह से किसानों का एक तिहाई गन्ना 7-8 रुपये क्वींटल के भाव में ही बिक रहा है। 21 या 22 रुपए क्वींटल का जो भी भाव है, वह उचित है या नहीं, वह अलग बात है लेकिन वह भी सभी किसानों को नहीं मिल रहा है। जनता पार्टी के शासन काल में कहा गया था कि 45-50 रुपए क्वींटल के भाव पर तो लकड़ी बिक रही है लेकिन किसानों को गन्ने का भाव सिर्फ 22 रुपए ही मिल रहा है। जानवर जो भूसा खाते हैं उसका भाव भी 28 रुपए क्वींटल है लेकिन किसानों को आम गन्ने का दाम साढ़े 21 या 22 रुपया ही देते हैं। आपकी फैक्टरियां न खुलने की वजह से उसको यह भाव भी नहीं मिल रहा है। उसको मजबूरन 7-8 रुपए क्वींटल के भाव पर अपना गन्ना बेचना पड़ रहा है। मैं एक तो यह जानना चाहूंगा क्या आपने कोई तिथि निश्चित की है कि प्रत्येक वर्ष उस तारीख तक फैक्टरी को खुल ही जाना चाहिए। किसान को उस समय गेहूं की बुवाई करनी होती है और वह गन्ना काटकर गेहूं की बुवाई करता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आपने बताया है कि सरकार के जिम्मे 112 करोड़ किसानों का बकाया है लेकिन कुछ दिन पहले आपने राज्यसभा में प्रश्न सं० 40 के उत्तर में बताया था कि 1982-83 के मौसम में 30 9 82 तक किसानों को 126.18 करोड़ रुपया भुगतान करना शेष था।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : यह सितम्बर 1983 तक की फीगर्ज थीं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अब बकाए की राशि चाहे 126 करोड़ हो या 112 करोड़, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार का जो पैसा किसानों के ऊपर बाकी है उसके लिए तो किसानों को जेल भेजा जा रहा है, उनकी कुर्की की जा रही है लेकिन उसके विपरीत किसानों का जो पैसा सरकार के ऊपर बकाया है उसके लिए सरकार की कुर्की नहीं की जा रही है। जो भी कानून हो वह सभी के लिए बराबर होना चाहिए। यदि किसान पर सरकार का बकाया है, उसके लिए किसान को जेल भेजा जाता है तो जब सरकार के ऊपर किसान का बकाया हो तो सरकार को भी बन्द

[श्री रामनिवास पासवान]

करना चाहिए। कहा तो यह जाता है कि कानून सभी के लिए बराबर है लेकिन किसान को जेल भेजा जाए और सरकार मनमानी करती रहे—यह बात चल नहीं सकती है।

अभी हमारे साथी ने बतलाया है कि शुगरकेन कन्ट्रोल आर्डर 1966 में कहा गया है :

"Where a producer of sugar cane has failed to make payment for the sugar cane purchased within fourteen days of delivery he shall pay interest on the amount due at the rate of 15 per cent per annum for the period of such delay beyond 14 days."

आप यह बतलाने की कृपा करें कि अभी तक आपने कितने लोगों से ब्याज वसूल किया है। जबसे देश आजाद हुआ है उसके बाद से लेकर अब तक क्या आप एक भी इंसटांस दे सकते हैं जब मिल मालिक से ब्याज वसूल किया गया हो ? अगर आप वसूल नहीं करते हैं तो यह कानून किस लिए बनाया है ? इससे तो यही साबित होता है कि सरकार मिल मालिकों को प्रोटेक्शन दे रही है।

I am asking new points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think you are mentioning calculation of interest by the co-operative department.

SHRI RAM VILAS PAWAN : There are four sectors, the Central Government, the State Governments, cooperatives etc.

एक नयी चीज इन्होंने और भी बनाई हुई है कि जो भी फेक्टरी खुलेगी गवर्नमेंट की वह एक निश्चित एरिया के अन्दर गन्ने की खरीद करेगी लेकिन हमारे श्री आर० पी० यादव की जो कांस्टीट्यून्सी है उसमें एक बनमंकी मिल है परन्तु मिल-मालिक नेपाल से जाकर खरीदेगा, जिसकी वजह से किसान को अपने गन्ने को जलाना पड़ता है। इसीलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से सिर्फ दो-तीन प्रश्न ही पूछना चाहता हूं। सरकार क्या आज इस सदन में घोषणा करेगी कि जिस किसान की बकाया राशि सरकार के ऊपर है, उस किसान को आज से पकड़ा नहीं जाएगा, जब तक उसका पैसा भुगतान नहीं करवा देती है ? क्या सरकार यह बताएगी कि अभी तक कितनी संस्थाओं से ब्याज के रूप में कितना पैसा वसूल किया गया है ? क्या सरकार यह भी बतलाएगी कि प्रतिवर्ष कितनी तारीख को फैक्ट्रियां खुल जानी चाहिएं और नहीं खुलने के क्या कारण हैं ? क्या सरकार इस सदन में घोषणा करेगी, जहां तक मुझे जानकारी है पिछले साल भी सरकार ने इसी वक्त घोषणा की थी, कि कितनी प्राइस आप गन्ना किसानों को देने जा रहे हैं ? अन्तिम सवाल मेरा यह है कि अब तो जो हुआ, वह हुआ क्या सरकार आज भी यह कहने की स्थिति में है कि जो गन्ना किसानों से लिया जाएगा, उसका भुगतान साथ-साथ करवा देगी ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहला प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य का यह है कि विभिन्न मिलों के खुलने के सम्बन्ध में, इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारें मोनिटर करती हैं। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 15 नवम्बर खुलने की डेट रखी है। उसको नोटिफाई किया है। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है, उसके अनुसार 15 नवंबर तक 50 मिलें खुल चुकी हैं और इन मिलों ने क्रशिंग शुरू कर दी है। जैसा कि मैंने

बताया कुछ मिलें 10 तारीख को खुल गई हैं और उस हिसाब से उनको किसानों को 15 दिन में पेमेंट कर देना चाहिए और इसी के अनुसार 24 तारीख को उनको पेमेंट मिलना चाहिए था। माननीय सदस्य की यह बात भी सही है कि पिछले नवम्बर में गन्ने की कीमत की घोषणा की गई थी। मैं आज सदन में 13.50 रु० स्टैचूटरी मिनिमम प्राइस की घोषणा कर रहा हूं। जैसा कि इन्होंने कहा है कि कुछ गन्ना जलाया जाता है, तो खण्डसारी और गुड़ में भी तो गन्ना जाता है। मिल आज खुले या बाद में खुले, इन-एनी केस होता है। क्योंकि मिलें तो सम्पूर्ण गन्ने का सिर्फ 40 प्रतिशत ही पेरती हैं और बाकी साठ प्रतिशत गुड और खाण्डसारी को जाता ही है।

सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य ने खुद के बारे में पूछा है। इसका उत्तर मैंने अभी एक माननीय सदस्य को दिया है, उस पर चित्त बसु साहब को भी बड़ा प्रेशर था। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो निर्धारित गाइड लाइन्स हैं, उसके खिलाफ हम कैसे कह सकते हैं। इसका तो प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है। हम समय-समय पर राज्य सरकारों को कहते हैं, निर्देश देते हैं, लेकिन यह हमारी बदकिस्मती की बात है कि निर्देश बजाय इन्टरेन्ट पर पहले मूल पर ही देना पड़ता है। मूल इतना अधिक बाकी रहता है कि उसको दिलाने में बार-बार सर्कुलर भेजने में अधिक समय लग जाता है, जबकि यह उनका काम है। व्यक्तिगत रूप से कहने में और पत्र द्वारा कहने में मूल में ही इतना अधिक समय लग जाता है कि इन्टरैस्ट मैं दिलवा ही नहीं पाता हूं अब मैं वह कोशिश करूंगा कि उनको इस बारे में कहूं। केन्द्रीय सरकार के बारे में मैंने बताया कि 22 करोड़ बकाया था और करीब-करीब 21 करोड़ कुछ लाख दे दिया है। हमारे पास 1 करोड़ 44 लाख बकाया है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इन्टरेस्ट सहित।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : नहीं, हमने भी इन्टरेस्ट नहीं दिया है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्यों ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इसीलिए कि जो कानून पहले वाला बना है, वह सेन्टर पर भी लागू होता है। पहले हम कोशिश करते हैं कि उसको मूल दे दें, सूद के लिए बाद में कोशिश करेंगे। पहले हम मूल चुकाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा कि अब तक कितना ब्याज लिया गया है, इस बारे में मेरे पास कोई आंकड़ा नहीं है। जैसी कि स्थिति है, मैं माननीय से छिपाना नहीं चाहता हूं। जब अभी हम सूद नहीं दे पा रहे हैं, तो संभवत: शायद ही कोई केस होगा जिसमें कि ब्याज वसूल किया गया होगा। फिर भी मैं पता लगाऊंगा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कम से कम आज तो आप सदन में घोषणा कर दीजिए कि पेमेंट उनको साथ-साथ मिल जाएगा।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : हम बराबर कोशिश करते हैं, चाहते भी यही हैं। शुगर-कन्ट्रोल-आर्डर में भी दिया हुआ है कि किसानों को पेमेंट गन्ना देने के 14 दिन के अन्दर होना ही चाहिए। इस लिए 14 दिन ही क्यों, पहले दिन ही पेमेंट हो जाए, इसके लिये कोशिश करेंगे। आपको मालूम है, मैं यूटोपिया की बात नहीं कह सकता हूं, जो

[श्री भगवत झा आजाद]

इण्डस्ट्री है उसमें इतना बाकी रह गया है। यह इसलिये हुआ कि स्टेट ऐडवाइज्ड प्राइस और स्टेचूटरी मिनिमम प्राइस में बड़ा फर्क था, यदि 8·5 परसेन्ट रिकवरी के आधार पर जोड़ा जाय, तो यह 10 परसेन्ट रिकवरी से भी ज्यादा था। इस लिये न सरकारी मिलें दे पाई और न प्राइवेट दे पाई।

हम आशा करते हैं कि विभिन्न सरकारें इस दिशा में अपना आवश्यक कदम उठायेंगी और उनको यह पैसा जल्दी से जल्दी दिया जायेगा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आज जिस किसान पर आप का बकाया है उस को हथकड़ी लग रही है, उसके लिए अपनी सरकारों से कह कर रुकवाइये।

श्री भगवत झा आजाद : इसके लिए तो माननीय सदस्य विभिन्न प्रान्तीय सरकारों को कहें, क्योंकि आप स्वयं राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : पैसा आपके यहां बकाया है, हमारे यहां नहीं है, हम कैसे कहें ?

श्री भगवत झा आजाद : अपने बकाया के लिए हम जिम्मेदार हैं और उसको देने के लिए कोशिश कर रहे हैं। दूसरों के लिए आप अपनी स्टेट असम्बली में उठाइये।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizambad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has made commendable efforts in reducing the arrears of sugar price. Now it stands at Rs. 112 crores. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether he can give the break up of this figure so that we may know who are the guilty ? Second thing is that there is no sanctity for this price of Rs. 13.50 per quintal. Award the minimum of Rs. 18 per quintal. Earlier, the Agricultural price Commission had recommended Rs. 16 per quintal. In several items the Ministry has overruled the recommendation and fixed higher price...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Ask somebody also to make this demand, not yourself.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : For certain other items, APC recommended lower price but the Government fixed higher price, why then in the particular case you have chosen the low price ?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : That may also be taken as part of my speech.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : That he can do, of course.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : But rules do not permit.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Last year, the Government of Andhra Pradesh had fixed the price at Rs. 18.50 per quintal and did not ask for any money from the Central Government. Mr. Vijay Bhasker Reddy, the Andhra Chief Minister manage with his own finances. But this year unprecedented floods were there and the state has suffered too much. So, I request that at least Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 25 crores may be advanced to Andhra Pradesh also so that they may be advanced to the cane growers but the Minister should make are that this money goes to the cane growers and not elsewhere because that is dangerous. Our Chief Minister is not in the habit of spending money. Whatever grant has been given by the Central Government, he has not spent for flood relief and that is why he has lost very badly in the election.....(*Interruptions*)..... I am a promoter of the cooperative sugar factories. We show fair to the industry also. Sugar is produced in six months and it is sold in fifteen months. In two years what we have

produced is sufficient for three years' consumption That includes. exports also which are to the tune of 7 lakh tonnes. The Minister of Food and Civil Supplies is making efforts to export some more sugar in lieu of oil. I want to know whether he succeeded in that. If not. the Government should make serious efforts to export at least 20 lakh tonnes of sugar so that it may give some relief. If the Government is going to pay less price this year and does not increase the levy price, there is a danger that what during Janata time, the same may be repeated.

Again there will be shortage, the price will go to Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per kg, as in the case of the Janata period, when we inherited that position. Then Madam Indira Gandhi took very imaginative steps and the production rose to 30 lakh tonnes in one year; then it increased to 65 lakh tonnes. This unprecedented increase must be maintained. It may happen that sometimes some famine may occur in some foreign country and we have to rush sugar there. We must remember that once we exported sugar and earned foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 500 crores. That was the starting point for building up foreign exchange reserves but then came the oil crisis, which upset it. Now I want the Minister to keep some sugar ready so that in case there is any famine in any part of the world, we can rush sugar there. Last year there was a famine in Australia. I would like to know whether the Minister get any export quota for Australia.

The present price is uneconomic and unrealistic. The Minister should see that the factories also make some money. Now there are private factories, co-operative factories and Government factories. 95 per cent of the factories are incurring huge losses. I am afraid they may become sick soon. I do not think the Government have get the capacity to take over all the sick mills. So, the industry should be maintained at a profitable level and the sugarcane grower should get a reasonable price.

If the consumer has got to pay a little more, he will not mind it. If he is paying Rs. 12 to 15 per kg., can he not pay for levy Rs. 4 more ? Of course, I am displeasing the consumer, but I do not bother about it. Looking at from the longer perspective, the levy sugar must be made available to the consumer at Rs. 4 per kg. I do not know why the Government is afraid of the consumers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The reason is they are more in number.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : The cane growers are also large in number. They are very effective and each farmer has 5 to 10 votes with him. Government should realise it. I would request the Minister to raise the levy price to at least Rs. 18 per quintal.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : The first question of the Hon. Member is about arrears. I would like to tell him that Rs. 112 crores are the arrears. Out of a total of Rs. 1,528 crores we have cleared Rs. 1,416 crores and now the balance is Rs. 112 crores. Out of this, about Rs. 60 crores are in UP, about Rs. 34 crores in Bihar and Rs. 18 crores for the rest of the country. So, these two States have get a major share in this.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : If the peasants are indebted to Government, will they not go to the court and will they not penalise the peasants? What penalty has been imposed by Government on the State Governments for their failure to pay our peasants ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I had explained it in detail when Prof. Ranga was not here. It is one thing to go to the court to penalise them and it is another thing to make them pay. I cannot send the State Governments to jail, nobody can do that under the Constitution. They are the persons who have to monitor and make the payment.

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

About the price, as I have explained there is no sanctity attached to Rs. 13.50. But when there is a glut or over-production, the farmers should not get less than this price. Last year they did not get less than that; they get more.

The second important element is fixing the levy price. The Hon. Member said that we are afraid of the consumers. We are not afraid of either the consumers or the cane growers. We love them both.

In Government's heart interest of both the cane growers and consumers is there. Therefore, we have to keep them pleased. We want to give maximum to the cane growers. But at the same time we want to make available sugar to the consumer at the lowest price so that the consumer should also be happy, because consumers are also landless.

Keeping in mind the interest of both, we have to keep the levy price sugar and accordingly we leave some part in the open market also for the mill owners to pay and make up the loss in the levy. Therefore, this balance has to be maintained in a country like ours where we know that the majority strata of our population are such to whom you have to make the goods like sugar available at a cheaper price as far as possible.

So far as Andhra Pradesh Government ways and means advance is concerned, the matter is with the Ministry of Finance. They will take decision on this.

About the levy price, I must tell the hon. Member again, we will do our best keeping in mind the statutory price to keep the levy price as much cheap as possible, because it affects the entire population. Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy should not hurry up to tell me. It does not mean that we would not keep the interest of the farmer in mind. 13.50 is for 8.5 recovery. Therefore, the average all India recovery of 10% will lead to a price which will be much bigger than the cost of production as calculated by the Agricultural Price Commission. We hope the State Governments will keep in mind the price that they paid last year, the price that they will have to pay this year. All these considerations will be there.

About export—it is fixed under U. N. Agreement by the sugar exporting countries.

One thing has to be kept in mind. We try our best because we havenow got higher prodcution, to have maximum quota for export. There is nothing like how much is sent to Australia and all that. But we will try in the International Conference to have maximum for export, more than what we have today.

I have dealt with the question of sick mills. I have already said what Government have done about liquidity of the sick mills. I have replied in detail. I have also explained the Central Government's efforts for the consumer.

13.47 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifty Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha then re-assembled after Lunch at fifty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI R. S. SPARROW *in the Chair.*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to restore 'Border Special Pay' to Central Staff located in border areas of Uttarkhand in U.P.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal) : The Central Staff located in the

border areas of U.P. were being paid border Special Pay at par with the U.P. State employees.

This Special Pay which was being paid since 1-10-1961 was arbitrarily discontinued from 1-8-1969 causing severe hardship by way of reduction in total emoluments, pensionary benefits, gratuity etc. This reduction has been done despite solemn assurances given to staff in the year, 1961.

This Border Allowance was further reduced on 1-12-1975 causing serious hardships specially due to general inflation and price rise in view of the difficult terrain. Government should immediately undo this grave injustice as has been done recently for staff posted in North-Eastern region.

(ii) Cultural Programme on eve of "Ganesh Parva" in Memory of Maharaja Chakradhar Singh of Raigarh, M.P.

श्री केयूर भूषण (रायपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश के रायगढ़ नगर का स्वतन्त्रता पूर्व के अन्धकार युग में भारतीय संस्कृति के संरक्षण में बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। तत्कालीन शासक महाराजा चक्रधर सिंह, जो स्वय एक विद्वान साहित्यकार, संगीत मर्मज्ञ एवं कलाप्रेमी थे, अपने जीवन काल में पूर्ण निष्ठा के साथ भारत की कला की प्रत्येक विधा को संरक्षण एवं प्रोत्साहन देते रहे।

लोक नृत्य से कत्थक नृत्य तक तथा लोक वाद्यों से आधुनिक वाद्य यंत्रों तक रायगढ़ में सुरक्षित रहे। देश के समस्त महान विद्वानों, साधकों तथा विद्यार्थियों को वहां अध्ययन की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जाती रही। परिणाम स्वरूप अनेक महान ग्रन्थों की रचना वहां हुई तथा अनेक कलाकारों का निर्माण हुआ, जो भारत प्रसिद्ध हुए। उसी प्रकार देश के महान शास्त्रज्ञ एवं संगीतज्ञ उस स्थान में पहुँचते रहे और संरक्षण पाते रहे। कत्थक नृत्य के तो वे सृजक थे। उनके लिखे अनेक ग्रन्थ, जो पांडुलिपि के रूप में अभी भी उपलब्ध हैं, या उनके द्वारा लिखाए गए महान ग्रन्थ, सब धूल खाते यहां वहां पड़े हैं। उसी प्रकार उनकी रंगशाला और वहां की कलाकृतियां, जो देश के महान कलाकारों को आकर्षित कर रही हैं, जर्जर हो चली हैं।

इसलिए मैं सदन के माध्यम से शासन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि उस महान साधक की कर्मस्थली रायगढ़ की जो एक समय पूरे भारत की संस्कृति को संरक्षण देता रहा, रक्षा की जाए तथा उसकी पूर्व परम्परा को कायम रखने के लिए प्रतिवर्ष गणेश पर्व के अवसर पर सांस्कृतिक समारोह का आयोजन किया जाए, जिसके माध्यम से उस महान कलाकार की स्मृति को अक्षुण्ण रखा जा सके।

(iii) Need to withdraw certain acts which have resulted in closure of bricks manufacturing units leading to large scale unemployment.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : It is very unfortunate and of great concern that the All India Brick and Tiles Manufacturers' Federation has decided to stop the working of brick tiles in view of some central and State enactments applicable to the brick kilns recently resulting in the closure of 30,000 small scale units in India employing more than 50 lakhs ladless labourers. The brick and tiles industries which are run as rural industry employ substantially large work force. The operation in brick kilns is seasonal, they get employment for six months. There has been a

great hue and cry over bonded labour in the brick industry but it is not true. The former Union Labour Minister has issued the statement that there was no bonded labour in the brick industry. But it is surprising, however, that now suddenly bonded labour has been discovered in brick kilns in the States and the bonded labour Act has been applied to this industry. Not only this but Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act', Employees Provident Fund Act, Factory Act, Bonus Act and the Fall-back Wages Act have also been extended to brick industry. The protection of the Mangoes Groves Act has also been in force in U.P. In this background, the brick kiln owners decided to close down the brick kilns all over the country. The Federation has time and again brought this issue to the notice of the Central Govern ment, but nothing has been done so far. In view of the above, I want to draw the attention of the Government to reconsider the whole issue and withdraw the above laws which are heading this industry to complete closure.

(iv) Shortage of Cement in Kerala

SHRI K. KUNHAMBV (Cannanore): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the problem arising out of the shortage of cement in Kerala. Since 28th February, 1982 when partial decontrol of cement was introduced, the quarterly quota of cement to Kerala has been reduced. The quarterly allotment from the second quarter of 1983 was fixed at 67800 MT. This left a wide gap between the demand and supply. Unfortunately, even the allotted quantity is not being despatched which has further aggravated the shortage.

The Government of Kerala is not in a position to meet even a fraction of the demand of cement. Construction activities in Kerala have increased manifold over the years as a result of the regular flow of money from gulf-countries. Apart from that, Government's own construction activities have to be carried on. All this requires a larger allocation of cement to Kerala. It should also be ensured that the allotted cement is despatched in time.

Therefore, I would request the Government to immediatelv release more cement to Kerala and ensure that adequate quantity of cement is supplied regularly so as to meet the State's requirement substantially.

(v) Setting up of two Sugar mills in Private Sector in Coimbatore.

*SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHVAN (Palghat) : The Chittur Sugar Ltd. is one of the three sugar mills working in Kerala. This mill is getting sugar cane mainly from the Coimbatore district of Tamilnadu. The Tamilnadu Government authorities have recently taken a decision to set up two sugar mills in the Private Sector in Coimbatore District. This decision is likely to affect the easy availability of Sugar Cane for the Chittur Sugar Mills, which in the Co-operative Sector.

Under the guidelines of the Central Government, permission to set up new mills should be given only after carefully scrutinising the requirements of existing statutory zones. A good number of members of the Chittur Sugar Factory are Cane Growers of Tamilnadu. The Tamilnadu authorities have been permitting this Factory to procure sugar cane from 1000 acres permanently and 2000 acres temporarily from Coimbatore district.

I would require 12000 to 15000 acres of Sugar Cane to meet the full requirement of this mill. In Palghat district, Sugar cane is cultivated only in 5000 to 6000 acres. The remaining quantity has to come from Coimbatore.

98% of the requirement of Sugar Cane during the special season between June and September has to come from Coimbatore only.

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

In this situation, setting up of two Mills in Coimbatore would result in stoppage of supply of sugar cane to Chittur Mill from Coimbatore. Therefore, I request the Centeral Government to take a decision which would ensure regular supply of Sugar Cane to Chittur Sugar Ltd.

(vi) Central Government help to Utter Pradesh in view of power crisis due to fire at Obra Thermal Power Station.

श्री बी०डी०सिंह (फूलपुर) : उत्तर प्रदेश में अप्रत्याशित रूप से भारी विद्युत कटौती के कारण गंभीर संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है। यह कटौती गत 13 नवम्बर से लागू की गई। राज्य विद्युत परिषद् की अक्षमता एवं उसमें व्याप्त अनियमितताओं के कारण प्रदेश पहले से ही विद्युत संबन्धी समस्याओं के दौर से गुजर रहा था, हाल में ओवरा ताप विद्युत गृह में हुए भयंकर अग्नि कांड ने समस्या को बेकाबू कर दिया है। हर प्रकार के उद्योगों में सप्ताह में तीन दिन विद्युत आपूर्ति बन्द रहेगी। इससे औद्योगिक उत्पादन एवं श्रमिकों की रोजी-रोटी पर छाये संकट का अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है। इसी प्रकार कृषि एवं घरेलू उपभोग पर भी प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है। इस समय रबी की बुवाई के लिए खेतों में पानी की आवश्यकता है। परन्तु विद्युत कटौती ने इस क्षेत्र में विषम परिस्थिति उत्पन्न कर दी है।

केन्द्रीय ऊर्जा सचिव गत 12 नवम्बर को लखनऊ गये थे और विभिन्न प्रान्तीय अधिकारों से विचार-विमर्श किया है। इस समय आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि प्रांत को सिंगरौली ताप विद्युत इकाई से संभावनानुसार अधिक से अधिक विद्युत आपूर्ति की जाय। अभी तक संभवत: मात्र 16 मेगावाट बिजली वहां से प्रदेश को मिलती है। प्रदेशीय सरकार ओवरा ताप विद्युत गृह के पुनर्निमाण के लिए केन्द्र से सम्भवत: 30 करोड़ की आर्थिक सहायता भी मांगी है। यदि इन सहयोगों को केन्द्र द्वारा उपलब्ध न कराया गया तो प्रदेश में अभूतपूर्व विद्युत संकट संकट उत्पन्न हो सकता है।

अतएवं मैं माननीय ऊर्जा मन्त्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में व्यक्तिगत रुचि लेकर उत्तर प्रदेश को वर्तमान विद्युत संकट से आवश्यक सहायता उपलब्ध करा कर उबारने का कष्ट करें।

(vii) Need to supply sufficient quantity of rice to Kerala

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram) : A very serious situation has developed in the State of Kerala due to failure of the centre to supply foodgrains in order to maintain the statutory rationing system in the state. Due to last year's serious drought, the local production of paddy was next to nil; and therefore the availability of rice in the open market is very little; and moreover, due to the restrictions imposed by the surplus states in the matter of buying of Rice from these states by Kerala Civil Supplies Corporation, this is also restricting the rice supply in the state. Consequently, the rationing system in the state is collapsing and the price of Rice is going up daily.

Therefore, it is very urgent that Government of India should supply at least two lakh tonnes of Rice to Kerala state per month to meet the present crisis and to maintain the statutory Rationing system in the state.

(viii) Early completion of Buxer Coilver Dam in Bhojpur

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : सभापति महोदय, भोजपुर जिला अन्तर्गत बक्सर-कोइलवर तटबंध के निर्माण का कार्य विगत 15 वर्ष पहले प्रारम्भ हुआ था।

इसे 1975 में ही पूरा हो जाना चाहिए था। विगत दो वर्षों से यह घोषणा की जाती है कि इनके तीन सेक्टरों में से सेक्टर ए का काम पूरा हो जायेगा और इसमें बाढ़ का पानी नहीं आएगा। लेकिन इस वर्ष भी बाढ़ का पानी इस सेक्टर में आया और एक सप्ताह तक राष्ट्रीय पथ पर पानी आ जाने के कारण पटना-आरा तथा पश्चिम के अन्य स्थानों का रास्ता अवरुद्ध हो गया।

प्रारम्भ में इस तटबंध योजना की लागत 26.28 करोड़ की थी। मंहगाई के कारण इसके खर्च तिगुने से अधिक हो गए हैं। सेक्टर "बी" और "सी" में तो आधा काम भी नहीं हुआ है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सभी तीनों सेक्टरों में बोल्डर पिचिंग करना भी सम्मिलित है। बक्सर कोइलवर तटबंध योजना में लगभग 71,650 हेक्टेयर के क्षेत्र को बाढ़ से सुरक्षित करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। इसमें राजकीय नलकूपों तथा गंगा में हाई पंपिंग सेट लगाकर इस क्षेत्र को सिंचित करने की भी योजना है। लेकिन ये सारी योजनायें खटाई में पड़ी हुई हैं।

इस वर्ष भी सेक्टर "ए" में हर जगह पानी भरा था और अन्य वर्षों की भांति इस वर्ष भी करोड़ों रुपये की क्षति हुई। बाँध की मजबूती पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। धन का कोई अभाव नहीं है और एक-दो स्थानों को छोड़कर कहीं जन विरोध भी नहीं है। बल्कि जन विरोध का कारण उन्हें मुआवजा न मिलना है। बांध और नदी के बीच के गांव की हालत बड़ी दयनीय है। इन्हें अभी तक बांध के बाहर बसने के लिए योजना के अनुसार बासगत जमीन उपलब्ध नहीं कराई गई है।

अत: केन्द्रीय सरकार से आग्रह है कि बक्सर कोइलवर तटबंध को आने वाले वर्ष में युद्ध-स्तर पर पूरा करायें।

MR. CHAIRMAN : We now take up the next item.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। खगरिया में पुलिस द्वारा जो मास रेप हुआ था उसके सम्बन्ध में मैंने 377 के अन्तर्गत दिया था लेकिन यह कहा गया कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि रेप स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है या सेन्ट्रल सब्जेक्ट है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Have you said enough ? I will give you my ruling; This should be put up to the Speaker's consideration and it will be done.

CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT BILL—*Contd.*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah on 18. November, 1983, namely :

> 'That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Crimminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration'.

Now, Shri Amal Datta.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Dimond Harbour): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the main thing about this Bill and the welcome being is that it has come at last for consideration and passing by the House.

Sir, a hue and cry was raised by the people and by the Press and it was taken up by Parliament as early as in April, 1980. It is on that basis that demands were made that stringent pro-

visions should be made to punish those who are guilty of rape, particularly the guilty person having authority given to them by the state, namely, the police, the authorities of the jails, hospitals etc. where they can have women under their custody and under their powers. There have been number of causes in which rape of women in custody has been happening, rape of women by police was happening and these cases have been on the increase. So, the public and the representatives of the media; have been feeling that necessary protection should be given immediately to women and we should prevent this and properly tackle these incidents of increasing assaults on women by these people in authority.

For that reason a Bill was brought forward. But the Bill had to be referred to the Joint Select Committee. The Joint Committee had to wait unduly for a long time for the Government's amendments to come. Even though the Joint Committee submitted its report one year ago, the Bill could be brought forward only now. I do not know how such a Bill has taken 2½ years before it could come up for consideration of the House. But I hope and I am sure that this Bill will be passed at least now. But at the same time I may point out that the delay of 2½ years show the callous attitude of the Government towards protecting women. Whatever is enacted is not going to be enforced and that has been made clear at the very beginning, because the Government has not been very serious in bringing forward this particular Bill before this House. The Hon. Minister may say that this was under the consideration of the Joint Committee for a long time. The Joint Committee says in its report that it had to take a long time because it had to take evidence from various parts of the country and also it had to wait for a long time to get the amendments from the Government....It has to keep up its words as promised as early as in April 1980. Now, before its term is over, before the next election comes, when it has to go to the electorates, it wants to tell the people that they have brought forward such a Bill to protect the weaker sections and therefore this Bill has been brought forward now. But I say that this should have been brought one year before because the Joint Committee submitted its report in October 1982.

Even as the Bill stands now, it suffers from various weaknesses. Our object is to protect the women from rape or criminal assault mainly by people in whose custody they are and by the people who go out in a group and therefore they are stronger and they have got strength and who commit mass rape, gang rape. Now, this kind of thing is sought to be deterred by giving higher punishment and by prescribing a minimum punishment to be given by the Court and the Court also can give lesser punishment according to the merits of the case. So, that will also be more or less an indication to the Court as to what is the minimum punishment to be given, an indication given by the Legislature which the Court ought not to flout at its sweet will. But, when there is a compelling reason, this has been brought forward saying that these are the recommendations of the Law Commission and therefore it is brought forward before this House. But the main thing is when the Police commits a rape either in custody or outside the custody, whatever is being sought to be brought under the net of the Indian Panel Code by this particular Bill, there should be some kind of provision for this. Now, what is the immediate remedy for this ? What is the remedial action to be taken by the victim or the relations of the victim ? Is the woman who has been raped in the police custody, going to lodge a complaints in the same police station ? Are they going to record the complaints of the victim ? If the complaint is not recorded, how can the investigation be started? But the members of Parliament were in a position to set this matter in motion. We know also how the press has set in motion a lot of such matters.

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But it seems that the Government is no serious and there is no provision indicated in this Bill in regard to the lodging of the complaints. Now, what had happened in Bhagpat ? The woman was stripped and paraded in public and she was raped by the Police. But nothing was done against those who had committed the crime because she had not registered a complaint until the matter was taken up by the Members of Parliament.

Again the same thing happened very recently in 1983 in the Bellari case. The Bellari case outburst was not because there was a rape, but because the police did not register the case... (*Interruptions*).

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगुसराय) : बागपत में ऐसा केस नहीं हुआ था ।

SHRI AMAL DATTA : They have now submitted a charge sheet.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : वहाँ पर दोनों पक्षों के सदस्य गए थे, आप की तरफ की भी बहुत सी महिला सदस्य वहाँ गई थीं और जो प्रतिवेदन आया था उसमें कहा गया था कि रेप का केस नहीं हुआ था ।

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I have no personal knowledge of that.

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी (खजुराहो): आप जनरल बात करें जब तक किसी बात की पुष्टि न हो जाय, तब तक उस का उल्लेख नहीं करना चाहिये ।

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I am talking in their favour. Why are they agitated ?

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : अगर आपको प्वाइन्ट्स नहीं मिल रहे हैं तो आप गलत बात क्यों कह रहे हैं ?

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : You should apologise to her.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Why ?

SHRI KAM PYARE PANIKA : Because you have said something which is not correct.

SHRI AMAL DUTTA : If I say something in this House which is not correct, somebody may correct me later. To interrupt like this is not fair..... (*Interruptions*)

The Hon. lady Member is not understanding my point at all. My point is that once a lady has been raped by a policeman, can she register the case in police station ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Cross-discussion does not help. Please carry on.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : This is a fundamental thing which has not been tackled in this law. This amendment should have first tackled this predicament of a woman who has been raped by a policeman either in the police custody or outside. If the policeman commits rape within the jurisdiction of the police station, or even if the woman has been raped in her home by a policeman, he may not be the officer incharge of the police station; the point is, is the officer incharge going to register the case ? I have gone through a number of such cases which have been reported and I find that in practically all the cases, until the political people had interfered, or the Minister, the Divisional Commissioner or the District Magistrate was approached, no remedial action was started. In order to overcome this difficulty, the Government should bring in a further amendment to the effect to enable the remedial action to start from FIR to be made with some other official and not with the police station in such cases.

The other thing is that there is no special procedure prescribed apart from what is the normal procedure for investigation for such cases. As we know, the normal investigations take quite a long time; two years, three years or even four years lapse when the cases

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are taken up in the courts. Where will the rape victims be available after expiry of that time ? As we know, this is a disgrace on our society. A rape victim is practically given the same status as a prostitute. She bears a stigma in the eyes of the society, she has to hide herself. She cannot openly say what has happened to her. She has to make a complaint surreptitiously. The fact that such a woman has to be protected from the glare of publicity has been recognised in this law by providing trial in camera, or giving no undue publicity without her consent.

But sometimes it has gone even beyond the point what was required. It has gone so far that even the organisations, which are concerned with protecting the women, helping them in such situations, they cannot also give publicity in order to get the redress. I understand that it is even difficult in such a situation for such women's organisations to get the consent of the victims, because the victim is under such pressure from the people in authority, who commit the rape, as not to give the consent to these organisations to take up a case. Therefore, if publicity is eliminated, it means redress also will be eliminated in many cases which up to now got redress only through the intervention by public spirited men and women or such social service organisations. So, whereas it recognises the principles and brings in a situation that the women have to be protected from glare of publicity, as otherwise, proper investigation and trial cannot be effected, it has gone too for in protecting the women and also it has gone so far even to eliminate the remedy itself. So, that aspect has to be looked into. And I urge the Hon. Minister to kindly look into this since this particular section requires some amendment so that the women's organisations can take up the case, if they think fit even without the consent of the victim because consent may not be forthcoming because of the pressure in bo persons authority.

Then, Sir, it is also disgraceful that we have to bring this law now after 30 years of Independence. After such a long time when we should have been able to change the attitude of men towards women to change the social attitude as to the status of women, that we have not been able to do. Not only that, we have gone in the reverse direction; we have slipped back in our social attitude from where we started in 1947 on the eve of our Independence This is the tragedy. And that is why this Bill has to be brought today. Our social attitude towards women and the way the women are depicted day in and day out in the media, in the newspapers, in cinemas, everywhere shows that it is laudable for men to be aggressive and the women must be weak, must be vulnerable, must be passive. This is the attitude which is inculcated into our minds by the media day in and day out and, Sir, you know in the cinemas whatever be the guidelines to the Censors, a rape scene is a must for a box-office success. Against this we have not been able to do anything. It is going on and is increasing. Violence on women, rape on women, these are the formula for box-office success in a picture. This being the situation, will only law suffice to remedy that situation ? I am sure it will not. The law is still welcome. I believe in law also as an instrument of social change, but the law alone cannot make that change. There must be attack from various directions; their must be an attack to prevent the media to portray women and men in such a position or in such a way which shows man is aggressive or the rape scenes. All these things should be eliminated from pictures, from the newspaper advertisements, prints etc. We have to mould the attitude of the society towards the male-female relationship; otherwise the problem of rape, which is increasing will go on increasing and the law alone will not be able to prevent it.

Then about the attitute of the Police. Why is it that the policeman, instead of protecting the women, goes on and commits rape on them ? I think the answer is to be found in the fact that ultimately nothing happens to those policemen. If the Government is serious

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about the prevention of rape, particularly by the police, it should have some kind of statistics to show and prove to this House, that Government has monitored each and every case which has come to its notice, of rape by police, in custody or outside custody, because what is sought to be prevented is not only rape on women who has been brought to the Police Station, but rape generally by policemen, although it does not go far enough for that purpose. It prevents rape only in police stations by policemen anywhere in India and outside police stations, only within the jurisdiction of the police station. That, to my mind, is not sufficient, because police stations can be contiguous; and a policeman is known to be policeman in the next police station area, and he can commit it outside the area easily So, the extent of the area where the rape would be punishable, should have been much larger than what has been said in this Bill, because the policeman is a policeman whether in his own police station, or in the next police station area. From one police station area, it may be 10 Km. away, and from the next police station area, it, may be 1 Km. away. He can commit it easily, because the women do not know whether a particular policeman has got authority on her house or area; or not. So, taking into consideration the illiterary and ignorance of the people in general, and knowing that the policemen are venerated even more than the Prime Minister, or even the God, I feel that the law should spread its not wider than it has done here, by making the offence by policemen committed anywhere, at least in his state, punishable. Outside his State, he may not be known as a policeman.

So, the Bill has various lacunae, in terms of trying to attack this evil. It should have been attacked from all sides—and not only from one side which it is trying to do. It falls short of what could have been achieved by spreading its net a little wider.

The Joint Committee has given various suggestions, which include suggestions relating to the amendment of the Penal Code, amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code, as well as certain general suggestions. As a suggestions relating to the amendment of the I. C. which should be enacted in further, they have said that there should be punishment for rape on women under economic dominance. This is something which certain members of the Joint Committee had brought in. It was not accepted by the Joint Committee. It was left as a suggestion for the Government to enact in future, by amending the Indian Penal Code. I hope the Minister will kindly take note of this suggestion, which has already been considered, and deliberated upon by the Joint Committee.

A law in that line will be most welcome. Secondly, so far as amendment of criminal procedure code is concrned, they suggested that the medical examination of a man accused of a rape as well as a victim of a rape, such procedure should be incorporated in the criminal procedure code. No doubt examination is something which is done in a rape case but it is not something which is compuslory; it is something for which no extra provision has been made, it is something which is done in a cursory fashion, because of the delay. The evience is ultimately eliminated or the report given is inconclusive. Taking into account all those things, the law should be amended.

The most important thing is the compensation for a women on whom rape is committed. So long as social attitude remains one of stigma of a victim of a rape, the rape victims must be given compensation if a victim cannot look forward to a marriage if she is unmarried, cannot look forward to leading a married life if she is already married, in most cases, if not all. Therefore, the Government must take account of this situation and give compensation to the rape victims; if possible, give her

some training so that she can earn her livelihood; she does not depend upon her husband for that purpose. This is a welcome suggestion again of the Joint Committee and the Minister should take note of this. Unless such concerted efforts are made, no remedy can ultimately be succeessful. Please make it possible for the victims of a rape to live a useful social life; not only give her protection but you must give her protection by making various other changes apart from what are already here. These are welcome but not enough. So, please bring more changes to safegard the position of a women in making complaints, having investigation done quickly, having a court process and trial gone through quickly. That is absolutely necessary,

So far as Bhagpat case is concerned, in June 1983, a correspondent of *The Statesman* visited her. She was not allowed to go outside her in-law's house; she stayed inside day-in and day-out. She was afraid of the people who were guilty; I do not know whether anybody is guilty; but they were afraid that the people who were guilty might take it ill. That came out in *The Statesman*. I do not know whether it has attracted the notice of the Hon. Minister. That case took three years or more for the charge-sheet to be filed. That is the normal fate of most of the cases. The time should be shortened and during this period the lady should be protected; and the ordeal, of course, should be lessened, as for as possible. To a large extent, an effort has been made. That has been supplemented by the recent ruling of the Supreme Court. Probably that will suffice, so far as the court is concerned. For that, I welcome this law.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I take the privilege to caution the House. The subject is very important as also quite complex. I had the privilege of being a Member of this particular committee and I want to assure you that it took them a very long time to go through all the different faces of the problem. It is a very very important Bill. Therefore, I would request the hon. members to put in their best in the very cogent points that they may wish to raise and be as brief as possible. Otherwise, it is a very complex subject which can be alongated into any shape.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान के राष्ट्र कवि श्री मैथिलीशरण गुप्त ने कहा था ।

अबला जीवन हाय
तुम्हारी यही कहानी ।
आँचल में है दूध
और आँखों में पानी ।।

यह बात श्री मैथिलीशरण गुप्त जी ने कही थी और आज औरतों के जिस्म के साथ जो व्यापार किया जाता है वह आप को मालूम है । इसमें एक बेसिक बात आपने लिखी है रेप की जगह सेकसुअल आफेंस । सारे क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड को आपने जो अमेंड किया है उसमें सभी जगह आपने सेकसुअल आफेंस शब्द इस्तेमाल किया है ।

देश के अन्दर आज भी देवदासी प्रथा मौजूद है । मैं बहुत से पेपरों में देखता हूं तो पाता हूं कि गरीबी के कारण किस प्रकार की घटनाएं देश में होती हैं । 30 अप्रैल 1983 के "इण्डिया टुडे" के अन्दर यह निकला है । यह उड़ीसा की बात है, उड़सी वाले चले न जाएं ।

> "The cynical exploitation of Ghumsar Udayagiri's attractive and trusting women became so easy and so ptevelent that outsiders gave the village a new name : Prem Nagar. There are as many as 200 abandoned wives."

He further says :

> "The sexual abuse increased so much that frightened parents de-

[श्री मूलचन्द डांगा]

vised a method to make their girls ugly. They would totemise the faces of their daughters with sharp needles and weapons. Many beautiful girls were disfigured."

अगर हमारे ए० आई० सी० सी० के जनरल सेक्रेटरी चन्द्र लाल चन्द्राकार जी डीटेल में इसको पढ़ेंगे तो उन्हें मालूम होगा कि देश में और जगह भी इस तरह की घटनाएं होती हैं और उनके मध्य प्रदेश में भी होती हैं। (व्यवधान) .... राजस्थान में नहीं होती हैं। वहां सब सीता और सावित्री होती हैं। सवाल यह है कि जब सैकसुअल आफेंस आपने लिखा है तो मैं समझता था कि देश के अन्दर जितनी ये प्रथाएं हैं जिससे औरतों के जिस्म के साथ व्यापार होता है उन सब बातों को कवर करना चाहिए था। यह रेप का सवाल नहीं है। आज रेप तो इतना कामन हो गया है, उसकी जो फिगर्स दी गई हैं उससे मालूम होता है कि—

Total for the year—1978, 1979 and 1980

	Cases reported	Cases regulated in conviction
Delhi	202	27 only
West Bengal	1,516	124 only
Karnataka	258	30 only

आखिर इस कानून की मंशा क्या थी? गवर्नमेंट ने यह कानून किस लिए बनाया? एक बात ठीक कही गई है और मैं भी गृह मंत्री से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि 1980 के अन्दर यह बिल आपने पेश किया था, उसकी मंशा यह थी इसको जल्दी से जल्दी पारित किया जाय। लेकिन आज नवम्बर 1983 के अन्दर इस पर चर्चा हो रही है। इस विषय की गंभीरता को हमें मानना पड़ेगा। जो बिल आया है उसके फक्ट्स ऐण्ड फिगर्स से मालूम होता है कि सेक्स के आफ्रेंसेज के अन्दर कितने मामलों में कन्विक्शन होता है और कितने परसेंट में होता है।

एक मनोवैज्ञानिक कठिनाई जो लड़की के सामने आती है वह उसकी मौत से भी ज्यादा खराब होती है। उसका परिवार उसको तिरस्कृत कर देता है और समाज उस लड़की का जीना दूभर कर देता है। क्या आपने कोई ऐसा प्राविजन रखा है कि इन केसेज का ट्रायल इतने टाइम में खत्म कर दिया जायेगा? अगर 6-7 साल तक यह केसेज चलते रहेंगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा? क्या कोई टाइम-लिमिट रखकर इन केसेज को प्रयार्टी दी जायेगी? मैं समझता हूं आपने कोई प्राविजन नहीं रखा है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि ऐसे केसेज में लड़की का बयान कोई लेडी पुलिस आफिसर ही ले। हाई कोर्ट ने जजमेन्ट दिया है कि आजकल भी अगर कोई जबर्दस्ती करता है, चाहे अपनी पत्नी के साथ ही क्यों न हो, वह गुनहगार है। इसलिए इन मामलों की इंक्वायरी और इंवेस्टिगेशन लेडी पुलिस आफिसर के द्वारा ही होना चाहिए। उस लड़की को थाने भी नहीं ले जाना चाहिए बल्कि उसके मकान पर ही इंक्वायरी की जानी चाहिए। आप कैमरा कोर्ट में इंक्वायरी करना चाहते हैं तो ठीक है लेकिन उसके मेडिकल एग्जामिनेशन के लिए लेडी डाक्टर और इंक्वायरी के लिए लेडी पुलिस आफिसर ही होनी चाहिए। एस० एच० ओ० से नीचे किसी भी पुलिसमैन के द्वारा इसकी इंक्वायरी नहीं होनी चाहिए।

इसके अलावा आप जो अखबारों की स्वतन्त्रता को रोक रहे हैं उससे भी गड़-बड़ होगी। इस देश में लोग अपनी पाशविक वृत्तियों की पूर्ति के लिए क्या-क्या कुकर्म करते हैं, उसकी अनेक तस्वीरें अखबार वालों ने सामने रखी हैं। जस्टिस भगवती ने कहा है कि कानून पारित करने से कुछ नहीं होगा।

Justice Bhagwati of Supreme Court outlined three main atrocities on women—dowery deaths, forced prostitution and rape.

राय साहब ने एक सेक्शुअल आफेन्स को ही लिया है। आपने रेप को ही लिया है। आजकल तो आफिसेज में की इसके द्वारा प्रमोशन हो जाते हैं। पुलिस वालों पर भी विश्वास नहीं करना चाहिए लेकिन आप तो इस बुढ़ापे में इस बात को नहीं जानोगे। जो क्वेश्चन करने वाले हैं उनकी ग्रे हेयर की अवस्था है।

It was not enough to merely make changes in the Constitution or the existing system of law. He said : There is need for efficient police force. What is troubling us more is that today many of these rapes are committed by the police themselves the supposed guardians of law and order.

जिनमें हमें विश्वास पैदा करना चाहिए, उनके यहां ज्यादा होता है। आफिसरों में होता है। समाज कल्याण की जो बडी-बड़ी संस्थायें खुल चुकी हैं, जो मैनेजमेंट करने वाले होते हैं, उनकी क्या चरित्र है। अखबारों में सारी घटनायें आती हैं। नारी-निकेतन ये क्या नारी निकेतन हैं। सेक्सुअल अफेंस को कवर करना था, तो केवल रेप को ही किया है। हैड लाइन्स लिख दिया—सैक्सुअल आफैंस। आज भी देवदासी प्रथा चालू है। जिस्म को अर्पित करती हैं। भगवान के नाम पर समाज के दुश्मनों के सामने और समाज के गुण्डों के सामने। मन्त्री जी हिम्मत के साथ कहेंगे कि हमको कुछ इसमें और अमेंडमेंट करना पड़ेगा। जो कुछ किया है, वह ठीक किया है। जिस्म का जो व्यापार समाज में किया जाता है, ठेकेदारों और कान्ट्रैक्टर्स द्वारा गरीबी के कारण, वह अभिशाप है। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि क्रिमनल प्रोसीजर एक्ट में 161 के तहत एवीडेंस होते हैं, उनको बन्द कर देना चाहिए। एक सन्टेंस होता है कि मेरे साथ बलात्कार किया और बात खत्म हो गई। होता यह है कि ब्यानों को लेकर कोर्ट में कन्ट्राडिक्शन के लिए अब लड़की खड़ी होती है, तो मेरी दृष्टि में वह स्थिति बलात्कार से भी ज्यादा भयानक होती है। Simply she must say that in all right. It is 1983 where we are making amendment. We are not old man, we must not adopt old things.

बापू साहिब पारुलेकर ने भी कहा है कि उसके अन्दर अमेंडमेंट होना चाहिए उन्होंने कहा है कि 161 में एवीडेंस एक्ट के अन्दर डिटेल में स्टेटमेंट लेने के बाद औरत के ब्यानों पर कन्ट्राडिक्शन होता है, जो कि एक बहुत बुरी बात है ज्वाइंट कमेटी ने बहुत समय लिया, इसके लिए उसको बहुत धन्यवाद। फिर भी सैक्सुअल आफैंस में हिन्दुस्तान की बहुत सी बातों को टच नहीं किया गया है।

हस्बैण्ड और वाइफ के रेप का मामला आपने इसमें लिया है यह बात मेरे दिमाग में कम बैठी है। मुझे तो इसमें कुछ खतरा मालूम होता है। 15 वर्ष से कम उम्र की वाइफ हो, चाहे एक दिन कम हो, मान लीजिए वे हनीमून के लिए हैदराबाद जाते हैं तो थानेदार कह

सकता है कि तुम 15 साल की नहीं हुई हो। मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि आप इतनी डिटेल में क्यों गये ? हस्बैण्ड और वाइफ के रेप का मामला बिल्कुल नया है, हमारी संस्कृति को देखते हुए इस को रेप में कैसे ले आये ? ऐसा भी होता है—कोई लड़की मान लीजिये रेगिस्तान में पैदा हुई है, उसकी उम्र चाहे कम हो लेकिन उसका शरीर अच्छा है और दूसरी तरफ ऐसी लड़की भी हो सकती है जो ऐसी जगह पैदा हुई हो जहां मलेरिया है, उसकी उम्र ज्यादा हो लेकिन देखने में उतने उम्र की न लगती हो, उसको यही कहेंगे कि तुम 15 साल की नहीं हो। मुझे आपकी यह बात पसन्द नहीं आई।

एक और बात भी सोचने की है—कुछ लड़कियां बहुत होशयार होती हैं और पुलिस की एजेन्ट होती हैं। आजकल पोलिटिक्स का जमाना है, पुलिस जिसको चाहेगी उसको रेप में फांस देगी। उनसे बचने का क्या तरीका है ? आपने इसमें लिखा है कि उस लड़की से उसकी पास्ट-बातें नहीं पूछी जायेंगी, तब आप उसके बारे में कैसे जान सकेंगे ? जब पुलिसवाला किसी को फांसना चाहेगा, वह औरत तैयार रहेगी यह कहने के लिए कि उस आदमी ने मेरे साथ बलात्कार किया है, उस हालत में उस औरत का बलात्कार तो नहीं हुआ, लेकिन उस बेचारे आदमी का बलात्कार हो जायेगा। यह सवाल भी बिचार करने योग्य है।

मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूं कि इसमें कुछ बातें और शामिल करना चाहियें। अभी मैंने कुछ सजेश्चन्ज आपके सामने रखी हैं उन पर आपको गौर करना चाहिये आपने मथुरा के एक केस का जिक्र किया है। उसके बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कह दिया कि औरत के बदन पर कोई निशान नहीं था कि बलात्कार किया गया। हमारे जेठमलानी साहब ऐसे केस में आगमेन्ट करेंगे कि रेप नहीं हुआ। ये सब बातें हैं जिन पर गौर करना चाहिये। इस बिल में अभी भी बहुत अमेण्डमेन्ट की गुंजाइश है। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करता हूं कि आप जो बिल लाये हैं उसको तो पारित कर देना चाहिये, लेकिन उसके बाद भी आपको सैकसुअल आफेन्स की गहराई में जाना चाहिये।

श्री जयपालसिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : माननीय सभापति जी, यह क्रिमनल ला अमेण्डमेन्ट बिल एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है। इस देश में आज स्त्रियों के साथ अन्याय, अत्याचार और बलात्कार के मामले बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, इनको कैसे रोका जाय और जो इन अपराधों में भाग लेते है उनको कैसे दण्डित किया जाए-इस पर हमें गम्भीरता से विचार करना है। कानून को कैसे संशोधित किया जाए जिससे सही अपराधी बच न पाये और उसको ऐसा दण्ड मिले कि समाज में दूसरे लोग फिर सें उस अपराध को करने का दुरुसाहस न कर सकें। स्त्रियों के साथ बलात्कार ही नहीं, उनको तरह तरह से अपमानित भी किया जाता है।

16 00 hrs.

स्त्री को जब भी अनमानित किसी तरह से किया जाता है, तो उसका भविष्य दूभर हो जाता है और चाहे पिता पक्ष के लोग हों और चाहे ससुराल पक्ष के लोग हों, दोनों ही महिला को बड़ी नफरत से देखते हैं।

[MR. N. K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*]

इस तरह से उसके प्रति एक अपमाजनक भावना पूरे समाज में बनी रहती है। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि जहां एक तरफ हम को सही तरीके से अपराधियों को दंडित करना चाहिए, वहां हमें महिला के पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था भी करनी चाहिए । बलात्कार होने पर उसके परिवार के लोग उसको मान-सम्मान नहीं देते हैं। इसलिए हमें ऐसी महिला के पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ताकि वह अपना जीवन स्वतन्त्र रूप से बिता सके। उसके जीवन में अन्धकार आ गया है, उसका जीवन जो अन्धकारमय बन जाता है और उसके माथे पर जो कलंक लग जाता है, जिसके कारण उस को त्याग दिया जाता है, ऐसी व्यवस्था हम करें कि वह अपने पैरों पर खड़ी होकर अपना जीवन चला सके। इसके लिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि अपराधी द्वारा उसको मुआवजा दिये जाने की व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिए और वह मुआवजा इतना होना चाहिए कि लोग यह समझें कि इस तरह का कार्य नहीं करना चाहिए। केवल सजा इसके लिए काफी नहीं है, बल्कि आर्थिक मुआवजा इतना लगा देना चाहिए कि अपराध करने वाले को कुछ सबक मिले और वह मुआवजा उस महिला को मिलना चाहिए जो कि उसकी शिकार हुई है।

मैंने दो-तीन चीजें इसमें खास तौर से देखी हैं। मैंने देखा है कि पिछले कुछ सालों से जो ये आफैन्सेस बढ़े हैं, उनमें बहुत-सी संख्या ऐसे अपराधों की है जहां पर पुलिस ने बलात्कार किया है या जेलों में बलात्कार हुए हैं या अस्पतालों में बलात्कार हुए हैं या कारखानों में या उन अधिकारियों ने बलात्कार किए हैं, जिनके प्रभाव में वे महिलाएं रहती हैं। इस तरह से उन्होंने अपनी पोजीशन का दुरुपयोग किया है और यह एक गंभीर अपराध है। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि धारा 376 ए, बी, सी, इन सारी धाराओं में आपने मेजिस्ट्रेट को अधिकार दे दिया है। मेरा कहना यह है कि ऐसा कोई कर्मचारी या ऐसा अधिकारी, जिसके नियंत्रण में महिला काम कर रही है, उस महिला के साथ इस तरह का दुर्व्यवहार करता है, तो उसके लिए भी वही सजा होनी चाहिए, जो धारा 376 में सजा है। आपने जो धारा जोड़ी है, उससे इस अपराध की गंभीरता कम होती है और मैं चाहता हूं कि इसकी गंभीरता को कम न किया जाए। पांच साल की सजा करके इस अपराध की गंभीरता को घटाया जा रहा है। मैं यही मांग करूंगा कि इस अपराध की गंभीरता बहुत ज्यादा है और ऐसे व्यक्ति को वही सजा मिलनी चाहिए जो धारा 376 में है। मैं तो यहां तक कहूं कि ऐसे अधिकारी जिनके हाथ में महिला मजबूर होकर ऐसा काम करती है, ऐसे पुलिस अधिकारी को या जेल के सुपरिन्टेंडेंट को या किसी भी मिल के मैनेजर को जोकि उस पर अपना आर्थिक रूप से नियंत्रण रहता है, सजा-ए-मौत होनी चाहिए क्योंकि इन लोगों पर ही महिलाओं की सुरक्षा की ज्यादा जिम्मेवारी है। जब रक्षक ही भक्षक बन जाए और महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार करे, जेल का अधिकारी ये कहे कि हम तुम्हें जल्दी छुड़वा देंगे या दूसरा अधिकारी ये कहे कि हम प्रोमोशन दिलवा देंगे और इसलिए वे उनके साथ बलात्कार करते हैं, तो उनको सजा मिलनी चाहिए। हमने देखा है कि जो महिलाएं आफिस में काम करती हैं, उनको परेशान किया जाता है, उनके प्रोमोशन को रोका जाता है, उनके साथ इस तरह का वर्ताव किया जाता है और उन पर दबाव डाल कर उनके अरमानों से खेलने की बात की जाती है, तो यह जो अपराध है, इस को गंभीरता के साथ लेना चाहिए।

[श्री जयपालसिंह कश्यप]

अभी एक घटना मैंने भू-भारती पत्रिका में पढ़ी। जिला मैनपुरी का डी० एस० पी० थानेदार से कहता है कि तुम अपनी पत्नी को मेरे पास भेजो। इस पर वह खुद सुसाइड कर लेता है। वह अपने सुपीरियर आफिसर से टक्कर नहीं ले सकता। तो ऐसी घटनाएं होती हैं और उनका इन्सबेन्टीगेशन सही ढंग से नहीं हो पाता। महिलाएं अपनी बात कह भी नहीं पातीं। गृह मन्त्रालय में ये निर्देश दिये गए हैं कि महिला को रात में थाने में नहीं रखा जाएगा लेकिन महिलाओं को रात में थाने में रखा जाता है और उनके साथ बलात्कार होता है इस तरह की कई शिकायतें आई हैं। बरेली के थाना फ़तेहगंज पूर्वा में एक महिला को रात में थाने में रखा गया।

रोजनामचे में दर्ज है महिलाओं ने शिकायत की है कि हमारे साथ रेप किया गया, पुलिस के अधिकारियों ने हमारे साथ बलात्कार किया, लोगों के बीच में से हमें उठा कर ले गये लेकिन कुछ कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। डाक्टरी जांच की बात आई तो डी०एस०पी० ने उनको बीस-बीस और चालीस-चालीस किलोमीटर दूर ले जाकर कहा अब जाओ और जब वे गईं तो कहा कि आज तुमको मैडीकल जांच के लिए नहीं भेजेंगे और कल आई तो कहा कि परसों भेजेंगे। छः-छः, सात-सात दिन के बाद मैडीकल जांच करवाई जाती है। यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि जो आफेंस को कंसील करता है, जो अधिकारी जुर्म को बचाना चाहता है, तफतीस में कमी करता है फिर चाहे वह पुलिस का हो या कोई डाक्टर हो उसको सख्त सजा होगी। डाक्टर भी पुलिस के प्रभाव में आकर आफेंडर को बचाने की कोशिश करते हैं और ऐसी रिपोर्ट दे देते हैं कि जो अपराधी को छुड़ाने में मदद करती है। ऐसी बात हो तो उसके लिए आटोमैटिक अपील की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, अपने आप ही अपील हो जाए। ये इस तरह के आफेंस होते हैं जिनमें डायरेक्ट एवीडेंस बहुत कम मिल पाता है। पुलिस और मैडीकल अगर साजिस करती है इनवैस्टीगेशन के दौरान, तो इनमें ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि उनको सख्त से सख्त सजा हो। केवल प्रिज्मपशन की बात नहीं की जानी चाहिए। खास तौर से सरकारी कर्मचारी और पुलिस वाले अपनी स्थिति का बेजा फायदा उठाते हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में अगर आफेंस का सही और कायदे से इनवैस्टीगेशन नहीं होता है, एफ० आई० आर० नहीं लिखी जाती है, तो ऐसे केसिश का इनवैस्टीगेशन नहीं होता, एफ० आई० आर० की पूरी की पूरी पावर्ज मुंसिफ को दे दी जानी चाहिए, मैजिस्ट्रेट को दे दी जानी चाहिए या उनका इनवैस्टीगेशन ऐसी एजेंसी से करवाया जाये जो पुलिस के तहत न हो बल्कि जो इनडिपेंडेंट हो। बदायूं जिले के थाना करातर, ग्राम कवर चैक की एक घटना है। तीन महीने हो गए हैं। यहां के लोगों ने रिपोर्ट भी लिखाई कि औरतों के साथ बलात्कार हुआ। लेकिन 70-70 दिन से पुलिस वाले थाना बना कर और वायरलेश लिए वहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, कुछ नहीं हुआ है। महिलाएं बाहर निकल कर नहीं जा सकती हैं। कई बार सरकार को लिखा, गृह मन्त्री, मुख्य मन्त्री को लिखा लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ। वे किसके सामने अपनी फरियाद ले कर जाएं? वही मुंसिफ बन रहे हैं और वही मुजरिम। पुलिस वाले उनको गांव से निकलने का मौका ही नहीं देते हैं। लखनऊ की सहारा नाम की एक पत्रिका है। विवरण बहुत विस्तार से उसमें निकला है। बहुत ही दर्दनाक घटना का उसमें विवरण छपा है और पढ़कर सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है। वह टेप रिकार्डिड भी है। ऐसे सारे मामले

की मैजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा इनवैस्टीगेशन होनी चाहिए। पुलिस के हाथ से ऐसे केशिस को ले लिया जाए।

महिलाओं को घंटों रखा जाता है। यह नहीं होना चाहिए। उनको घन्टे दो घण्टे से अधिक न रखा जाए। यह आफेंस हो जाना चाहिए। साथ ही अगर कोई पुलिस अफसर रात में रखता है और रात में बुलाता है, रात में एरेस्ट करने के बाद उसके परिवार के लोगों को वहां पर नहीं रहने देता है तो थाने में उन महिलाओं के साथ दुर्व्यवहार हो सकता है और होता है। इसके लिए भी क़ानून में सख्त प्रावधान होना चाहिए और परिवर्तन होना चाहिए, संशोधन होना चाहिए कि महिलाओं को रात में इस तरह न रखा जाए।

तिहाड जेल की घटना का आपको मालूम ही है कि किस तरह रिपोर्ट निकलती थी, जजों ने दी थी और उसको पढ़कर किसी का भी सिर शर्म से झुके वगैर नहीं रह सकता है। बच्चों के साथ वहां जघन्य अपराध किए गए। उन्होंने जब न्याय मांगा तो कहा गया कि ऐसा नहीं हुआ। इटावा वाला कांड हुआ। बागपत कांड की बहुत शिकायत सदस्यों द्वारा की गई थी कि महिलाओं के साथ उत्पीड़न किया गया है। बलात्कार हुआ या नहीं लेकिन महिलाओं का उत्पीड़न बलात्कार से ज्यादा शर्मनाक है। मैं मांग करता हूं कि सामूहिक बलात्कार के अपराधियों को कम से कम सजाए मौत होनी चाहिए। यह हैवानियत है, नैतिकता से बिल्कुल गिरी हुई चीज। औरतों से, अबलाओं के साथ सामूहिक बलात्कार हो, जो अपनी रक्षा न कर सकती हों उनके साथ बलात्कार हो इसको वरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है और इस अपराध के लिए दोषी व्यक्तियों को सजाए मौत होनी चाहिए। चाहे पुलिस कस्टडी में बलात्कार हो और चाहे सामूहिक बलात्कार हो, गरीब और वीकर सेक्शन्ज की महिलाओं के साथ विशेष रूप से ऐसी घटनाएं होती हैं। स्त्री अपनी बात नहीं कह पाती है, उसे दबा दिया जाता है और उसे पूरा सुबूत नहीं बनने दिया जाता है। देश में लाखों ऐसे ऑफेंस होते हैं, मगर महिलाएं या उनके घर वाले उन्हें पुलिस स्टेशन या सरकार तक नहीं पहुंचा पाते और न ही अखबारों के माध्यम से समाज को ही उनकी जानकारी हो पाती है।

अभी दिल्ली की एक शर्मनाक घटना का पता चला है कि किस तरह से एक बहुत ही सम्मानित व्यक्ति को मजबूर किया गया कि अपनी पत्नी या लड़की में से जिसको चाहो छोड़कर चले जाओ। ऐसी घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में सख्ती से व्यवहार करना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही महिलाओं के पुनर्वास और उन्हें मुआवजा देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। मैडिकल एग्जामिनेशन और इनवैस्टीगेसन के लिए गायडलाइन्ज बनाई जानी चाहिए।

यह देखा जाता है कि महिलाओं को अपना ब्यान देने के लिए बार-बार अदालत में जाना पड़ता है। वहां पर कभी मैजिस्ट्रेट या जज नहीं होता और कभी विटनेसिज नहीं आते। इससे महिलाओं को बहुत परेशानी होती है, लोगों की निगाह उनपर उठती हैं और वे अपमानित महसूस करती हैं। इसलिए इन मामलों की समरी ट्रायल होनी चाहिए। अगर आन दि स्पाट ट्रायल हो, तो ज्यादा अच्छा है क्योंकि इससे मौके पर गवाह मिल सकते हैं। मुकदमे को लिंगर आन नहीं होने देना चाहिए जिन केसिज में एक्विटल हो, उनके खिलाफ आटोमेटिक अपील होनी चाहिए।

मैं गृह मन्त्री से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह इस बिल का दायरा और बढ़ाएं। महिलाओं पर होने वाली स्ट्रासिटीज और उनको अपमा-

[श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

नित करने वाली घटनाओं को भी इस कानून की परिधि में लाया जाए।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगुसराय): सभापति महोदय, आज सदन में जिस विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है, वह बड़ा ही गंभीर और संवेदनशील विषय है। इस विषय पर चर्चा न तो राजनैतिक हथकंडा बना कर होनी चाहिए और न हल्के-फुल्के ढंग से होनी चाहिए। इस सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्य जिम्मेदार सदस्य हैं और लाखों-लाख जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। हमें यहां पर ऐसी बातें नहीं कहनी चाहिए, जो सिर्फ प्रचार का माध्यम बने, मगर जिनसे हमारे उद्देश्य की पूर्ति न हो सके।

श्री वृद्धिचन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर): मेरा पायंट आफ आर्डर है। माननीय सदस्य इस बिल की जौयंट कमेटी की चेयरमैन रही हैं।

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: I know the rules. I will not speak on the Committee for the Abolition of Dowry, I was the Chairman of that Committee. I am not going to speak on that.

सभापति महोदय: क्या माननीय सदस्य ने रिपोर्ट देखी है?

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही: मैं कह रही थी कि हम इस गम्भीर विषय को इतने हल्के ढंग से बातचीत का विषय न बनाएं, जिससे यह कानून प्रभावकारी न हो सके।

इस विधेयक की संयुक्त समिति ने बड़े परिश्रम से काम किया और बड़ा सुन्दर प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया है इसलिए इस समिति के अध्यक्ष और सभी सदस्य धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। मैं उन पदाधिकारियों को भी धन्यवाद देती हूं जिन्होंने समिति के साथ काम किया है।

परम्परा से नारी की सामाजिक स्थिति चर्चा और चिन्ता का विषय बनी हुई है। कोई आज हम इसपर नये ढंग से विचार कर रहे हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है। प्राचीन काल में कहा जाता था कि जहां नारी होती है, वहां देवताओं का निवास होता है। उसके बाद मनु आए। तब भी बड़ी विरोधाभास की बातें हुईं।

आज जैसे कि महिलाओं को द्वितीय नागरिक की श्रेणी दी जाती है उसी तरह से मनु ने भी कहा था। उसकी भी चर्चा होती है। तुलसीदास जी के लिए भी कहा जाता है कि उन्होंने कहा—

ढोल गंवार शूद्र पशु नारी।
ये सब ताड़न के अधिकारी।

उनके सम्बन्ध में भी इस तरह की बात कही जाती है भले ही तुलसीदासजी का मंशा कुछ और हो और उसको हम गलत ढंग से अपनी बुद्धि के कारण या अपनी अज्ञानता के कारण समझते हों। हमारी सरकार भी इस बात से सचेष्ट है कि जितनी हमारी सामाजिक बुराइयां हैं वह दूर हों या जैसे कि अभी कहा गया है कि महिलाओं के जिस्म के साथ जिस तरह से अपमानजनक बातें होती हैं उससे सरकार जागरूक है। तभी तो आज एक विधेयक को इस सदन में विचार करने के लिए रखा है।

जहां तक सवाल है कानून बनाने का, मैं अमल दत्ता साहब से जानना चाहती हूं कि बंगाल में जो सरकार है, क्या वहां जो बाल-विधवाएं होती हैं उनकी शादी वह करा सकी है और यदि करा सकी है तो कितनों की करायी है? छोटी-छोटी लड़कियां जो बंगाल में या और भी प्रान्तों में विधवा हो जाती हैं, मैं इसे कोई प्रान्तीय विषय नहीं बनाना

चाहती हूं, मैं सभी जगहों के उदाहरण दे रही हूं, कि कम उम्र में जो लड़कियां विधवा हो जाती हैं उन्हें वृन्दावन या अयोध्या भेज दिया जाता है। आज हजारों की संख्या में ऐसी विधवाएं अयोध्या और वृन्दावन में पड़ी हुई हैं। उनको कहीं शरण नहीं मिलती। घर से वे निकाल दी जाती हैं। कोई उन्हें देखने वाला नहीं है।

दहेज के बारे में रोज चर्चा होती है। मैं यह नहीं कहती हूं कि यह सामाजिक बुराई समाप्त नहीं होती है तो इसके लिए कानून न बनाया जाय। कानून जरूर बनाया जाय। अगर कानून कारगर नहीं हो रहा है तो उस में आवश्यक संशोधन लाने और उसे कारगर बनाने की भी जरूरत है। लेकिन मैं प्रमिला जी से जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या संसद के गेट पर प्रदर्शन करके और इसका प्रचार और प्रसार करके दहेज को सारे देश में बन्द कर सकती हैं ? मैं उनसे जानना चाहती हूं कि जहां-जहां जिस-जिस प्रान्त में भी दहेज की प्रथा है या जहां इस तरह से अधिक संख्या में बलात्कार की घटनाएं होती हैं, जहां धर्म के नाम पर या धर्म के रास्ते पर ले जाकर महिलाओं को वेश्या बनाया जाता है वहां क्या वह इस समस्या को सुलझा सकी हैं ? मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि कितनी ऐसी लड़कियों या महिलाओं को गलत रास्ते पर जाने से वह रोक सकी हैं ? चाइल्ड मैरिज ऐक्ट 1929 से ही प्रारम्भ हुआ है लेकिन आज भी राजस्थान के अन्दर हजारों की संख्या में छोटी-छोटी लड़कियों की शादी होती है और सामूहिक रूप से शादी होती है। तो किन-किन के घरों में जाकर सरकार सजा देगी ? आज मां यह कहती है कि बहू जितना दहेज लाती है उसी के मापदण्ड से परिवार में उसका दर्जा निर्धारित होता है। मेरा यह कहना है कि चाइल्ड मैरिज ऐक्ट 1929 से चल रहा है और हिन्दू मैरिज ऐक्ट 1955 में बना, उसमें भी यह कहा गया कि लड़की की उम्र शादी के समय 18 वर्ष से कम नहीं होनी चाहिये, लेकिन क्या आज समाज में इसके अनुसार काम हो रहा है ? मैं तो कहती हूं कि इसमें बड़े-बड़े समाज-सुधारक और राजनैतिक नेताओं का हाथ रहता है। इसके लिए पुरुष प्रधान समाज दोषी हो सकता है। यह कहना कि सारी बातों के लिए और जितनी भी सामाजिक कुरीतियां हैं इनके लिए सरकार ही जिम्मेदार है, मैं यह मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं।

दण्ड विधि संशोधन विधेयक की संयुक्त समिति ने काफी अनुशंसाएं भी की हैं, मेरा यह कहना है कि उनको भी ऐक्ट का रूप दिया जाय। इसमें यह दिया है—

"The Joint Committee have also made general recommendations on certain matters, namely.....(e) special provision for association of social welfare officers during investigation and in proceedings."

मेरे विचार से ऐक्ट में यह प्राविजन होना चाहिए। कुछ दिन पहले टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में आपने देखा होगा, मेरे पास कटिंग भी है :

No mention of mass rape in juedges 'roport'

तो किसको हम इसमें अलग कर सकते हैं ? समाज का कौन सा वर्ग इससे अलग है ? संसद की बात करें या कोर्ट-कचहरियों की बात करें, इसमें लिखा है :

"Complaints of mass rape of Harijan women, including a 14 year old girl by a gang of 10 dacoits in Bapu Bigha village of Nalanda district on June 10 this year, were made to the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Biharsharief who conducted an inquiry."

[श्रीमती कृष्णा साही]

ये कहते हैं :

"According to the petion, the dacoits on a looting spree, raped every able bodied and mercilessly beat up the men-folk and children on the fateful day."

मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं कि ऐक्ट में इसका भी प्राविजन किया जाय ।

इसके अलावा जो इसमें लिखा है :

"Rebutting the presumption is shifted on the accused in cases of offences covered under clauses (a), (b) and (c).

पहले ऐसा था कि उसको साबित करना कठिन होता था लेकिन अब ऐसा किया जा रहा है कि केवल कथन से ही मान लिया जायेगा परन्तु मेरे विचार से इसमें भी कुछ लूपहोल हो जायेगा और उस पर भी हमें ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि आज के युग में प्रतिशोध की भावना से करैक्टर असैसिनेशन ही शुरू हो जाए, इस लिए इसको भी हमें ध्यान में रखना होगा। किसी महिला को हथकण्डा बनाकर राजनीति साधी जाने लगे—ऐसा भी नहीं होने देना चाहिए ।

एक बात मैं भूल गई थी । (ए) में भी है :

"Provision for right of private defence to a woman on molestation."

यह बड़ा गम्भीर विषय है और मेरा निवेदन है कि इसको भी ऐक्ट में शामिल किया जाए । मैं इस सदन के सामने यह भी अनुरोध करना चाहती हूं कि आज राजस्थान तथा दूसरे प्रान्तों में जो छोटी-छोटी बच्चियों की शादियां होती हैं बेरोक-टोक तब इस कानून का क्या अर्थ रह जाता है ? जब तक कि यह कानून गांव-गांव में न पहुंचे, आम महिलायें अपने अधिकारों के बारे में न जान सकें तब तक इस कानून को हम किस प्रकार से कारगर बना सकते हैं ? मैं समझती हूं जब तक समाज में जागृति नहीं बढ़ती है तब तक ये कारगर नहीं हो सकेंगे । डागा साहब और अमल दत्त साहब जब तक कि कुछ छोटी-छोटी विधवाओं को लाकर उनकी शादियां नहीं करा देते हैं, तब तक उनके भाषणों का कोई प्रभाव नहीं होने वाला है । सरकार जो है वह तो हम सभी मिलकर बनाते हैं लेकिन जिस दिन हम सभी मुस्तैद हो जायेंगे कि समाज से इन कुरीतियों को मिटाना है तो उसमें सफलता मिल सकेगी वरना राम मोहन राय और शारदा से लेकर दयानन्द सरस्वती और आधुनिक युग में महात्मा गांधी, पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू और विनोबा भावे सभी इस सम्बन्ध में प्रयत्न करते रहे हैं ।

लेकिन फिर भी आज हम वहीं हैं । क्यों हमें पिछली श्रेणी में रखा जाता है? आज क्यों हम विचार कर रहे हैं कि महिलाओं के उद्धार की जरूरत है ? कौन-सा ऐसा क्षेत्र है, चाहे साहित्यिक हो, राजनीतिक क्षेत्र हो या प्रशासन का क्षेत्र हो, जहां हम समकक्ष नहीं हैं । यदि कहीं-कहीं पर समकक्ष नहीं हैं तो कहीं तो हम आगे भी हैं फिर भी आज यह सोचने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़ता है । मैं आप से पूछना चाहती हूं कि क्या महिला इस काबिल नहीं है कि वह अपनी सुरक्षा खुद कर सके ? अब ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है कि हम दूसरों से सुरक्षा की अपेक्षा करें । यह सचमुच में बहुत गम्भीर विषय है, और महिलाओं में भी हमें इस बारे में जागृति पैदा करनी चाहिए । यदि एक पुरुष साक्षर होता है, तो वह अपने लिए साक्षर होता है, लेकिन

अगर एक मां साक्षर होती है, तो बच्चे साक्षर होते हैं, परिवार साक्षर होता है और समाज साक्षर होता है और तभी हम देश का निर्माण कर सकेंगे।

इन्हीं चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूं कि आपने बोलने के लिए इतना समय दिया।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : सभापति महोदय, 2 नवम्बर, 1982 को करीब एक साल पहले क्रिमिनल ला एमेंडमेंट से सम्बन्धित लोकसभा में रिपोर्ट पेश की गई थी। 1980 में पहले वाला बिल पेश किया गया और फिर ज्वाइंट कमेटी बनी और उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी। इस बिल को इसलिए लाया गया है क्योंकि मथुरा केस के जजमेंट के खिलाफ बहुत बड़ा आन्दोलन किया गया था। उस पर सरकार ने कहा कि क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर एक्ट, एवीडेंस एक्ट और इंडीयन पीनल कोड में तबदीली करना चाहिए। 84वीं रिपोर्ट लॉ कमीशन को पेश होने पर 1980 में इसको यहां पेश किया गया। अब ज्वाइंट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद हम इस बिल पर बहस कर रहे हैं। पिछले एक साल से बराबर महिला संगठन की बहनों द्वारा मांग की जाती रही है कि इस बिल को जल्दी पेश किया जाना चाहिए। शायद आपको पता होगा कि इस सदन में मैंने एक बार सवाल पूछा था कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान में दो मिलियन वीमैन के साथ हर साल बलात्कार किया जाता है ?···कहा गया है कि यह बात गलत है। मैंने पूछा—बता दीजिए कि कितना होता है ? इस पर तुरन्त जवाब नहीं दिया जा सका। बाद में जवाब दिया गया कि करीब-करीब हर साल पांच हजार बलात्कार पुलिस के पास दर्ज किए जाते हैं। पुलिस के रिसर्च और डेवलपमेंट ब्यूरो का कहना है कि भारत में हर दो घण्टे में एक स्त्री के साथ बलात्कार होता है। यह कितने शर्म की बात है··· (**व्यवधान**)··· मध्य प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने एक बार मध्य प्रदेश में कहा था कि मध्य प्रदेश में हर साढ़े आठ घण्टे में एक स्त्री पर बलात्कार होता है, हर साढ़े बारह घण्टे में एक स्त्री आत्महत्या करती है और हर तीसरे दिन एक स्त्री को पारिवारिक संघर्ष के लिए मारा जाता है। यह चीफ मिनिस्टर द्वारा विधान सभा में दिया गया बयान है। इसी प्रकार कर्नाटक के चीफ मिनिस्टर द्वारा कहा गया है कि कर्नाटक में हर साढ़े चौदह घण्टे में एक स्त्री पर बलात्कार होता है।

उन्होंने कहा कि अन्य प्रदेशों के मुकाबले इतने ज्यादा नहीं हैं। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रही हूं कि यह बहुत ही भयानक चीज है। ये जो बलात्कार के केस देश में हो रहे हैं, उसका एक परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि लोग अपनी छोटी-छोटी लड़कियों की शादी बहुत जल्दी कर देते हैं। मैंने लोगों से बातचीत की कि देश में शारदा कानून लागू है, आप अपनी लड़कियों की शादी छोटी उम्र में क्यों कर देते हैं ? उन्होंने मुझे बतलाया—हमारी लड़की जवान हो जायगी, बाहर निकलेगी तो डर रहता है कि कहीं बलात्कार न हो जाय। इसलिए हम जल्दी शादी कर देते हैं। हमारे देश के लिए यह कितनी शर्मनाक बात है।

डागा जी ने देवदासी प्रथा का जिक्र किया था, मैं इस समय उसमें नहीं जाना चाहती हूं, इस समय तो यही एक सवाल हमारे सामने है कि जो बलात्कार की घटनायें होती हैं उनमें किस तरह से कानूनी तौर पर स्त्री को इंसाफ मिले। आपको मालूम है—मथुरा के केस में उस स्त्री को सही इन्साफ नहीं मिला। मैं इस समय जजमेंट के बारे में कमेन्ट नहीं करना चाहती हूं, लेकिन उसी केस के आधार पर हम महिलाओं ने इस

[श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते]

सवाल को देश के सामने उठाया। बलात्कार हमारे समाज में बहुत सालों से होता आया है। जब माया त्यागी का केश हुआ था उस समय भी हम लोगों ने इस सबाल को उठाया था और यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि उस समय के मन्त्री ने इस सदन में यह कहा था कि महाभारत के समय से महिलाओं पर अत्याचार होते रहे हैं, आज भी होते हैं और आगे भी होंगे। लेकिन इसके लिए स्त्री को सजा नहीं होनी चाहिये। हमारे समाज में मौरैलिटी का डबल-स्टैण्डर्ड है--जो बलात्कार करता है उसको सजा नहीं होती है, वह छूट जाता है, लेकिन जिस स्त्री के साथ बलात्कार होता है वह जिन्दगी भर रोती है—आखिर उसका क्या कुसूर था ? हमारे यहां कहा जाता है—स्त्री काँच का बरतन है और पुरुष धातु का बरतन है। कांच का बरतन फूट गया तो फूट गया, लेकिन धातु का बरतन धो-पोंछकर इस्तेमाल के लिए तैयार रहता है। इसलिए जब भी किसी स्त्री के साथ बलात्कार होता है, उसकी मर्जी के खिलाफ किसी पुरुष से सम्बन्ध हो जाता है तो उसकी जिन्दगी मौत होती है। आज के कानून में अगर कोई किसी का खून कर देता है तो उसके लिए मौत की सजा है लेकिन जिस स्त्री के साथ बलात्कार होता है, उसकी जिन्दगी मौत बन जाती है, उसका परिवार ध्वस्त हो जाता है, उसके लिए जो सजा कानून में रखी गई है वह काफी नहीं है, 7 साल से 10 साल की सजा मेरी दृष्टि में काफी नहीं है।

मैं फिर मथुरा केस की तरफ आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहती हूं। इस बिल में मेरा विरोध सैक्शन 2 से है जिसमें आपने सैक्शन 228 को अमेण्ड किया है। इस अमेण्डमैन्ट से आप विकटिम को सुरक्षा देना चाहते हैं या एक्यूज्ड को सुरक्षा देना चाहते हैं ? आपका यह अमेण्डमेण्ड बिहार प्रेस बिल जैसा है, उसको तो जगन्नाथ मिश्रा ने बाद में वापस ले लिया था, लेकिन आपके इस अमेण्डमेन्ट से उस विकटिम को क्या लाभ होगा ? जहां पर पुलिस ने इन्वेस्टीगेशन ठीक तरह से नहीं किया है वहां पर आपने उस केस की प्रसिद्धि को रोककर एक्यूज्ड और पुलिस वलैंकेट छूट दे दी है। ऐसे केस में यदि खबर अखबार में नहीं आयेगी तो उसको वह लाभ नहीं मिल सकेगा जो उसको मिलना चाहिये था। हमारी माँग यह है कि जहां वह चाहती है वहां उस को अखबार में जाने दिया जाय। कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है—लड़की या उसके मां-बाप नहीं चाहते कि वह अखबार में जाय, लेकिन ऐसे केस में जहां पुलिस ने ठीक काम नहीं किया है उस हालत में यदि केस की सूचना अखबार में जायगी तो उससे जनमत तैयार करने और दबाव डालने में मदद मिल सकती हैं। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि आप इसमें तबदीली कीजिए। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में अपना अमेण्डमेंट दिया है, उसको मैं बाद में पेश करूंगी, लेकिन हमारी यह मांग है कि आप उस अमेंडमेंट को जरूर स्वीकार करें।

दूसरी बात—आपने इसमें रैप के बारे में अलग-अलग प्रकार के रैप की डेफीनेशन दी है कि उसके बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि जहां स्त्री अपने पति के साथ नहीं रहती है, सैप्रेट रहती है, दूसरी जगह रहती है, उसके बारे में जो आपने डिलीट किया है, जैसे—

Explanation 2 of Clause 228 of the old Bill :

"A woman living separately from her husband under a decre of judicial separation shall be deemed not to be his wife for the purpose of this section."

यह जो डिलीट किया है, यह मत कीजिए

और जो औरीजनल एक्ट में है, वह रहना चाहिए। स्त्री अपने पति से दूर रहना चाहती है और उसके साथ नहीं रहना चाहती है। इसलिए उसकी पत्नी समझकर उसके साथ बलात्कार करने का उसको अधिकार नहीं है। मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगी कि वेश्याओं पर भी बलात्कार करने का अधिकार किसी पुरुष को नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा ऐसा कहना है कि आगे चलकर स्त्री के पूर्व चरित्र को आपको नहीं देखना चाहिए। हैदराबाद में रमीजा बी का जो केस हुआ था उसमें पुलिस ने यही कहा था कि वह वेश्या है। जब इन्वेस्टीगेशन चला, तो यही कहा गया कि वह वेश्या है। अब इसका मतलब यह है क्या वेश्या होने के कारण उस पर बलात्कार करने का सबको परवाना मिल गया है ? यह ठीक नहीं है। इस तरह से समाज में कीचड़ उछालने का काम चलता है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि पूर्व चरित्र को ध्यान में रखने का काम नहीं होना चाहिए और इसके लिए भी आपको इस बिल में व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। वह नहीं है और इसके बारे में आप जरूर सोचिये।

कस्टोडियन रेप के बारे में आपने मंजूर किया है कि **दि ओनस आफ प्रूविंग दि आफेंस शुड वी आन दि एक्यूज्ड**। यह जो हमारी मांग थी, यह आपने आम तौर पर कस्टोडियन रेप के बारे में मंजूर की है। अगर कोर्ट में जाकर वह कहती है कि मेरे साथ रेप हुआ है, तो आप उसको मंजूर करेंगे और वह रेप है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपका ध्यान सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो जजमेंट है, उसकी तरफ दिलाना चाहती हूं। ठाकुर साहब ने कहा है कि ऐसे केस में कोरोबोरेटिंग एवीडेंस की जरूरत नहीं है। 15 साल की एक छोटी लड़की के साथ बलात्कार हुआ था, उसके बारे में उन्होंने कहा है और मुझे लगता है कि आपको इसके बारे में सोचना चाहिए।

यहीं पर एक बात यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि जब हमारी महिलाओं ने यह मांग रखी थी कि **'दि ओनस आफ प्रूविंग दि आफन्स शुड वी आन दी एक्यूज्ड,'** तो सारा पुरुष वर्ग बहुत घबड़ा गया था और उन्हें लग रहा था कि अगर ऐसा हो जाएगा और कोई स्त्री खड़ी होकर कोर्ट में कह देगी कि मेरे साथ बलात्कार हुआ है, तो उसको सिद्ध करने की जिम्मेवारी पुरुष की रहेगी और यह उन पर एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा है। आज तक किसी ने यह नहीं सोचा कि जो स्त्री बिल्कुल निरापराधी है, उसकी जिन्दगी कितनी बरबाद हुई है और ऐसी कितनी ही बहनों की जिन्दगी बरबाद हुई क्योंकि यह कानून ऐसा बना हुआ है जिसमें जिसपर बलात्कार होता है, उसे ही आगे चलकर सिद्ध करने की जिम्मेवारी है कि वह बलात्कार था और संभोग नहीं था। मुझे लगता है कि एक बहुत शर्मनाक बात है क्योंकि कोर्ट में खड़े होकर इस प्रकार से सवाल पूछे जाते हैं कि उनको सिद्ध करना पड़ता है कि इसके साथ बलात्कार हुआ है। मथुरा के केस में ऐसा ही हुआ था। यह कहा गया कि उसके शरीर पर कुछ नहीं था और आवाज भी नहीं आई। मैं आपको ऐसे कितने ही केस बता सकती हूं कि लड़की या स्त्री के हाथ-पैर बांध दिये और बहुत सारे लोगों ने, बड़े-बड़े लोगों ने उसके साथ बलात्कार किया। ऐसे केस में बहुत से लोग बलात्कार कर सकते हैं और उसके शरीर पर कुछ नहीं मिलेगा। इतना ही नहीं, बलात्कार होने के बाद, पुलिस थाने से उसको तुरन्त डाक्टरी जांच के लिए नहीं भेजा जाता है। एक बात यह भी है कि लड़की इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं बोलती और मां-बाप भी सोचते हैं कि यह एक बहुत शर्मनाक बात है। इसलिए वे इसके बारे में किसी को नहीं बताते। दूसरे यह कि वह स्नान वगैरह करके जाती है और फिर कहीं भी

[श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते]

इस बात का पता नहीं चलेगा और न इसका सबूत मिलेगा कि बलात्कार हुआ है । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं तो यह भी कहूंगी कि पुरुष का भी मैडीकल एग्जामिनेशन होना चाहिए । मुझे पता नहीं है कि इस में कोई साइंटीफिक बात है । मेरा कहना यही है कि महिला का मैडीकल एग्जामिनेशन जो है, वह तुरन्त होना चाहिए और यह जो बात है, उसके लिए मुझे लगता है कि हमको समाज में एक हवा बनानी चाहिए । जिस स्त्री पर बलात्कार होता है, वह आगे चलकर शिकायत करने के लिए तैयार हो जाए, ऐसी व्यवस्था हम करें परन्तु हम देखते हैं कि जिस स्त्री पर बलात्कार होता है, वह पतिता समझी जाती है और जिस घर में वह पैदा हुई है और जिस पति की वह पत्नी है, वह बरबाद हो जाता है । इसलिए कोई भी शिकायत करने के लिए आगे नहीं आता ।

मैं आपको बम्बई शहर के दो केस बताना चाहती हूं । बम्बई शहर में अभी एक केस हुआ था । उसमें क्रिश्चियन समाज की दो लड़कियां चर्च जा रही थीं । रास्ते में एक टैक्सी ड्राइवर ने उन्हें उठा लिया और टैक्सी में बैठा लिया । उनमें से एक लड़की टैक्सी से कूद पड़ी लेकिन दूसरी लड़की के साथ बलात्कार करके टैक्सी ड्राइवर ने उसे कहीं दूर छोड़ दिया । लड़की घर पर जाती है और सारी बात बताती है । वह वहां पर बहुत ज्यादा रोई और उसको मैन्टल ट्रोमा हो गया लेकिन उसके मां-बाप ने कहा कि तुम यह न समझो कि तुम्हारे साथ कुछ हो गया है । अगर तुम्हारे पैर टूट जाते या तुम्हारी उंगली टूट जाती, उसी प्रकार से समझ लो कि यह हो गया है और यह कहा गया कि इसको आगे बढ़ाएंगे और जिस ड्राइवर ने ऐसा किया है, उसको सजा दिलवाएंगे ।

उसी इलाके में एक दूसरा अपराध हुआ । जिसकी लड़की के साथ बलात्कार हुआ था उनके बारे में हमारे समाजवादी महिला संगठन को पता चला । जब हमने उनको शिकायत करने के बारे में कहा तो वे लोग तैयार नहीं हुए । हमने कहा कि आज इसके साथ हुआ है कल दूसरी लड़की के साथ बलात्कार होगा, इसके बावजूद वे लोग तैयार नहीं हुए । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि हमको समाज में ऐसी हवा तैयार करने की आवश्यकता है । निरपराध स्त्री के बलात्कार होता है उसकी पूरी जिन्दगी बरबाद नहीं होती बल्कि जिस तरह से और एक्सीडेंट हो जाते हैं इसी तरह से इसको भी एक एक्सीडेंट माना जाना चाहिए । इस तरह से समाज को हमें बदलना होगा, समाज का रवैया बदलना होगा ।

दूसरी चीज समाज का स्त्री की तरफ देखने का नजरिया बदलना होगा । आज अखबारों में और मैंगजीन्स में किस तरह के एडवरटीज़मेंट्स आते हैं । अभी भगत साहब यहां पर बैठे हैं, मैं उनको धन्यवाद देती हूं कि हमने जो डेमांस्ट्रेशन किया था उसमें उन्होंने कुछ कार्यवाही की है । कई अखबार और मैंगजीन्स ऐसे हैं । डेबनॉर के अन्दर 2-3 पेजेज ऐसे होते हैं जिनमें महिलाओं की नंगी तस्वीर होती है । उसको विकृत मन के लोग खरीदते और देखते हैं जो उन तस्वीरों को देखकर खुश होते हैं । ब्लिट्स और करंट के आखिरी पेज में लड़कियों के अश्लील चित्र दिखाए जाते हैं और उनके नीचे अश्लील शब्द लिखे जाते हैं । इस तरह के दो पेपर्स और मैंगजीन्स चल रहे हैं उस पर भी भगत साहब को कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए । बलात्कारों के बढ़ने में इन चीजों का भी योगदान है ।

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : आपके कहने पर कार्यवाही की गई थी।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते : इसके लिए मैंने आपको धन्यवाद दिया है। जब हमने किसी सिनेमा के सामने डेमास्ट्रेशन किया तो आपने कार्यवाही की इसके लिए हमने आपको धन्यवाद दिया है। इस तरह के जो अखवार और मैगजीन्स हैं उनके खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

श्री एच०के० एल० भगत : मुख्यमंत्रियों को भी कहा जाना चाहिए।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते : हमारा पूरा सहयोग रहेगा। दो-तीन बातें और इस संबंध में कहना चाहती हूं। रेप की जो डेफीनेशन आपने दी है—Under economic dominationo : वह आपने नहीं दिया है। कोई नौकरी के लिए रेप करने वाले हैं, प्रमोशन के लिए करने वाले हैं। अगर किसी के हाथ में अधिकार है तो उस अधिकार का इस्तेमाल करने वाले लोग हैं। इसलिए हमने कहा है कि इकनामिक डामीनेशन के लिए इस प्रकार का रेप होता है तो उसका भी अन्तरभाव इसमें होना चाहिए। जैसे कैस्टोडियल रेप में सजा रखी है इसी प्रकार इकनामिक डामिनेंस के लिए सजा देने का प्रावधान होना चाहिए।

एक चीज की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं। रेप सिर्फ औरतों पर ही नहीं होता लड़कों पर भी होता है। अभी तिहाड़ जेल का मामला लोगों के सामने आया। बंबई की स्थिति मैं जानती हूं। वहां स्टेशन पर गरीब लोगों के बच्चे, लड़के घूमते हैं, उनका इस्तेमाल कई लोग करते हैं। उनके सेक्सुअल सेटिशफेक्शन के लिए उनका उपयोग किया जाता है। इसलिए लड़कों पर जो बलात्कार होता है उसकी व्याख्या भी इसमें की जानी चाहिए। इस बारे में जेलों और अन्य जगहों के बारे में कई सालों से अखबारों में पढ़ने को मिलता है। जेलों में जो लड़के जाते हैं उनके साथ वहां पर उम्रकैदी इस तरह का काम करते हैं। इसलिए इसमें अमेंडमेंट लाकर इसको खुडोमी या इस प्रकार का रेप कहिए, इसकी व्याख्या और डेफीनेशन देने की जरूरत है।

अन्त में मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जो अमेंडमेंट्स मैंने दिए हैं, उनको मैं पढ़ना नहीं चाहती, 228 (ए) जैसा है वैसा आप मत रखिए। जिस प्रकार का हमने संशोधन दिया है, उस पर विचार कीजिए।

उसके लिए जो वर्लेकिट बैन हो जाता है उसको आप वापिस उठा लें। मैं चाहती हूं कि इस पर गहराई से सोचें।

माया त्यागी के साथ जो घटना घटी थी उस सवाल को यहां पर उठाया गया था। उस घटना के बाद अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में पुलिस कर्मियों द्वारा महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार किए गए हैं। माया त्यागी का मामला लेकर मैं खुद प्रधान मन्त्री जी के पास गई थी। हमारी मांग इतनी ही थी कि जिस पुलिस के कर्मचारी ने इस प्रकार का कांड किया है, काम किया है उसको सजा दी जाए, उसको ससपेंड किया जाए उसको डिसमिस किया जाए। वह नहीं किया गया। अगर वैसा किया जाता तो पुलिस में डर पैदा होता। अपने अधिकारों का पुलिस गलत इस्तेमाल करती है। जो भी दोषी पाया जाए पुलिस कर्मी इस कृत्य में उसको कड़ी से कड़ी सजा होनी चाहिए। क्रिमिनल जो यूनिफार्म में होता है या जो दूसरा क्रिमिनल हो जाता है उसको लगता है कि उसको पौलिटिकल पैट्रनेज मिल जाएगा,

[श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते]

हम पौलिटकल पार्टी के साथ जाएंगे तो कुछ भी काम हम कर सकते हैं। यह हवा बन रही है। गलत है या सही मैं नहीं कह सकती हूं। हो सकता है कि गलत हवा उड़ रही हो। माया त्यागी के कांड के दोषी कर्मचारी को अगर तुरन्त सजा हो जाती तो उसके बाद जो कांड देश में घटे हैं वे शायद न घटते।

इस बिल को यहां आप लाए हैं, इसके लिए आप धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। मैं आशा करती हूं कि इसी सैशन में आप इसको मंजूर भी करवायेंगे। जो कुछ संशोधनों में हमने सुझाव दिए हैं, उन पर आप गहराई से सोचें। एक सुझाव मैं और देना चाहती हूं। हम चाहते हैं कि विमेंज़ आर्गेनाइजेशन की विजिलेंस कमेटीज़ आप बनाएं to prevent crime and to investigate into the matter

हम महिलाओं को अधिकार चाहिए कि अगर पुलिस काम नहीं करती है, तो हमारा इनवैस्टीगेशन में दखल हो। यह सुझाव डावरी कमिशन का भी है। स्पेशल कोर्ट्स की डिमांड भी हमने की है। लेकिन खास डिमांड यह है कि हर पुलिस स्टेशन के पास विजीलेंस कमेटी होनी चाहिए जिसमें महिलाओं को ज्यादा स्थान मिले। अगर यह करेंगे तो women's organizations can help Government which, I hope, is serious about preventing crimes against women.

इससे हवा बनेगी और उसके अच्छे नतीजे निकलेंगे।

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर): गृह मंत्री जी को मैं धन्यवाद देता हूं कि क्रिमिनल ला एमेंडमेंट विल 1980 को उन्होंने सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है। इस विधेयक की पृष्ठभूमि में न जाते हुए जैसे और वक्ताओं ने भारतीय नारी के सम्बन्ध में कहा है और अपनी चिन्ता व्यक्त की है मैं भी अपनी चिन्ता व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं। वास्तव में बहुत बड़ा ह्रास समय के साथ हुआ है। भारतीय नारी अपने आप में एक स्तुत्य व्यक्तित्त्व है, एक प्रसंशनीय व्यक्तित्व है। हमारे ग्रन्थों में कहा है 'यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते, रमन्ते मत्र देवता:।' यह हमारा आदर्श रहा है। इनको देखते हुए हमें गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए कि आज किस गति से नारी के प्रति अत्याचारों में, अपराधों में बढ़ोतरी हो रही है, उसके प्रमुख कारण क्या हैं ? जहां एक ओर सामाजिक मूल्यों में ह्रास हुआ है वहां कुछ आर्थिक विषमताएं भी हैं, आर्थिक परिस्थितियां भी हैं जिनके कारण इन अपराधों में वृद्धि हुई है। यह अपने आपमें एक चिन्ता का विषय है। हमारी सरकार ने पुलिस कमीशन बिठाया था। उसने भी यही कहा था कि इन अपराधों में बहुत ज्यादा वृद्धि होती जा रही है। नारी के प्रति हो रहे अपराधों के बारे में सारे राष्ट्र को संवेदनशील होकर गम्भीर रूप से उसका चिन्तन करना चाहिए।

At page 18 of the the report of the National Police Commission it is said :

> "Women largely because they have come out of their homes to study and to work, are now more exposed to dangers in society and exploitation by the unscrupulous, and they also now and then become victims of misconduct by the policemen. All these require a definite response from the criminal justice system, including the police. The traditional police organization is not structured to deal with women, be they victims or perpetrators of crime."

पुलिस कमीशन ने बड़ी चिन्ता जाहिर की है कि नारियों के प्रति अपराध बढ़ते जा रहे

हैं और उनमें पुलिस का बहुत बड़ा हाथ है और वे अपराध पुलिस के माध्यम से होते हैं। उसने यह भी कहा है कि इन अपराधों को रोकने के लिए पुलिस स्ट्रक्चर में व्यापक पैमाने पर आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। अगर पुलिस की संस्था में आवश्यक सुधार नहीं किए जायेंगे, सामाजिक मूल्यों को नहीं बदला जाएगा और आर्थिक विषमताओं को दूर करने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया जाएगा, तो हमें इन अपराधों को रोकने में सफलता नहीं मिलेगी। नारियों के प्रति अपराधों का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह भी है कि हम नारी को कमजोर अबला समझते हैं और उसको ऐग्रेसर की भावना से देखते हैं। हमें इस मनोवृत्ति को बदलने का प्रयत्न करना होगा।

इन अपराधों के लिए न्यूजपेपर, फिल्में और कम्युनिकेशन के दूसरे माध्यम भी जिम्मेदार हैं। विजिनेस और औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों द्वारा अपने उत्पादनों के विज्ञापन में, चाहे वह कपड़ा हो या टी०वी० नारी को मॉडल के रूप में पेश किया जाता है। जहाँ नारी को देवी के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाता है, अगर वही काम-लिप्सा को बढ़ाने के लिए, काम-भावना को उत्तेजित करने के लिए, नारी को मनुष्य की लस्ट का आबजेक्ट मान कर व्यवहार किया जाए, तो यह हमारी संस्कृति के खिलाफ है। अगर ब्लू फिल्में दिखाने और अश्लील विज्ञापन देने वालों के खिलाफ एक्शन न लिया गया तो वह कानून प्रभावहीन हो जाएगा। अगर इन अपराधों को जन्म देने वाली सामाजिक बुराइयों को दूर करने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया जाएगा, तो केवल इंडियन पीनल कोड, क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोर्ड और एविडेंस एक्ट के कुछ सेक्शन्ज में संशोधन करने से हमारा उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हो सकता। जो करोड़पति और अरबपति नारी छवि विकृत रूप में पेश करते हैं, अगर उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं होती तो छोटे लोगों के खिलाफ एक्शन लेने से ही हमें अधिक सफलता नहीं मिल सकेगी।

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री, श्री भगत, को गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिए कि हमारी माताओं और बहनों को न केवल इस देश में, बल्कि अन्य देशों में, इस तरह गलत ढंग से पेश न किया जाए, भारतीय नारी के प्रति इससे बड़ा अनादर और कोई नहीं हो सकता। अमरीका और इंग्लैंड जैसे उन्नत देशों में ऐसा नहीं होता क्योंकि वहां पर कानून की पाबन्दियां हैं। हमारे यहां इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कानून नहीं है।

इसके अलावा अब वीडियो के द्वारा पाइरेट की हुई ब्लू फिल्में दिखाई जाती हैं। पुलिस उन लोगों के साथ मिली हुई है। इस प्रकार हमारे नवयुवकों के चरित्र को भ्रष्ट किया जा रहा है। राष्ट्र के चरित्र की रक्षा के लिए इस पर पाबन्दी लगानी चाहिए जैसा कि श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते ने कहा है, यह केवल महिलाओं का ही सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि पूरे राष्ट्र के चरित्र का सवाल है।

पुलिस कमीशन ने कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जुविनाइल आफेंडर्ज, बाल-अपराधियों की संख्या में दिन-प्रति-दिन वृद्धि होती जा रही है। तिहाड़ जेल में बाल-अपराधियों के साथ किस तरह यौन-कुकृत्य किए जाते हैं, यह बात सबको मालूम है। जेल को रिफार्म करने वाली और अपराधों को घटाने वाली संस्था होनी चाहिए, लेकिन, वह अपराधों को जन्म देता है अपराधों को बढ़ाता है, उन्हें प्रोत्साहन देता है। डिस्ट्रिक्ट जेल हो, सब-जेल हो या सेंट्रल जेल हो, वहां पर अपराधियों के गैंग बने हुए हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा है कि जेल करप्शन और ईविल्ज के डेन बन गए हैं, अपराधों के डेन्स बन गए हैं। उनके खिलाफ भी इस तरह का ऐक्शन लेना समाज के लिए बहुत

[श्री राम सिंह यादव]

आवश्यक है। आज समाज के अन्दर जितने भी नारी-निकेतन बने हुए हैं या जितने भी आश्रम बने हुए हैं, जिस तरह से बच्चों के एडाप्शन के लिए दूसरे शेल्टर होम्स या करेक्टिव होम्स बना रहे हैं उन के अन्दर क्या होता है ? उनकी क्या स्थिति है, किस तरह से वहां अपराधों में बढ़ोतरी की जाती है जबकि उम्मीद यह की जाती थी कि वहां यूथ का सुधार होगा। आज हमारे समाज में जिस तरह से ये बुराइयाँ बढ़ रही हैं, हर क्षेत्र में, हर गाँव, हर शहर, हर कस्बे में उनके ऊपर नियंत्रण करने की आवश्यकता है। उनके ऊपर नियंत्रण करके ही अपराधों को रोक सकते हैं। नेशनल पुलिस कमीशन ने अपनी आठवीं रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि हमारे जो नवजवान हैं, वह किधर जा रहे हैं, किस तरह से अपराधों में वृद्धि हो रही है यह अपने आप में एक गंभीर प्रश्न है। इस के पृष्ठ 17 पर यह लिखा है :

I quote from the Eighth report of the National Police Commission (Page 17) :

> "A marked feature is the increasing involvement in crime of the young people. A total number of 44,008 I.P.C. crimes were committed by young offenders (those up to 21 years of age) during 1977, recording an increase of 18.9% over 1976. They were responsible for 3.5% of the total I.P.C. crimes reported in 1977 as against 3.4% from 1978 to 1976. The volume of juvenile crime per lakh of population was 7.0 for 1977 as against 6.00 in 1976."

तो आज जो हमारे यूथ हैं या बालक हैं उन सभी में अपराधों की मनोवृत्ति जिस तरह बढ़ती जा रही है उस पर नियंत्रण करने का बहुत बड़ा दायित्व समाज पर है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि इसके लिए इसी कानून को नहीं और भी कानूनों को आप को देखना होगा। इसीके समानान्तर जो दूसरा एक्ट है—सप्रेशन आफ इम्मारल ट्रैफिक इन वीमेन ऐंड गर्ल्स ऐक्ट 1956, उसमें यदि कोई इस तरह से किसी अबला को प्रयोग में लाता है, प्रास्टीच्यूशन के लिए उसका इस्तेमाल करता है तो उसके लिए केवल दो या तीन साल की सजा प्रेस्क्राइब है जबकि इस ऐक्ट के 376 में आप टेन ईयर्स का या लाइफ इम्प्रिजनमेंट का प्रावधान कर रहे हैं। सप्रेशन आफ इम्मारल ट्रैफिक ऐक्ट में जो कि बिलकुल उस तरह का अपराध है बल्कि वहां पर तो अवेटिंग ज्यादा होता है आफेंस उस में एक साल या दो साल या केबल फाइन का प्रावधान किया हुआ है। फर्स्ट आफेंस के लिए तो केवल प्रोबेशन पर छोड़ने का प्रावधान किया हुआ है। तो माननीय गृह मन्त्री जी इस के समानान्तर जो दूसरे ऐक्ट हैं उन में भी ऐसा संशोधन लाएँगे ताकि सभाज में कोई प्रभावकारी असर हो और इन अपराधों को आप रोक सकें।

गृह मंत्री जी ने जो विधेयक पेश किया है उसमें भी एक भेदभावपूर्ण तरीका लिया है। यदि एक साधारण अभियुक्त रेप करता है तो उसको दस साल की सजा या आजीवन कारावास देने का प्रावधान किया है और कम से कम पांच साल की सजा का प्रावधान किया है जबकि कोई आफिसर रेप करता है तो उसको केवल पांच साल की सजा का प्रावधान किया है। इसी 376 सैक्शन में आप साधारण अपराधी के लिए तो आजीवन कारावास का प्रावधान करते हैं और जिस पुलिस आफिसर पर अधिक जिम्मेदारी है, जो गार्जियन है लॉ का और सोसाइटी का जिसके ऊपर आप विश्वास करते हैं, उसको आप पांच साल की सजा देना चाहते हैं और उसमें भी मिनिमम नहीं प्रेसक्राइब किया है। अगर सेशन कोर्ट उसको टिल दि राइजिंग आफ दि कोर्ट सजा देना चाहे तो वह भी उसके लिए

काफी है। तो क्या आप इन आफिसर्स को लाइसेंस दे रहे हैं रेप करने के लिए कि वह इस तरह का काम करें और मामूली फाइन देकर किसी की इज्जत लूटें ? इसलिए यह जो आपने 376-बी, सी और डी में कहा है :

"whoever, being a public servant or, takes undue advantage of his official position and seduces any woman, who is in his custody as such public servant or in the custody of a public servant subordinate to him, to have sexual intercourse with him, such sexual intercourse not amounting to the offence of rape, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description or a term which may extent to five years, and shall also be liable to fine."

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : It is 'not amounting to rape'.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : This is also a misnomer. Not only that; suppose it is the in charge of the hospital or in charge of the remand home, and if rape is committed, he should be convicted.

Is it not case of rape ?

17.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The matter of coesent is relevant in this matter, because when there is no consent, it become an offence. But that is the offence which does not amount to rape.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : In that case, that will come under section 354. And that section should be amended. But the Committee has said that this will not affect the provisions of section 354 because sections 354 and 376 are not identical. They are quite different. Theaefore, this amendment is not very purposeful and it will not achive the object with which it has been incorporated.

In the Criminal Procedure Code They have given the discretion to the Police officer which is very surprising. Section 228A(2) says :

"Nothing in sub-section (1) extends to any printing or publication of the name or any matter which may make known the identity of the victim if such printing or publication is—

(a) by or under the order in writing of the officer-in-charge of the police station or the police officer making the investigation into such offence acting in good faith for the purposes of such investigation."

सैक्सन 228 (ए) को आप देखेंगे तो आपको ताज्जुब होगा कि कोई भी पुलिस आफिसर किसी महिला को धमकी देकर कह सकता है कि हमें एक हजार रुपया दो नहीं तो तुम्हारा नाम इस अखबार में दे देंगे। इसका मतलब यही है कि आप विक्टिम का नाम पब्लिकेशन में देने का अधिकार एक पुलिस आफिसर को दे रहे हैं। अगर वह कहता है कि नाम देना जरूरी है तो वह दे सकता है। मैं समझता हूं किसी पुलिस आफिसर को यह पावर देना आपका उद्देश्य नहीं था और इस तरह की पावर एक इन्वेस्टिगेटिंग आफिसर को नहीं दी जानी चाहिए।

17.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair.*]

आप एक इंन्वेस्टिगेटिंग आफिसर को जो पावर दे रहे हैं वह किसी भी मुल्क में नहीं दी गई है। यहां पर आप उसको यह पावर देकर एक्सप्लायट करने का मौका दे रहे हैं। वे विक्टिम्स को एक्सप्लायट करेंगे। इसलिए चूंकि आपका जो उद्देश्य था उसके यह बिल्कुल विपरीत है, अतः इसको संशोधित किया जाना चाहिए।

इसके साथ-साथ सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई-कोर्टस् को भी केवल एप्रूव्ड ला जर्नल्स में ही पब्लिकेशन का अधिकार रहना चाहिए, साधारण अखबारों में देने की कोई आवश्यकता

[श्री रामसिंह यादव]

नहीं है। एक तरफ आप सीक्रेसी मेनटेन करना चाहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि हाईकोर्ट के जजमेन्ट अखबारों और मैगजीन्स में छप सकते हैं तो यह बात आपके उद्देश्य के विरुद्ध जाती है।

इसके साथ-साथ होम्स के जो इन्चार्ज बने हैं उसमें मान लीजिए किसी हास्पिटल का जो इन्चार्ज है उसके ऊपर कोई अपराध नहीं है लेकिन उससे मिलकर अपराध किया जाता है तो उसको भी दोषी माना जाना चाहिए। मेरा सुझाव है सेक्शन 376 (2) में आपने कहा है :

"(b) being a public servant, takes advantage of his official position and commits rape..."

I want that the following words should also be added with this :

"...or abets or connives in commission of offence..."

इन शब्दों को और जोड़कर इसको पूरा कीजिए, वरना इसमें आदमी खुद रेप न कर के दूसरे तरीके से रेप करवा सकता है। इसमें जो आपका परपज है, उसको रखने से यह अपने आप ही प्रभावहीन हो जाता है। जैसा कि इसमें दिया हुआ है—376 ए, बी, सी, डी में आपने इसको काग्निजिवल आफेंस माना है।

But no arrests shall be made without a warrant or without an order of a Magistrate.

यदि किसी पुलिस अधिकारी के खिलाफ कोई केस है, तो वह पुलिस अधिकारी अपने ही खिलाफ वारन्ट क्यों जारी करेगा ? पुलिस अधिकारी अपने खिलाफ मजिस्ट्रेट से वारंट क्यों जारी करवाएगा ? आफेंस को काग्निजिवल बना दिया, लेकिन उनको गिरफ्तार नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस पर दोबारा सोचिए। जब आफेंस हुआ है, तो आदमी को गिरफ्तार क्यों नहीं किया जा सकता है ? एक आदमी ने एक अबला की इज्जत लूटी है, जघन्य अपराध किया है और आपके पास सबूत भी हैं, फिर भी आप गिरफ्तार न करें और मजिस्ट्रेट के ऊपर डिपेंड करें या एस० एच० ओ० के ऊपर डिपेंड करें, यह अपने आपमें एक जघन्य अपराध है। इसमें भी अमेडमेंट करने की आवश्यकता है।

आपने कैमरा ट्रायल इसमें प्रिस्काइब किया है, लेकिन यह भी अपने आपमें दुधारू तलवार की तरह से है। इससे उसको नुकसान हो सकता है, उसको न्याय नहीं मिल सकता है। मान लीजिए—चैम्बर में एक जज है, वकील है और मुलजिम है और प्रोसिक्यूटरिक्स है और वहां पर उसकी इतनी हिम्मत नहीं होती है कि वह सब कुछ बयान कर सके। इसलिए प्रोसिक्यूटरिक्स के साथ रिलेशन्स हो जाने के लिए खुली छूट होनी चाहिए। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि इसके बारे में वह पहले सैशन जज को लिखकर दे। उसको यह कानूनी अधिकार मिलना चाहिए और अदालत से इजाजत लेने की जरूरत नहीं होनी चाहिए। चाहे उसके साथ उसकी माता, पिता, बहन-भाई कोई भी जा सकता है। यदि आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो आप जिस मंशा से यह बिल लेकर यहां आए हैं, उसको न्याय दिलाना चाहते हैं, वह पूरा नहीं होगा। इसलिए आपको इस पर दोबारा विचार करना चाहिए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने एक समाज सुधारक बिल पेश किया है और आशा है कि जो इसके समानान्तर विधेयक हैं, उनमें भी आप इस तरह के संशोधन करेंगे।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Pansukura) : Sir, This Bill can be truly called the product of mass movement—mass movement by women organisations aided and sympathised by very many from the opposite sex as well and its reverberations inside the Parliament consistently by women Members and supported by some others. I had the privilege of placing before the House the public petition on the Mathura case whereby this whole episode started in the Parliament. So, in any case, this can truly be called the product of a mass movement. There isa saying in English better late than never. So, I feel that this is a gain of the movement but a limited gain.

As far as the gains are concerned, this Bill has liberalised the provision and the definition relating to "consent" and has widened that. There was some difficulty with regard to proof or disproof of consent To Some extent, it has been modified in favour of making the consent question more favourable to women.

The second gain is that the duration of the sentence has been increased.

The third most important gain, in spite of the limitations, is that for the first time we have placed on the statute book, a category of offenders, those who are guilty of custodial rape or gang rape; in a situation when the onus or proof will lie on the accused, and not on the victim as per Sec. 1114.

These three principal gains, though limited, are important. I thank Shri Venkatasubbiah, who has all along been with us in the Joint Committee, for this. At the same time, I have to accuse him for not removing some of the other serious limitations.

This kind of Bills do not come before Parliament pretty often. This Bills has come up before Parliament after three long years of agitation. Somebody pointed out that most of the branches here are empty. I am ashamed to admit that most of the benches are empty. When we are considering such an important Bill, many more members should have been present It is true that it is not the law, but the social movement, which will decide the implementation of the law. But, all the same, the law has to be as fool-proof as possible.

Since it is only very rarely that we get an opportunity to discuss such a Bill, when we are discussing it, this would be the right time to consider all the relevent aspects and remove the defects and deficiencies. Because, we will not get an opportunity so soon again to re-open the issue. Yet, this was not done either here or in the Joint Committee.

As I mentioned earlier, one of the important gains is that in the case of custodial and gang rape, the onus and gang responsibility of proving the consent of the victim would be on the accused, but only very few categories have been included in this section 114-A

As has been mentioned by many Hon. Members, rape is committed by taking resort to many kinds of power, particularly economic power. Shrimati Dandavate quoted the erstwhile Chief Minister of Karnataka, who had stated that a rape is taking place every 15 hours. What is more serious is the fact, that he mentioned that a rape is taking place every 15 hours in Karnataka on Dalit women.

I am not saying that this is not taking place anywhere else. The point to remember is that it is often on dalit women. You will see that the largest number of victims of rape cases would be from amongst the poor, socially the weakest, especially the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Suppose someone is working in the farm of a landlord and he has taken some money from the landlord. His wife has to pay compensation by being raped like that. Innumerable cases of rape are because of of economic domination all classes of women. That is one of the serious facets.

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

Question of custodial rape was taken. Not only people being in custoday, but wherever power is being misused to the advantage of the accused against the victim, all these categories should have been taken in this very Bill. I am saying so because I want that it should have embraced a broad section of the offenders. I strongly feel that Our Chairman of the Committee, always stood with us on this question. We tried our level best to keep 114A at least in tact, beccause there was a big attack on it to remove it. But the Committee has been kind enough, the Chairman was also very sympathetic to us, therefore, it has been included. The Committee agreed that this 'power rape' question should be there in the general recommendations. If the specific recommendions have taken three years to come before the Parliament, let us imagine when this general recommendation will come before Parliament. I am sure even if this Parliament goes up to its normal time, even then it will not come, do not know what will happen in the next Parliament.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH) : General recommendations will be very seriously considered by the Government. The Hon. Member need not be apprehensive about the question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : She wants to know when will that come ?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I do not doubt the sincerity of Shri Venkatasubbiah on this point. We have taken three years in legislating this much. He would appreciate my apprehension. For this much how much pressure was there from various sides, police accusation, law and order problem, blackmailing, etc. etc. as if the whole womanhood was after it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The delay was not entirely because of Government's inaction. Government was very anxious. Because of several things which I have explained in my opening speech...

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Taking these explanations into considerations it may be without your wish, but the fact remains that it has taken three years.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : That is right.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Such like things are not easy to bring without counter pressure from the society. This was the occasion to take it lock stock and barrel. At least this part of it should have been full—'power rape' should have been taken in to it, and in that case this Sec. 114A would have been made immediately applicable.

This is my first anguish as far as limitation of the Bill is concerned, I do not know how but it must be done immediately.

The next question is about publication. Earlier there was a blanket ban. The present Bill has emerged from the Joint Committee is better in that respect. Some provision has been made. Even then we are not satisfied. We feel that the kind of things are such that publication will not make much difference.

It is because all the cases are not all the time published. Only those cases about which there are some agitations are really published. There should not therefore be any bar. That is why, only the name should be omitted and for the rest there should be freedom of publication. That is my very strong feeling. Otherwise, it will go against the movement which has produced the Bill.

I know, Sir, that you are looking at me. My time is also limited. Even then, I will seek your indulgence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You talk much because you have also been in the Joint Select Committee. You know the problem in its entirety.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I will not plague you with all the entirety business.

As I said, we are not still happy with what has happened to section regarding publication. I think it is a serious question and the Minister should reconsider and take up an amendent.

I now come to another thing. After the submission of the report of the Joint Committee, a very important judicial pronouncement has been made where our Supreme Court, for the first time, has made a categorical observation with regard to the question of onus of proof or credibility of a woman. With your permission, I will have to quote some paragraphs as reported in no less a paper than *Hindustan Times*. In this Bill, upto now, only in certain categories, the onus of proof will be on the accused and the court will presume it if the woman says that she did not consent. Other categories are left out from this clause. Now, here are the headlines appearing in the daily newspapers : "Four year-old strangled in rape attempt." I will not read the details. You see, how many such news come ? Just I was looking at the cuttings : 14 Adivasi girls raped in Yavatmal, Maharashtra. Within one month; there is another Cop Rape on Harijan women. Like that if you just go through, even today's press cutting, you will see such things. As far as knowing is concerned, here, everything I believe whichever party he may belong to, his heart definitely bleeds when he reads these things which are happening in the society. That is what, I presume, at least. That being the case, only a very limited section will have the benefit of clause 144A. What does the Supreme Court judgement say ? I quote : from The *Hindustan Times*, dated 25th May, 1983.

"The judgement was read out in the court by the vacation judge, Mr. Justice A. Varadarajan.

"The judges said they were of the opinion that "if the evidence of the victim does not suffer from any basic infirmit and the probabilities-factor does not render it unworthy of credence, as a general rule, there is no reason to insist on corroboration except from the medical evidence, where having regard to the circumstances of the case, medical evidence can be expected to be forthcoming."

"In the Indian setting, refusal to act on the testimony of a victim of sexual assault in the absence of corroboration as a rule, was adding insult to injury, the judges observed.

"Why should the evidence of the girl or the woman who comolained of rape or sexual molestation be viewed with the aid of spectacles fitted with lenses tinged with doubt, disbelief or suspicison ? The judges asked.

"To do so was to justify the charge of male chauvinism in a male dominated society, they observed."

Here is a categorical judgment, a refined judgment, apart from the literary merit of it, the judicial merit and, the human merit of it, is apparent to everybody. When I speak about human merit I have in my mind that many judicial questions were brought before us all the time despite human considerations. But here is the Supreme Court who should be the best judges under the circumstances Now, we have the best judicially to demand that Section 114A should not be applicable only in the cases of custodial rape or in a limited sense but that Section 114A should be applicable to every case of rape. That is what I demand. This was outside the purview of the Joint Committee But it after the Joint Committee that this verdict has come out. I would particularly request the Hon. Minister concerned who I know is personally simpathetic to think over it that here is an ally; let us make use of that and let us make use of the possibility that the Parliament is debating this law today and let us not make half-hearted attempts and

keep it half finished. I would like this to be included.

Before concluding, I would like to mention only one point. Nowadays in law, one of the most important parts is the criminal procedure. How actually the case will come and how it will be investigated and how the women will be treated, I do not have the time now to illustrate them all.

In the Law Commission's recomendation, there were very important observations for amending the Criminal Procedure Code so far as offences against women and children are concerned. I know the Hon. Minister has said that there had been directives. Despite directives, everyday these directives are being violated. That being the case, this should be statutoty, and should be legislated without delays. Once it is opened, this is the time to do so. The Committee in their wisdom have placed it in general recommendations. I am glad for that. But this should form always a part of this very Bill.

With these words, I welcome the gain and I feel sorry for the limitations and I hope that the limitations will be obliterated and it will be a gain and gain only. With these words, I naturally cannot oppose the Bill; I support it with limitations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Limited support. Now Mr. A.T. Patil will speak.

SHRI A. T. PATIL (Kulaba) : The Bill, as reported by the Joint Select Committee, is the Bill introduced in this House by the Hon. Minister.

(Interruptions)

We are dealing with a very sensitive subject in this Bill and a very different and separate subject, separate from other forms of crimes and, therefore, the provisions of this Bill should be viewed from that angle. We should not treat this particular offence on par with the others for several reasons. I personally feel this offence is even ghastlier and graver than the offence of death. In case of death, for instance, it is said to be the most grievous offence. When a person dies, he has no opportunity to see what happens, to perceive what happens, after his death. He is not required to come before a tribunal or a court to give evidence, to reply to a number of questions which not only torment the person who is required to reply to those questions but they are delicate things in the eyes of the people.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Patil, you can continue next time whenever it is taken up.

17.30 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

Shortfall in power generation in 1984-85

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur) : I would like to raise a discussion on the points arising out of the answer given on 15th November, 1983 to unstarred question No. 146 regarding shortfall in power generation in 1984-85. The question which figured there was in connection with the shortfall in 1984-85. So far as energy is concerned the shortfall is to the extent of 21 billion units and the Hon. Minister has accepted that it is how it has been worked out. Instead of 191 billion units which is the Plan target they may generate 170 billion units with a shortfall of 21 billion units. I wanted to just find out what were the reasons for it—whether the estimate or the target fixed by the Planning Commission was wrong or some efforts were still lacking to fulfil that.

In this connection other points were explained but particularly the main one, that is the main reasons for the shortfall in the power target were not given and if they accept the shortfall, then I wanted to know the steps which are being taken by the Government in this regard. Both on this they have enumerated certain points but they are practically very vague and they do not say

whether they are going to improve the situation. I will read that small portion wherein they have enumerated the causes and steps which are being taken.

> "(c) and (f) : All possible measures are being taken so that the Sixth Plan targets of power generation can be achieved to the extent possible."

They have not mentioned that they will try to achieve the entire targets which they have fixed. It is only 'to the extent possible'. Then :

> "These measures include : intensive monitoring of the construction and operation of power projects, timely supply of equipment and provision of appropriate technical guidance and advice by the Central Electricity Authority, training for improvement in the managerial and technical skills of personnel employed in the power sector, improving the quality and availability of necessary inputs like coal, measures for better maintenance and operation of power systems, prevention of unscheduled outages and renovation/ modernisation of existing units to increase their plant load factor."

These are the factors which have been mentioned. But there is nothing specific about it. They were there for the last three years and there are even in 1984-85 and will be there in 1985-86 the last year of the Plan. Specifically, if I come to the main problem in our country, they are these three things, *viz.*, power, coal and transport. They are all inter-related. Basically our country is dependent on hydel and coal-based power units. Actually, when there is a shortage of coal, then also it suffers. Supposing in coal we achieve the target, then the transport will be the bottleneck. Then suppose even in coal we do well and in transport also it is OK, and we give the coal, then we find the efficiency of the plant is very much below its capacity. Therefore, so to say the interaction of these three makes the entire nation to suffer. In this regard for the last 3 to 4 years the Government has not thought properly and they have not taken any specific action to improve the situation.

Regarding some items, I want to give the statistics. The installed power capacity for the entire Sixth Plan will be only around 14,000 to 14,500 megawatts as against the target of 19,666 MW.

And for the three years of the Sixth Plan we have done only 7058 MW as against 9380 MW. The main measures which Government intends to take were there even in the previous three years wherein for a target of 9380 MW the achievement was 7058 MW and, as such, simply enumerating some vague measures which are supposed to be taken is not going to help the situation. Actually we have to give a reply to the people and the industries are practically stopping their activities for want of power.

Actually in one of the questions which I had asked about the percentage of shortage with regard to power generation the all India figures of percentage was given as 6 per cent. If the average shortage throughout the country is 6 per cent then why in one State the power cut is 50 per cent and in another it is 100 per cent and yet in another it is 30 per cent. That means the distribution system is defective and the national and regional grids are not completed. In this regard the Rajadhyaksha committee recommendations and other things have not been implemented. When we ask what happened to these 140 Rajadhyaksha committee recommendations the Hon. Minister says that we have referred some of them to the State Government and they have not yet replied to these thing. Therefore, specifically I would like to know the Hon. Minister whether in Sixth Plan we will achieve the targeted power and have the required energy. Secondly, what is the co-relation between power generation and units generated because power and

]Shri B.V. Desai]

energy are two different things and supposing 100 MW power is generated what will be the units generated and, third, whether both of them—power and energy—will be sufficient so as to keep up the target of the Five Year Plans at least at the end of the Five Year Plan. Fourthly, what steps are they going to take to achieve the target which they have fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) :Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Unstarred Question only confined itself to the year 1984-85 but the discussion raised by the hon. friend embraces about the position in the Sixth Five Year Plan and the general shortage that is likely to occur with reference to the demand of power. I would, therefore, prefer to meet broadly the position which led to the difficulties and also the reason and so on. The Sixth Plan's original target fixed was 19,666 MW and the Hon. Member is aware that in the Sixth Plan 00 per cent of the resources were meant for energy. Out of this we are likely to achieved by the end of the Sixth Plan the generating capacity of 14,500 MW. The power demand of the nation could be met by two factors-first, installing new capacities and second being improved capacity utilisation of theexisting plants.

As I was trying to say, so far as installation of the new capacity is concerned, we are likely to achieve the tune of 14,500 M.W.

SHRI B. V. DESAI : What about the shortfall ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : You must await the answer; no purpose will be served by interrupting; and if I have not answered, then you just put the question. I will come to this answer very shortly as to why this shortfall is there. But, within the limited resources, the achievement of 14,500 MW by itself, in my submision, is a great phenomenon.

Now, it may be asked as to what is the basis for me to make this statement. I will come to that.

Let us recall that when the First 5-year plan started, in 1951, just before that, the entire nation's generating capacity was 1600 and odd MW of power. By the end of 1979, the total capacity that we had developed was 28,000 MW. This was the performance of the Fifth Five year plan. Now, in the Sixth Five-year plan if we are achieving 14,500 MW generating capacity, it would mean, we have increased 50% of the capacity of what existed in the nation right up to the end of 1979. And I may submit this, it is for the house to determine within these five years, quite a large amount of indigenous equipment is being used now. Some pitfalls are bound to be there. Even if certain plants are equipped with the imported equipments, they have developed certain difficulties. There had been problems which resulted in Plant Load Factor being at a low level.

The position with regard to BHEL's performance is, they have been trying to collaborate with foreign countries; they have trying to supply some equipments to our State Electricity Boards and also to various generating plants in the Central Sector. There had been difficulties; and I do not say there had not been difficulties. But obviously a good amount of equipments from indigenous sources have been used notwithstanding the difficulties. Now a part from the fact that we are achieving 14,500 MW capacity, the plant Load Factor has also been improving. And I may submit that the target that we seek to achieve in the Sixth Five Year plan is likely to be fifty per cent of what existed in the nation in the end of 1979.

Now, what were the reasons ? Actually, if anybody is interested in the figures I would not mind even giving these figures.

From 1980-81 to 1982-83, we were in a position to set up the plants with a capacity of 7,058 MW. In 1983-84, 4,157 MW capacity is likely to be added on, which will bring this total to 11.215 MW units in 1983-84.

Now, why we have not been able to achiveve the target of 19,666 is due to diverse reasons. But the main reason which I should bring to the notice of the House, which my experience has shown over the time when I had been in the Ministry, is the shortage of resources. I have made this submission in the House some time back in the context of the debate that had taken place regarding this aspect. I attribute that this is one of the cardinal reasons why we had not been able to reach the target. Apart from that, the other reasons are delays in the execution of projects by the State Electricity Boards, delay in the supply of plant and equipment, management deficiencies in the project increasing operating costs and short-falls and additional resource mobilisation leading to a fall in a dual flow of funds as compared to the provisions envisaged in the projects and the delayed flow of funds from the State Governments to the State Electricity Boards and their projects implementing agencies and so on. These are the broad causes which have resulted in the short-fall in achieving the target.

Now, Sir, I submitted at the outset that the power demand can be met by means of two factors—one is the installing the new capacity and the other is improved capacity utilisation. On the question of improved capacity utilisation, I would submit that the planning Commission had stressed better performance of the existing stations. Therefore, more intensive efforts in coordination with all concerned, that is, the State Electricity Boards, BHEL, Department of Coal, Railways and others, are being made. I would submit that the performance of the National Thermal Power Corporation which is in Central sector has been better on the question of establishing generating capacity. In fact, I find that practically all the plants are going on as per the schedule. In fact, some of them are much ahead of the schedule. In fact, the first unit of Ramagunam plant has been commissioned either at the end of October or at the beginning of November 1983. I think it should have been commissioned in February 1984. Consquently the second unit would also be commissioned six months earlier than it was originally envisaged. But I concede that for varigated reasons, we have not been able to achieve the plant load factor of the existing plants as it used to be in the year 1976-1977. There was a steep down-fall after 1976-1977 and started fairing better from 1980-81. But nonethe-less the plant load factor is still far off from what it was in 1976-77. In fact, it might interest the hon. Members that in 1980-81, this factor was 44.6%, in 1981-82, it was 46.8% and in 1982-83, it was 49.8%.

And I must say that in 1983-84, upto October, I am not very happy and I do not want to hide the facts. The plant load factor has worked out at 45%, while it should have been at 47.5%. I was expecting that we will reach at the end of the year at 51%. But upto October, the position had not been happy because of various reasons, the reasons being, non-stabilisation of new units, long duration of forced outages, deficiencies of operation; inadequate power evacuation, lack of system demand, supply of poor quality of coal, synchronisation of units before completion of all works etc. I am not going into the details, but I am only submitting why this position has emerged.

Various measures have been taken with reference to the thermal power plants in order to improve their plant load factors. I would only name a few, assistance to State Electricity Boards has been extended as also to power stations to prepare and undertake plant betterment programmes, adoption of preventive, maintenance techniques for reducing outage periods, arranging spare parts from indigenous and foreign sources, arranging the services of foreign specialists for repairing, renevating and modernising the power stations, setting up of task forces particularly for 110/120 MW and 200/220 MW units for achieving early stabilisation and improved performance, arranging visits of

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

roving teams of operation specialists from Central Electricity Authority to monitor operational practices and to tender advice, trainning of engineers, operation and maintenance personnel of the power stations etc. These are the various steps that are taken for the purposes of improving the plant load factor of the existing plants.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): What about controlling the losses in transmission ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I will come to that.

My hon. friend, while raising the discussion, has said that part (c) of the question was not answered. In fact, I felt that part (c) and part (f) of the question go together. Part (c) dealt with the main reasons for the shortfall in the power target, and part (f) said—if so, what steps were being taken by the Government. The steps which have been taken have been enumerated in detail and these were the shortcomings which existed, and which is an answer to part (c). That is why, part (c) and part (f) of the question were answered together. And the steps and measures that were being taken to overcome the shortcomings were indicated. What we said was, that the measures include : intensive monitoring of the construction and operation of power projects, timely of equipment and spares, provision of appropriate techical guidance and advice by the Central Electricity Authority, training for improvement in the managerial and technical skills of personnel employed in the power sector, improving the quality and availability of necessary inputs like coal, measures for better maintenances and operation of power systems, prevention of unscheduled outages and renovation/modernisation of existing units to increase their plant load factors. Those steps were taken, and these were the shortcomings. That is an answer to part (c).

My Hon. friend has rightly said that this is a continuous process. He himself has admitted that this a continuous process. And when it is a case of continuous process, it cannot be said that these reasons existed before or these actions could have been taken three years before also. He has said like that. It is fair enough that we have been taking there actions, but the fact remains that it is a continuous process.

PROF N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : You should keep pace.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I agree. You have got to face these things from time to time. While a situation crops up, that situation has got to be met. But once you meet that situation with reference to that particular plant, there is no guarantee that with reference to another plant that situation may not arise. So, obviously, it is a continuous process.

In the process of the discussion, the Hon. Member has raised the question of transmission and distribution systems and also the implementation of the Rajadhyaksha Committee Report on the National Grid. I must say that this whole question had been exercising the mind of the Government. I had been discussing with the Power Ministers as also the Chairmen of the Electricity Boards. In fact there are quite a few problems. I must frankly admit so far I have not come to any clear understanding on this matter. I am still trying to persuade because it is raising the wider question of the Centre-State relations also ; because when I was requesting some of the States to pass over the management of 220 K.V. lines so that power could be evacuated, particularly the power that is generated from the Central Thermal Power Stations, I could see the reluctance of the States and that they would like to have the control. With States having the control, the difficulty that arises in that power cannot get evacuated in the manner that the Centre has evolved a formula for the States in the region. In fact, the Central formula, which we have evolved after careful discussions and so on, is that wherever there is a Super-thermal power station Set up in the Central Sector, 10% power is provided to the

State concerned and 75% of the power generated is distributed to the States in the region; and 15% of the power is kept with the Central Government so that it could be provided to the State which requires it. Distribution process is dependent on who requires what and so on and so forth. For the evacuation of this power we are confronted with this problem. In fact, the Rajadhyaksha Committee wanted 220 KV line should be taken-over by the Centre. Of course, the States are not prepared to forgo their power with reference to these lines. And particularly when I was confronted with this situation in the Northern Region, I had asked the Chairman of the State Electricity Board that they should sit down and evolve a formula. While I said this I told them to keep the nation's interest in view, keep the interest of the region in view and please suggest a formula which could be acceptable. Because after all all of them were specialists, I had to leave it to them. In a matter like this you cannot take a political decision. Therefore, one has to go by the expertise also. Mix it up with a little bit of political decision. But it can be done at a later stage. I wanted them to hammer out a decision which they are still doing. I am sure once it comes out, that this problem could be solved. Therefore, we have not been able to achieve the National Grid and have not implement Rajadhyaksha Committee Report.

18.00 hrs.

He said: "The Minister goes on saying that he is implementing such-and-such schemes. I would request all the Hon. Members to appreciate the difficulties we are confronted with. It is precisely in this background that I have slightly explained as to what difficulties we are facing.

He was trying to find out the relation between Megawatt power and the energy. Hundred megawatts of thermal plant with a 50% of plant load factor produces approximately 0·43 billion units in a year. The usable energy will be less by the amount of losses, and the consumption part of electricity. These are the broad concepts which arise out of the issues raised by my Hon. friend —which I thought I should put across, so that the House may very well appreciate the difficulties we are confronted with. I am also wanted that we should put across the working of the Government vis-a-vis not only improving the generating capacity, but also meeting the plant load factor of the existing plants.

MR. B. V. DESAI : The Hon. Minister said that upto 1979, we were having 29,000 megawatt power; and during this Plan we will be having 14500 megawatts—adding 50% of existing power to what we already have. With this addition of 50% of power, we take it that the demand has outstripped supply, because everywhere we are finding load shedding and power cuts ? If 29,000 megawatts could satisfy us upto 1979, then from 1979 upto 1983, have you outstripped 50% of the demand ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : In fact, the supply is not at all in a position to outstretch the demand, because I must submit that though we are making a significant headway—he has specifically referred to 1984-85 even in his Unstarred Question, and I have said this in answer to it and even though the target that has been fixed for 1984-85 was 191 billion units, we will be able achieve only 171 billion units, i.e., 21 billion units less compared to what the target was. In fact, the demand and the targets that are fixed, to my mind, appear to be highly illusory. I am saying this because I do not want to hide anything from the House. The Planning Commission takes into consideration certain perceptions on the basis of which the demands and targets are fixed. And in a developing society where we are seeking to establish an egalitarian system and a welfare State, the demand is bound to increase ; and that is why I said that it was not possible to keep pace with either the targets or much less the demand itself, because of the constraints in the resources and within the capacity of resource mobilisation, I submitted to the House that we are likely to achieve them; I can firmly

commit myself to say that we are definitely, likely to achieve 14,500 MW, which by itself is 50 per cent above the generating capacity which existed in the nation at the end of 1979. Though, of course, if it is said, well, demands are met. I very plainly say, no, it is not at all possible, because it is the diverse factors that have to be reckoned for the purpose of generation keeping pace with the demand.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : मंत्री महोदय ने बड़े विस्तार से उत्तर दिया है और वास्तविक स्थिति से हमें अवगत कराया है। लेकिन आप देखें कि पहली से छठी योजना तक जितनी भी योजनाएं हमने बनाई हैं हमने उनमें वास्तविक लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किए हैं । अगर वास्तविक लक्ष्य निर्धारित करते तो यह स्थिति पैदा नहीं होती। पहले हम ऊंचे लक्ष्य रख देते हैं और जब उनके प्राप्त होने की आशा नहीं रह जाती तो उनको रिवाइज करके कम कर देते है। हमें पता है कि हमारे पास संसाधनों की कमी है। यह भी सही है कि बिजली को उच्च प्राथमिकता हम देते हैं, राज्य भी देते हैं और आप भी देते हैं। लेकिन चूंकि संसाधनों की कमी होती है। इस वास्ते आपको चाहिये कि पहले से ही वास्तविक लक्ष्य आप निर्धारित करें और उनकी पूर्ति करें।

प्लांट लोड फैक्टर प्लांट्स का आपने बताया कि पहले 40.6 प्रतिशत था, फिर 46.8 प्रतिशत था, फिर 1882-83 में 49.8 प्रतिशत हो गया और अक्तूबर 1983 में 45 प्रतिशत था। इससे मालूम पड़ता है कि हमारा वर्किंग ठीक नहीं है। हमारी जेनरेटिंग केपेसेटी ड्विंडल हो रही है। इसको अगर दस प्रतिशत भी इम्प्रुव कर दिया जाए तो स्थिति का मुकाबला किया जा सकता है और विद्युत का संकट टल सकता है। मानटरिंग जिस प्रकार से होना चाहि नहीं हो रहा है। इंजीनियर जो होते हैं उनको हम लगा लेते हैं। जिनको कम से कम एक साल की उस लाइन की प्रेक्टिल ट्रेनिंग न हो, नहीं लगाया जाना चाहिये। उनको लगा दिया जाता है जिनको थर्मल प्लांट्स का, कोल का ज्ञान नहीं होता है। एडीशनल चीफ इंजीनियर्ज तक को कोल के बारे में जानकारी नहीं होती है, अपने सबजेक्ट के बारे में जानकारी नहीं होती है, जेनरेशन के बारे में जानकारी नहीं होती है। वैसी स्थिति में केसे वे लोग दिशा दे सकते हैं। यह स्थिति है। सब के लिए रिफ्रेशर कोर्स की आवश्यकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार सुपरिन्टेंडिंग इंजीनियर, चीफ इंजीनियर, ऐक्स क्यूटिव इंजीनियर, असिस्टेंट इंजीनियर आदि सबके लिए रिफ्रेशर कोर्स की व्यवस्था करने जा रही है या नहीं। मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि उन लोगों के लिए स्टेट्स और सेंटर के द्वारा कहां-कहां ट्रेनिंग की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है।

राजस्थान में ट्रांसमिशन लासिज 20 परसेंट हैं, जबकि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में वे 18 से 14 परसेंट है, इसकी तुलना में दूसरे देशों में ट्रांसमिशन लासिज केवल 6 परसेंट हैं। जब तक ट्रांसमिशन लासिज को कम नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक पावर की स्थिति में सुधार नहीं होगा।

बी० एच०एल० ई० द्वारा मैनुफेक्चर की हुई मशीनरी में अभी तक इम्परुवमेंट नहीं हो रही है। कोटा के थर्मल प्लांट में बी० एच० ई० एल० की मशीनरी लगाई गई है। वहां पर बार-बार एक्सपर्ट्स आते हैं, लेकिन उसे ठीक नहीं कर पाते। कोटा के एटामिक पावर प्लांट के पहले प्लांट को 14 महीनों के बाद रिपेयर किया गया है,

लेकिन अभी भी वह ठीक नहीं हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस बारे में फारेन एक्सपर्ट्स का सहयोग लिया जाएगा। कोटा के पावर प्लांट की कैपेसिटी 400 मेगावाट है, जबकि वह 100 मेगावाट भी पैदा नहीं करता। इस हालत में पावर सिचुएशन कैसे ठीक हो सकेगी ?

हिन्दुस्तान में बिजली की कमी 6 परसेंट है, लेकिन राजस्थान में 29.6 परसेंट कमी है। हमारा एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन समाप्त हो गया है और हमारे यहां फेमिन कन्डीशन्ज हैं। वहां पर बिजली की आपूर्ति नहीं होती है और पीने का पानी तक नहीं मिलता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सेंटर अपने रिजर्व में से राजस्थान जैसी स्टेट्स को किस प्रकार रिजर्व में से मदद देगा।

यह कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि नजदीक से नजदीक स्थानों पर पावर प्लांट स्थापित किए जाएं। हमारे वहां कोटा से बिजली आती है। अगर पलाना और कपूड़ी में लिग्नाइट-बेस्ट थर्मल प्लांट्स स्थापित किए जाएं, तो ट्रांसमिशन लासिज कम होंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में स्टेप्स क्यों नहीं लिए जाते हैं।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि सिक्स्थ प्लान के अन्त तक 19,660 मेगावाट का एडीशनल कैपेसिटी की उम्मीद की गई थी, लेकिन केबल 14,500 मेगावाट की कैपेसिटी प्राप्त कर पाएंगे। उन्होंने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में मैनेजमेंट में सुधार और ट्रेनिंग वगैर की बात की है। आज स्थिति यह है कि जो टारगेट फिक्स किया गया था, हम उससे बहुत पीछे हैं। सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी अथारिटी ने सातवां पंच-वर्षीय योजना में 27,000 मेगावाट बिजली की बात कही है। यदि उसे 7,000 मेगावाट पर अविलम्ब काम अभी नहीं शुरू हुआ तो निश्चित रूप से योजना की शुरुआत जब होगी तो सारे देश के अन्दर एक अजब-सी हालत बन जाएगी। पता नहीं क्यों इस पर गंभीरता से विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है। इस पर अविलम्ब काम होना चाहिए। आपने टारगेट और बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कर लीं लेकिन वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है ? अभी माननीय सदस्य बी० एच० ई० एल० के बारे में कह रहे थे—1981-82 में 13 सेट्स कमीशन हुए उनमें सिंगरौली का सबसे पहले हुआ और सारे-के-सारे यूनिट की फंक्शन खराब थी। इनके फिक्स्ड आवर्स नियत किये जाते हैं लेकिन आप देखेंगे कि दुर्गापुर में 450 आवर्स की जगह 21 आवर्स ही काम हुआ और बदरपुर में सेन्ट्रल इलैक्ट्रिसिटी अथारिटी के 404 आवर्स के नार्म्स के अगेंस्ट 204 आवर्स काम हुआ। आपने कहा कि यूनिट्स की मोर्डनाजेशन की जा रही है। पता नहीं—क्या मार्डनाइजेशन कर रहे हैं। मेरा ख्याल है—इस स्लेक का कारण-इन्वेस्ट मेंन्ट एण्ड क्रानिक लेथार्जी एण्ड मिसमैनेजमेन्ट इन प्राजेक्ट इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन। मैं सुझाव देना चाहूंगा—मंत्री जी ने स्टेट्स के बारे में कुछ बातें कहीं हैं—जो मेजर हाइडल पावर प्राजेक्ट्स चल रहे हैं उनका जिन स्टेट्स में अभी तक इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन नहीं हुआ है और आप कहते हैं कि कास्ट आफ प्राडक्शन बढ़ जायेगी तो क्यों नहीं उन पावर प्रौजेक्ट्स को यह सरकार अपने हाथ में ले रही है। देश के अन्दर बिजली की प्राइसेज है, पावर जेनरेशन का प्रश्न है, एग्रीकल्चर इण्डस्ट्री सभी जगह प्राब्लम है। आप एग्रीकल्चर को 20 परसेसेंट देते हैं जब कि नेशनल प्राडक्ट्स में उसका 50 परसेन्ट कन्ट्रीब्यूशन है तो इस पर क्यों

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

नहीं विचार किया जाता कि जिन स्टेट्स के अन्दर स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड या स्टेट के लोग इम्प्लीमेन्ट नहीं कर रहे हैं, केन्द्र सरकार उन प्राजेक्ट्स को अपने हाथ में ले।

उत्तर प्रदेश में 4503 मिलियन यूनिट्स की बात जो 1979-80 में थी, वह 1982-83 और 81-82 में बढ़ कर 6087 मिलियन यूनिट्स हो गई। उसमें आप देखेंगे कि उसका ग्रेप 1984-85 में 6595 मिलियन यूनिट्स हो जाएगा। ओबारा के थर्मल पावर प्राजेक्ट के नष्ट होने के बाद सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में 3 परसेन्ट कटौती कर दी है और एग्रीकल्चर में तो 50 परसेन्ट कर दी है। रबी की फसल की बुवाई नहीं हो पा रही है। आप कहेंगे यह स्टेट का मामला है, लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहूंगा नेशनल थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट से उत्तर प्रदेश को अभी 800 मेगावाट बिजली दे रहे हैं, इससे पूरा नहीं पड़ रहा है। एक तो आप ने पता नहीं क्या ट्रेनिंग दी है कि ओबरा को ही जलाकर खत्म कर दिया। यदि यही ट्रेनिंग इन लोगों को दी जाएगी तो आप सारी प्लानिंग ही खत्म हो जाएगी। इस लिये इस बारे में भी केन्द्रीय सरकार को जरूर हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिये। यह राष्ट्र की इतनी बड़ी क्षति है और सारा उत्तर प्रदेश त्राहि-त्राहि कर रहा है, लेकिन यह एक तमाशा बनाया हुआ है। मेरा केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध है कि कम से कम 800 मेगावाट बिजली केन्द्र के अन्य सौर्सेज से उत्तर प्रदेश को अविलम्ब दी जानी चाहिये, अन्यथा उत्तर प्रदेश का सारा विकास ठप्प हो जाएगा और सारी आने वाली रबी फसल नष्ट हो जाएगी।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला): मैं माननीय ऊर्जा मंत्री जी से यह जानकारी चाहूंगा कि जो उत्पादन में कमी हुई और जिस अनुपात से हमारी आवश्यकता है उस अनुपात से हमको बिजली और ऊर्जा उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रही है तो इसके लिये क्या कोई ऐसा दूसरा आल्टरनेटिव आप तैयार करेंगे? क्योंकि आज बिजली की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता देहाती क्षेत्रों में हो गई है। किसान के लिये बहुत बड़ी समस्या पैदा हो गई है। यह बिजली केवल शहरों तक सीमित रह गई है। देहात में तो कहीं तीन-चार या पांच दिन में जाकर बिजली का दर्शन होता है और जब तक उसका प्रयोग शुरू हो, तब तक वह चली जाती है। उसका कोई ऐसा केन्द्रीकरण किया जाय, जिससे यह समस्या हल हो सके क्योंकि उन क्षेत्रों में अगर इसी तरह से काम चला तो वहां पर तो हम सैकड़ों सालों तक बिजली मुहैय्या नहीं कर पाएंगे। क्या इसके लिए कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं जिससे कि सारे देश में समान रूप से, बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ाकर देहाती क्षेत्रों में बिजली की आपूर्ति की जा सके।

जहां तक भ्रष्टाचार का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार के सामने भी शिकायतें आई हैं। मशीनों के बनने में, उसको लगाने में बहुत भ्रष्टाचार रहा है और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में भी पार्टीबन्दी रही है जिसके कारण उत्पादन घटता है। आपके उत्तर में यह भी आया है कि हरियाणा में तथा उत्तर प्रदेश, ओवरा में औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध बिगड़े हैं लेकिन औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध बिगड़ने की बजह से तो आग नहीं लगी है। वहां पर केन्द्र का भी पैसा लगा है इसलिए यह आपकी भी जिम्मेदारी है कि उसके कारणों का पता लगाएं। क्या आप कोई पार्लमेन्टरी कमेटी भेजकर इन कारणों का पता लगाएंगे? आज उत्तर प्रदेश में जो बिजली का संकट आ गया है,

चूंकि वहां पर केन्द्र का भी पैसा लगा हुआ है, इसलिए क्या आप केन्द्रीय सलाहकार समिति को वहां पर ले जाकर उसकी जांच कराएंगे ?

इसके अलावा सूर्य की जो शक्ति है उसका भी बहुत बड़ा उपयोग किया जा सकता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार को उस ओर भी ध्यान केन्द्रित करना चाहिए। क्या सूर्य की शक्ति से ऊर्जा उत्पन्न करने के सम्बन्ध में प्रयास किया जा रहा है क्योंकि सूर्य की शक्ति कभी भी नष्ट होने वाली नहीं है।

अन्त में मैं यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि कुछ मुख्य मंत्रियों ने तथा खासकर उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री ने यह कहा है कि बिजली पैदा करने वाली इकाइयों में यदि इसी प्रकार से लगातार घाटा चलता रहा तो प्राइवेट सेन्टर को यह काम सौंप दिया जायेगा, कहीं पिछले दो सालों से जो यह कम उत्पादन की प्रवृत्ति चल रही है उसके पीछे कहीं प्राइवेट सेक्टर को यह कार्य देने की साजिश तो नहीं चल रही है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं जो सवाल करना चाहता हूं वह बिहार के सम्बन्ध में है। क्या यह बात सच है कि बिहार में घोर बिजली संकट का एक मात्र कारण यह रहा है कि पिछले चार वर्षों से बिजली का उत्पादन बराबर आ रहा है ? यदि हां तो 1980-81, 1981-82 1982-83 और 1983-84 में बिजली उत्पादन की क्षमता और वास्तविक उत्पादन के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

क्या यह बात सच है कि बिहार के पतरातू थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की दयनीय स्थिति का कारण यह रहा है कि राज्य बिजली बोर्ड बिजली के उत्पादन में कुछ विशेषज्ञ इन्जीनियरों से उत्पादन का काम न लेकर प्रशासन का काम लिया जा रहा है और सोवियत संघ के विशेषज्ञों का उचित इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता ?

बिहार में प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली की खपत कितनी होती है तथा दक्षिण और उत्तरी बिहार में खपत की राशियां क्या हैं ?

क्या आपको यह शिकायत मिली है कि बिहार समेत अन्य राज्यों के बिजली बोर्डों के अध्यक्ष और अधिकारी संसद सदस्यों के पत्रों के जवाब भी नहीं देते हैं, काम करने की बात तो दूर रही। यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में आप कौन-सी कार्यवाही करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : मान्यवर, जहां तक श्री रामावतार शास्त्री जी के प्रश्नों का सम्बन्ध है, इस हाफ एन आवर डिस्कशन से उनका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। उन्होंने बिहार के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े पूछे हैं जिनका उत्तर मैं इस समय नहीं दे सकता हूं क्योंकि यह हाफ एन आवर डिस्कशन एक अनस्टार्ड क्वेश्चन के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में है जोकि मैंने दिया था।

यह अनस्टार्ड क्वेश्चन पर आधे घण्टे की चर्चा हो रही है। यदि माननीय सदस्य अलग से मुझे खत लिखेंगे तो मैं जवाब देने की कोशिश करूंगा। वैसे मैं, जो सवाल उन्होंने अलग से पूछे हैं, उनका जवाब बना कर भिजवा दूंगा। इस वास्ते कि वे प्रश्न बिहार से संबंधित हैं।

जहां बाकी मित्रों ने बातें कहीं हैं, उन में प्रश्न कम हैं और उनकी आब्जरवेशन्स ज्यादा हैं। एक मित्र ने वास्तविक लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने पर एलीगेशन लगाया है।

[श्री पी० शिवशंकर]

उन्होंने यह कहा जैसा कि हमको मालूम है कि हमारे पास संशाधन कम है, उसके बावजूद भी इस तरह के लक्ष्य क्यों निर्धारित किए जाते हैं ? मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि प्लानिंग कमीशन बहुत सी समस्याओं को अपने सम्मुख रखकर, बहुत से विषयों को अपने सम्मुख रखकर लक्ष्य निर्धारित करता है। जहां तक कीमतों का सवाल है, उस वक्त जो कीमतें रहती हैं उन कीमतों को देखकर ही लक्ष्य निर्धारित होता है। लेकिन जब कीमतें बहुत तेजी के साथ बढ़ने लग जाती हैं तो फिर मुश्किलात का सामना करना पड़ता है।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : It is a very good answer.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR ; This is the reality.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : You have yourself described the target as illusory.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I stand by what I have said; it is possible; because if you want me to hide it from the House, I will put it in a platitudinous manner. I can put it that way also. But it has never been my approach If there is something wrong with me, I have said that also in this House; I have admitted it. I have always placed myself in the hands of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee wants these words to be used by him, and not by you.

SHRI P. SHIV SHAKKAR : You have taken away the wind out of his sails.

जहां तक हमारे मित्रों का यह कहना कि पी एल एफ फैक्टर 45 परसेंट रहा है, वह यह बताता है कि हमारे जितने भी प्लांट्स हैं, वे ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह इसकी एक वजह हो सकती है, केवल यही एक वजह नहीं है। जहां तक हाइड्रोजनरेशन का प्रश्न है, वहां पर भी काफी कठिनाइयां आई हैं, बारिश न होने की वजह से। उसके बावजूद भी ये प्लांट्स बड़े अच्छे ढग से काम कर रहे हैं, जिसकी वजह से जो हमारा टारगेट 29, 779 मिलियन यूनिट का था, उस में हमने 29, 491 मिलियन यूनिट की उत्पत्ति की है।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Almost 100 per cent.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : It is only minus one per cent. This is the position which I was just looking at and I thought I should explain this part of it.

जहां तक इन्जीनियर्स की मोनिटरिंग का सम्बन्ध है, वह एक्सपर्टस की बात है। एक्सपर्टस स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड में निर्धारित करते हैं कि कौन इन्जीनियर कहां मोनिटरिंग करेगा। यह मुझे नहीं मालूम है कि किसी एक अमुक स्थान पर एक साल के लिए इन्जीनियर को मोनिटरिंग के लिए रखा गया है। यदि ऐसी कोई बात है तो मेरे मित्र मुझे लिखें, मैं उसको देखूंगा। जहां तक ट्रांसमोशन से नुकसान होने की बात है, यह जरूर है कि हमारे देश में जितना नुकसान होता है, उतना नुकसान कम देशों में होता है। राजस्थान में उन्होंने ने 20 प्रतिशत बताया, मैं समझता हूं कि वे बड़े खुशकिस्मत हैं, दूसरे राज्यों की अपेक्षा जहां इससे भी ज्यादा नुकसान होता है।

इसमें जो ट्रांस्मीशन का लास हो रहा है, इसके बारे में मैंने पहले भी संसद को बतलाया था कि इसमें बहुत से एक्शन्ज लिए जा रहे हैं ताकि ट्रांस्मीशन लास कम हो सके। लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि अभी हमारा लक्ष्य बहुत

दूर है, इसमें पिलफ़ेजेज भी काफी ज्यादा हैं और इसका अनुमान लगाना भी बड़ा मुश्किल है . . .

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : इसको चोरी बोलना चाहिए ।

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : बी०एच०ई०एल० के मैनुफैक्चरिंग के सम्बन्ध में हमारे मित्र ने जिक्र किया । मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बी०एच०ई०एल का जो मैनुफैक्चरिंग प्रोसेस है वह पहले से बेहतर बनता जा रहा है । जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया था कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर जितने इक्विपमेन्ट्स की जरूरत पड़ी वह बी.एच.ई.एच से ही लिये गये हैं और इस बात की चेष्टा जारी है कि वे इक्विपमेन्ट्स बेहतर तरीके से बनाए जाएं । ट्रांसफर-टेकनालाजी का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, बी० एच ई एल उस में भी काफी चेष्टा कर रहा है । यह हो सकता है कि हमारी प्रगति उतनी तेजी से न हो रही हो, जितनी हम आशा करते हैं लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी मैं समझता हूं जिस तरीके से काम चल रहा है उसमें इक्विपमेन्ट्स को बेहतर बनाने में बी.एच.ई.एल. कामयाब हो जायगा ।

एक माननीय मित्र ने 7 वीं पन्चवर्षीय योजना की तरफ भी ध्यान आकर्षित किया उन्होंने कहा कि जब तक अभी से इस दिशा में आप काम नहीं करेंगे तो आगे चल कर किस तरह से आप बिजली की पैदावार बढ़ा सकेंगे । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस दिशा में काम शुरू हो चुका है और काफी काम किया जा चुका है । लेकिन यह भी सही है कि 6ठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुछ प्राजेक्ट्स जो पूरे हो जाने चाहिए थे वे स्लिप हो रहे हैं । जहां तक सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रोजेक्ट्स के आरम्भ के सवाल हैं रिसोर्सेज को मद्दे-नजर रखते हुए जो काम हो सकता है, वह काम भी जारी है ।

हमारे एक मित्र ने यह कहा कि स्टेट्स के जो हाइड्रो प्राजेक्ट्स हैं, जहां पर ठीक ढंग से उनका इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन नहीं हो रहा है, उनको केन्द्र अपने हाथ में ले । यह बड़ा मुश्किल-सा प्रश्न है, क्योंकि जहां तक हाइड्रोप्राजेक्ट्स का सम्बन्ध है केन्द्र उनको स्टेट की अनुमति से अपने हाथ में लेता है । लेकिन जहां स्टेट्स काम को शुरू कर चुकी है, उसके बाद . . .

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद): आपने खुद स्वीकार किया है कि काम ठीक तरह से नहीं चल रहा है' कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं, वर्षों से वे प्राजेक्ट्स पूरे नहीं हो रहे हैं ।

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : अगर आप यह कहना चाहते हैं कि जितने भी स्लिपेजेज हैं वे सब केन्द्र ले ले, तो केन्द्र के पास इतने रिसोरसेज कहां से आयेंगे । अगर किसी खास कारण से किसी खास प्रोजेक्ट के लिए स्टेट कहे तो देखा जा सकता है, लेकिन हमारे यहां हाइड्रो का पोटेन्शल कम नहीं है ।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : केन्द्र भी एटामिक प्लांट ठीक तरह से नहीं चला रहा है, उस में भी बहुत लापरवाही है ।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी एटामिक प्लांट्स में अप्रैल से अक्तूबर तक जो टारगेट था, वह 1928 मिलियन यूनिट्स का था, और आपको यह सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि इस पीरियड में हम ने न्यूक्लिअर प्लांट्स में 2021 मिलियन यूनिट्स की उत्पत्ति की है ।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : हमारे राजस्थान में कोटा के प्लांट को लीजिए।

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : मैं तो जनरल बात कर रहा हूं, आप कोटा की बात कह रहे हैं। आप अपने घर की ही बात कहेंगे तो कैसे चलेगा, सारे देश की बात को सामने रखिये।

नतीजा यह है कि 4.8 प्रतिशत टार्गेट से ज्यादा बिजली की उत्पत्ति न्यूक्लियर प्लांन्ट्स से हुई है।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : आपने उनको बधाई दी मंत्री जी।

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : मैं समझता हूं कि जैन साहब बधाई देंगे।

अब हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के मित्र ने कहा कि 800 मेगावाट बिजली उनको मुहय्या कीजिए केन्द्र से।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : वहां के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने अनुरोध किया है कि 500 मेगावाट बिजली नहीं दी जाएगी तो उत्तर प्रदेश में बड़ी भयानक स्थिति रहेगी।

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : मैं इतना निवेदन करूं कि जितनी उनको देनी चाहिए, उससे ज्यादा दी है और दूसरी स्टेट्स का हक मार कर आप को दे रहे हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूं कि कल ही उत्तर प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब से मैंने बात की है कि आप जिस तकीके से सेन्ट्रर से बिजली ड्रा कर रहे हैं अपनी स्टेट के लिए उसका असर दूसरी स्टेट्स पर पड़ रहा है और हमारे आफीसर्स से मेहरवानी कर के आप बातचीत कीजिए और जितना वे कहें कि हम दे सकते हैं उतनी ही आप इस्तेमाल कीजिए और बाकी इस्तेमाल न कीजिए।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : हम संकट की घड़ी में हैं।

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : इससे दूसरी स्टेट्स पर बुरा असर पड़ा है। इससे क्या फायदा। सब बातें सोच-समझ कर की जाती हैं और हम जानते हैं कि आप मुश्किल में हैं और इसीलिए ज्यादा दी है। यह बात नहीं है। मैं ने अपने सेक्रेटरी को भेजा है बातचीत करने के लिए और मैं इस पर और ज्यादा खुल कर यहां पर नहीं बोलना चाहता।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : गुंजाइश हो तो और बढ़ाया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Other than hydro and thermal energies, he has also referred to the solar energy.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : How long can we go on sitting like this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will complete now, Sir. Half-an-hour discussion will always be one hour. That is our tradition. We cannot go against it.

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : हमारे मित्र श्री कश्यप ने देहातों के सम्बन्ध में बराबर बिजली न मिलने के बारे में कहा है और उन्होंने यह भी बात कही कि जहां तक ओवरा का सम्बन्ध है वह किस तरीके से जल गया, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता क्योंकि एक इक्वायरी कमेटी बैठाई गई है। स्टेट गवर्मेंट ने एक इक्वायरी कमेटी बैठाई और उसमें सेन्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी आथेरिटी का भी एक आफीसर है। जबतक पूरे तरीके से उसकी जांच-पड़ताल न हो जाए कि क्यों आग लगी है तब तक कुछ कहना मुश्किल है।

जहां तक सूर्य की शक्ति के प्रयोग का सवाल है, मैं इतना जरूर निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हालांकि यह विषय हाफ-एन

आवर डिस्कशन में उत्पन्न नहीं होता लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी इस सम्बन्ध में काफी कोशिश की जा रही है। मैंने इससे पहले भी संसद में कहा है, जिस तरीके से इसमें प्रगति हो रही है। इस वक्त उसकी तफसील में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है लेकिन एक बात जो यह उठाई गई है कि प्राईवेट सेक्टर में बिजली का उत्पादन देना चाहते हैं तो इसके बारे में हमारी पालिसी बिल्कुल साफ है। जो इन्डस्ट्रियल रेजोलूशन है, उसके तहत हम काम कर रहे हैं। इससे पहले भी मैंने कहा है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जहां तक बिजली के उत्पादन का सवाल है, वह देना मुश्किल है लेकिन अगर आज इन्डस्ट्रीज अपने लिए बिजली को जेररेट करनी चाहती है, तो हर केस के बारे में सोचा जाएगा कि क्या सही हो सकता है। अगर कुछ इन्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स मिल कर अपने इस्तेमाल के लिए बिजली का उत्पादन करते हैं, तो उस के बारे में भी सोचा जाएगा। इनके बारे में हमारी पालिसी उसी हद तक है लेकिन स्टेट जो बिजली का उत्पादन कर रही है; उनको प्राइवेट सेक्टर के हवाले नहीं किया जा सकता।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

18.39 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 22, 1983/Agrahayana 1, 1905 (Saka)

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